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THE

History and Antiquities

OF

LONDON

WESTMINSTER SOUTHWARK

AND PARTS ADJACENT

By Thomas Allen.

DOMINE · DIRIGE · NOS.

VOL. IV.

LONDON.

COWIE & STRANGE,

PATERNOSTER ROW & FETTER LANE,

1828.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY ADDINGTON,

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,

HIGH STEWARD OF WESTMINSTER,

&c. &c.

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED BY

HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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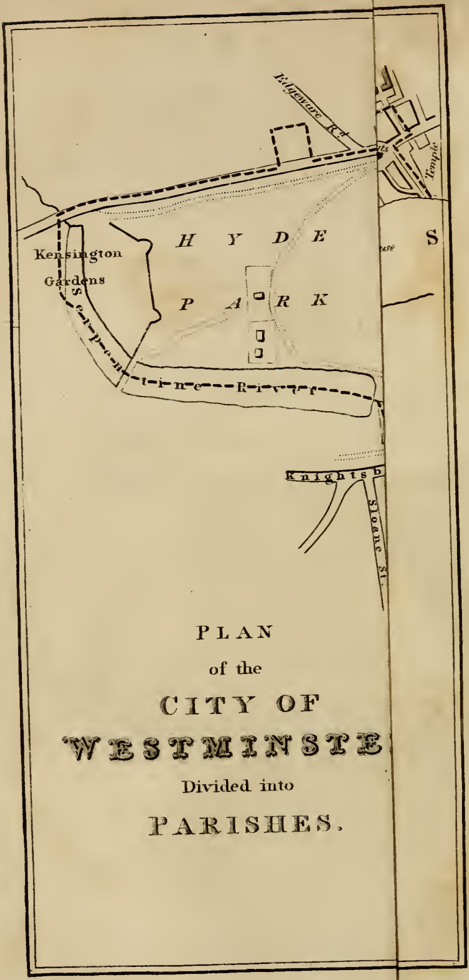
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Temple
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use
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Kensington Gardens
Serpentine River
Knightsb
Sloane St.

PLAN
of the
CITY OF
WESTMINSTE
Divided into
PARISHES.

THE

HISTORY OF LONDON.

From hence we may that antique pile behold
Where royal heads receive the sacred gold:
It gives them crowns, and does their ashes keep,
There made like Gods, like mortals there may sleep:
Making the circle of their reign complete,
Those sons of Empire, where they rise they set.
WALLER.

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THE history of Westminster is involved in that of the venerable abbey from which it derives its name. To the zeal and taste of English monachism, are we indebted for some of the finest remains of pointed architecture, and one of the most ancient and interesting edifices in Europe; but, unfortunately, like all other similar relics of the piety, taste, and skill of our forefathers prior to the Reformation, the iconoclastic zeal and mistaken policy of a purer faith, have involved much of its earliest history in obscurity. The furor of two state ecclesiastical reformations has lessened the evidence of its former magnificence, by ravaging its archives, and committing to the flames, as records of popery, many documents which are now required in the elucidation of its history.

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In ancient times, this was a mean, unhealthy place, remark-

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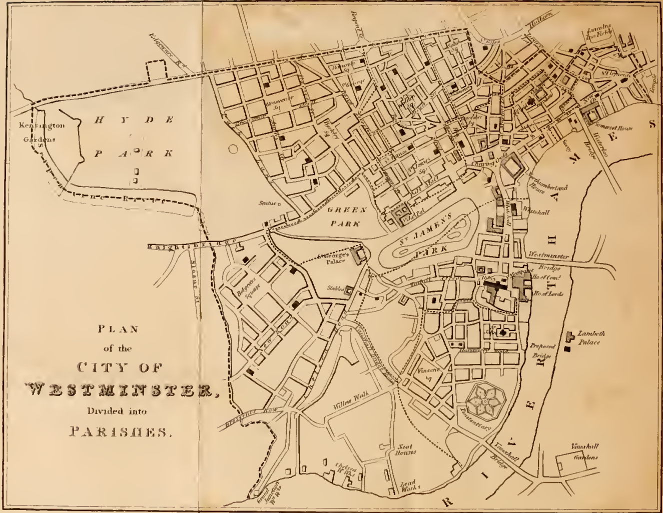

PLAN
of the
CITY OF
WESTMINSTER,
Divided into
PARISHES.

Edgeware Rd
Regent St
St Giles
Holborn
Drury
Lincolns Inn Fields
St Clements
Temple
Hanover Sq
St George
Grosvenor Sq
Soho Sq
Golden Sq
Berkeley Sq
Kensington Gardens
H Y D E
P A R K
St James's Sq
Pall Mall
Charing Cross
Strand
Somerset House
Waterloo Bridge
Northumberland House
Whitehall
Statue
G R E E N
P A R K
St JAMES'S
PARK
Knightsbridge
Sloane St
St George's Palace
Stables
Belgrave Square
Westminster Bridge
Ho of Com.
Ho of Lords
Abbey
St Margaret
Tothill St
St John
Lambeth Palace
Proposed Bridge
Horseferry Road
Vincent Sq
Penitentiary
Willow Walk
Stone Houses
Lead Works
Chelsea W Wks
Grand Junction W Wks
Grosvenor Row
Vauxhall Bridge
Vauxhall Gardens
R I V E R
T H A M E S

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THE

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From hence we may that antique pile behold
Where royal heads receive the sacred gold:
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In ancient times, this was a mean, unhealthy place, remarkable for nothing but the abbey, which was situated on a marshy island, surrounded on one side by the Thames, and on the other by what was called Long Ditch. This ditch was a branch of the river, which began nearly where Manchester-buildings now stand; and crossing King-street, ran westward to Delahay-street, where it turned to the south, and continued its course along Princes-street, until it crossed Tothill-street, from whence it passed along the south wall of the abbey-garden, to the Thames again. It has, however, been arched over for many years, and is at present a common sewer.

Mr. Nightingale, however, presumes this island was of greater extent. 'From the roof of the northern tower of Westminster-abbey, he says, the eye may distinctly trace the ancient isle of Thorney. Following the winding of the Thames round Mill-bank, we perceive it ends in a marsh, filled with reeds and aquatic plants, at the extremity of Ranelagh gardens. From that place to Chelsea water-works is equally low and wet, exclusive of the creek, or canal for barges. This brings the eye almost to the gates of St. James's park, where a valley, nearly in a line with the marsh, contains the canal. Allowing these probabilities, and for filling inequalities in the streets, an angular line is formed.

But a question naturally occurs: whence was made the embankment, known by the name of Milbank? And where would high-water mark be found, supposing it away? It is to be feared the island of Thorney would be reduced to a very narrow compass. Possibly the tide passed, in very ancient times, across Parliament-street, through the park, and over all the ground south-west of the abbey, leaving on its return the whole a mass of filth. Such, generally, are the observations and conjectures of an antiquary to whom I have before been frequently indebted. The necessity of thus endeavouring minutely to ascertain the situation and boundaries of the little island of Thorney arises from the ancient assertion that the abbey of Westminster was erected on this real, or imaginary insulated spot of ground, which was called the Island of Thorns, or Thorney Island, on account of its being overspread with thorns.

After all, however, much is left to conjecture on this subject, and as much to the imagination, in support of this ancient tradition concerning Thorney Island.'*

In the course of time a few houses were erected round the monastery, which, at length, grew into a small town, called in ancient books, 'The town of Westminster.' But the principal cause of the increase of Westminster, was the continual jealousy of the government against the privileges and immunities claimed by the citizens of London. To this cause must be attributed the establishment of the woolstaple, at Westminster, in preference to London, which occasioned a great resort of merchants thither. Another

* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. x, part 4, p. 11.

cause of its growth, was, the royal residence being generally here; for which reason, most of the chief nobility also erected inns, or town-houses, in its vicinity, the sites of many of which still retain the names of their former owners.

Westminster continued for many ages a distinct town from London, and the road between them, on the sides of which the street called the Strand was afterwards built, passed along the river side, and through the village of Charing. This road, however, from the frequent passing of horses and carts, had become so dangerous both to men and carriages, that in the year 1353, an order of council was passed which imposed a duty on every pack of wool, as well as all other goods, 'carried either by land or water to the staple of Westminster;' 'for the purpose of repairing the highway leading from the gate of London, called Temple-bar, to the gate of the abbey at Westminster.'* It is evident from the record, that London and Westminster were then regarded as distinct towns; but it would be, perhaps, too much to infer, that 'the highway' between them, 'now the noble street, called the Strand, was not then built upon, but was a mere country road, having, however, many noblemen's and gentlemen's houses and gardens adjoining to it,' &c. For we learn, from the same order of council, that the cause of the impost was, the 'highway, being by the frequent passing of carts and horses, carrying merchandize and provisions to the said staple, become so deep and miry, and the pavement so broken and worn, as to be very dangerous both to men and carriages;' and we farther find, that it was ordained, that 'all owners of houses, adjacent to the highway, should repair as much as lay before their doors.'—It seems pretty clear from these parts of the edict, that even at this early period the buildings of both cities had extended considerably beyond their respective gates, along the line of the highway between them; although probably they did not reach on either side as far as Charing-cross, which is supposed to have derived its name from a village, called Charing, which anciently stood midway between London and Westminster. In 1385, it was new paved from Temple-bar to the Savoy; and some years after, by the interest of sir Robert Cecil, who had an elegant mansion where Cecil-street now stands, the pavement was continued as far as his house.

In course of time, Westminster became a place of some consideration; but it received its most distinguished honours from Henry VIII. who, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Peter, converted it into a bishopric, with a dean and twelve prebendaries; and appointed the whole county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was to remain to the bishop of London, for its diocese. On this occasion Westminster became a city; for the making of which, according to lord chief justice Coke, nothing more is required, than to be the seat of episcopal power.

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* Hughson, vol. i, p. 78.

The old palace, near the abbey, having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1512, Henry VIII. took up his residence at Whitehall, which he purchased, in 1530, of cardinal Wolsey. He also built the palace of St. James, and inclosed a fine spot of ground, which he converted into a park, for the accommodation of both palaces.

From this period, the buildings about Westminster began greatly to increase: but it did not long enjoy the honour of being a city; for it never had but one bishop, Thomas Thirleby, who being translated to the see of Norwich, by Edward VI. in 1550, the new bishopric was dissolved, and its right to the epithet of city was thereby lost. However, Westminster is still considered as a city, and is so stiled in our statutes.

The city of Westminster, properly so called, consists of but two parishes, viz. St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist; but the liberties contain seven parishes, which are as follow: St. Martin, in the Fields; St. James; St. Anne; St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; and St. George, Hanover-square; to which must be added, the precinct of the Savoy.

The government of both the city and liberties of Westminster is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Peter's, as well in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs, whose authority also extends to some towns in Essex, and the whole of their district is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and of the archbishop of Canterbury. Since the Reformation, the management of the civil part of the government has been in the hands of laymen, elected, or, when appointed by their principals, confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The form of the civil government of Westminster was settled by an act of parliament passed in the 27th of queen Elizabeth, intituled, 'An Act for the government of the city and borough of Westminster;' which directs the appointment of twelve burgesses, and twelve assistants, annually, to preside over twelve wards into which Westminster was at that time divided; and gives power to the dean, high steward, or his deputy, and the twelve burgesses, or any three of them, whereof the dean, high steward, or his deputy, to be one, to hear, determine, and punish according to the laws of the realm, or laudable and lawful customs of the city of London, all matters of incontinency, common scolds, inmates, common annoyances, &c. and to commit persons offending against the peace, to prison; but to give notice, within twenty-four hours, to some justice of the peace for the county. All good orders and ordinances, made by the dean and high steward, with the assistance of the burgesses, concerning the government of the inhabitants, and not repugnant to the queen's prerogative, or the laws of the land, to be of full force and strength.

Though the increase of the liberties of Westminster has rendered some alterations in this statute necessary, yet the substance of it is still the basis of the government of this city.

The first of these magistrates is the high steward, who is usually one of the chief nobility, chosen by the dean and chapter. His office has some affinity to that of a chancellor of an university; and he holds his place during life. On his death, or resignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean sits as high steward, until the election is determined.

The deputy steward is appointed by the high steward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. He is chairman of the court-leet; by which the high constable, the petty constables, and the annoyance juries are appointed.

The high bailiff is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high steward, and holds his place for life. He is returning officer at the election for members of parliament, and enjoys considerable profits from fines, forfeitures, &c. The office is generally executed by a deputy, who is an attorney of repute.

The burgesses are sixteen in number, each of whom has an assistant. They are nearly similar to the aldermen and deputies in the city of London, but the exercise of their office is now principally confined to attending the courts leet, &c.

Before the year 1696, the inhabitants of Westminster were liable to be called upon to serve as jurors at the quarter sessions for the county of Middlesex; but a clause was introduced into an act, passed in that year for regulating jurors, by which they were exempted from this duty.

Notwithstanding the great extent of Westminster, the government of it bears but little resemblance to that of a large city; the inhabitants have no exclusive corporation privileges, nor are there any trading companies within its jurisdiction. The two members who represent it in parliament, like those of a common country borough, are chosen by the inhabitant householders at large; and the only courts held in Westminster, are, the court-leet, the quarter session, and two courts of requests, for the recovery of small debts. Westminster has, however, long been the seat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals.

The building of the abbey is involved in mists too dense for the sun of antiquarian research to dissipate. The period of its erection, previous to Edward the Confessor's days, will not probably ever be discovered. In this venerable building lived Sulgardus, a monk, who devoted his leisure hours to ahistory of it. He has, indeed, according to custom, used but little ceremony with St. Peter, or the choir of heaven; for he pressed both into his service, in order to make the consecration of this church hallowed and sublime.

Widmore, whose work is the only one worthy of implicit credit, both from his having been a learned man, and his unrestrained access to every species of record belonging to the abbey, fixes the foundation between the years 730 and 740; but is unable to say who is the founder. If, however, we could rely on dreams, and particularly on those of monks, we might quote the authority of Wulsinus, that the apostle St. Peter himself had a chapel or oratory on the site of the magnificent pile dedicated to him. The vision of Wulsinus was turned to some advantage by the succeeding monks, who added a new legend of St. Peter's crossing the water one stormy night, to consecrate the church, and rewarding the fishermen who ferried him over Thorney (water which surrounded the church, the site of which was called Thorney Island), with a miraculous draught of salmon, assuring him and his fellow watermen that they should never want fish, provided they would give one-tenth of what they caught to the newly consecrated church. To those who consider the influence of the Catholic priesthood, it will not excite much surprise that the tale was believed, and that for several centuries the monks of Westminster fed on the offerings of the Thames fishermen. What was at first solicited as a benevolence, in course of time was claimed as a right, so that in the year 1231, the monks brought an action at law against the priest of Rotherhithe, in which they compelled him to give up to them one-half of the tithe of all salmon caught in his parish.

It is very probable it was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt through the influence of Dunstan with king Edgar, and appropriated to the order of St. Benedict, and twelve monks, with endowments sufficient for their maintenance.

The monastery continued unmolested till Edward the Confessor, about 1050, piously resolved to thoroughly renovate it, and some authors say rebuild it, in the Norman style. Large revenues were given to the monks by the king; and his nobles, like true courtiers, copied his example.

Whether Edward entirely rebuilt the whole of this monastery, as well as the church, has not been ascertained, though it seems probable, considering the ardour with which he carried on the undertaking, and the vast sum which he appropriated to its support. Some remains of this building still exist, and will be described in their due place.

On the completion of the church, Edward determined to have it consecrated in the most solemn and impressive manner, and with that intent summoned all the bishops and great men in the kingdom to be witnesses of the ceremony, which took place on Holy Innocent's day (Dec. 28,) 1065. He shortly after died (4th or 5th of Jan. 1066) and was buried before the high altar in the new church.

In the time of abbot Laurentius, after the year 1159, some repairs were made to the out-buildings of the monastery, which had been destroyed by fire, and their roofs covered with lead.

Henry III. in the year 1220, on Whitsun-eve, May 16, laid the first stone of a chapel, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. Its site was that of the present chapel called Henry the seventh's.

In the year 1223, a furious assault was made upon the monastery by the exasperated citizens of London, who pulled down the steward's house, and did other considerable damage, in consequence of a dispute who was winner at a wrestling match. It appears that the people at the abbey were in some measure the aggressors, as the steward had armed them against the day he appointed for a second trial of skill.*

Nothing more occurs relating to the repair or additions to the Confessor's structure till the year 1245, when Henry III. began to take it down, in order to rebuild it. Matthew Paris, speaking of this sovereign, under the date 1245, says, 'the king in the same year commanded that the church of St. Peter at Westminster, should be enlarged, and the tower with the eastern part overthrown, to be built anew and more handsome at his own charge, and fitted to the residue, or western part.' This circumstance, his gifts to the abbot and convent, his will, and the translation of the Confessor's body, would lead to a supposition that he was a man piously disposed towards the clergy and religious orders. On the contrary he was a weak and artful prince, and suffered the most shameful exactions to be forced from the priesthood, through legates and nuncios, for the popes.

Henry appropriated a considerable sum to the rebuilding of the church; in the year 1246, the sum of 2,591*l.* due from the widow of one David of Oxford, a Jew, was assigned by him to that use.

In 1247, on the day of the translation of Edward the Confessor, a vessel of blood, which in the preceding year had been sent to the king by the knights templars and hospitallers in the Holy Land, and was attested by Robert, the patriarch of Jerusalem, to have trickled from our Saviour's wounds at his crucifixion, was presented with great ceremony to this church.†

During the reign of this monarch, pope Honorius III. demanded that two prebends in every cathedral, and two monk's portions in every monastery, should be appropriated to the holy see. Though the king did not interfere, the parliament did, and prevented such an arrangement from taking place. The clergy too were firm; but as the monarch, who often wanted the capacious shield of papal power as a guard from the resentment of his people, countenanced the legates, they did not escape many pecuniary demands, which were paid to avoid anathemas, excommunications, and deprivations.

On the 13th of October, 1269, the new church, of which the eastern part, with the choir and transept appears to have been at that time completed, was first opened for divine service; and on the same day, the body of Edward the Confessor, 'that before laye in the syde of the quere, where the monkes nowe singe,' was removed with great solemnity 'into ye chapell at the backe of the hygh aulter, and there layde in a ryche shryne.' This ceremony accompanied by every circumstance of pomp and solemnity, must have been very impressive. It appears that 'the chest being taken out of the old shrine, the king, and his brother, the king of the Romans, carried it upon their shoulders in the view of the whole church, and his sons Edward, and Edmund earl of Lancaster, the earl of Warren, and the lord Phillip Basset, with as many other nobles as could come near to touch it, supported it with their hands to the new shrine.'*

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* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 73.

† Neale and Brayley's Hist. West. Abbey, i. p. 49.

Among the additional privileges with which this sovereign invested the abbots, were those of holding a weekly market at Tuthill on Mondays, and an annual fair of three days continuance, viz. on the eve, the day, and the morrow of the festival of St. Mary Magdalen. He also granted leave to the abbot to make a park in Windsor forest, and a warren of ten acres and a half.

It is impossible to ascertain how far the architect had proceeded in the church when Henry died in the year 1272. According to Fabian, the choir was not completed till thirteen years after his death.

A short time previous to the re-building of the church, abbot Richard de Crokesley had erected a chapel near the north door, and dedicated it to St. Edmund. It was taken down with the rest by Henry III.

Not long after, the beautiful pavement before the high altar was laid, for abbot Ware died Dec. 1283, and was buried under it.

The abbey was damaged in 1297 by a fire which broke out in the lesser hall in the king's palace adjoining.

In the year 1303, the king's treasury, at that time somewhere within the abbey, was robbed to the amount of 100,000*l.* which had been laid up for the service of the Scottish wars. The abbot, Walter de Wenlock, and forty-eight of the monks, were in consequence committed to the Tower; and notwithstanding their protestations of innocence, and request to be tried, twelve of them were kept two years in prison, the depositions against them being such, as caused great suspicion of their having been concerned in the robbery.†

Abbot Langham who died at Avignon, July 22, 1376, bequeathed all the residue of his property, consisting of silver and gilt vessels, money, robes, vestments, jewels, &c. towards the building of the abbey church. The value of this benefaction amounted to the immense sum of 10,800*l.*

Nicholas Littlington succeeded Langham; and, chiefly with the sums left by his predecessor, made great additions to the abbey. Widmore, from the records, says, 'he built the present college hall, the kitchen, the Jerusalem chamber, the abbot's house, now the deanery, the bailiff's, the cellarer's, the infirmarer's, and the sacrist's houses; the malt house, afterwards used as a dormitory for the king's scholars, and the adjoining tower, the wall of the infirmary garden, a water mill; and finished the south and west sides of the cloisters. He died in 1386.

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* Dart from Wyke's Chron. p. 88.

† Rymer's Fœdera, ii. p. 930.

In 1378, the right of sanctuary possessed by the abbey was, for the first time, violated; and the church itself made the scene of a most atrocious murder. Sir Ralph de Ferrers and sir Allan Boxhull, constable of the Tower, at the instigation of John of Gaunt, went to the abbey with upwards of fifty retainers, to seize two esquires, Frank de Haule and John Schakell: the latter was taken prisoner in the church during high mass, but Haule defending himself was slain in the choir. The church was shut up for four months, and the aggressors were excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury. During the reign of Richard II. the rebuilding of the western part of the church was carried on, and continued by William of Colchester, abbot, who died 1420. Richard Harweden, the next abbot, zealously proceeded with the nave. Abbot Esteney, who died in 1498, did a great deal towards the finishing of it, and made the great west window.

Abbot John Islip was the last, during whose time many additions were made to the church; and it remained unfinished till sir Christopher Wren completed the towers.

The early part of the government of Islip was rendered memorable by the foundation of the magnificent chapel of Henry the seventh; which is attached to the east end of the abbey church, and was erected on the site of two chapels dedicated, respectively, to the Virgin Mary and to St. Erasmus. These chapels having been pulled down to make room for the new fabric, the first stone was laid on January the 24th, 1502-3, by the hands of abbot Islip; sir Reginald Bray, K. G.; Dr. Barnes, master of the rolls; Dr. Wall, chaplain to the king; master Hugh Oldham, chaplain to the countess of Richmond and Derby, the king's mother; sir Edward Stanhope, knt.; and divers other persons. The king himself was present at the ceremony, and most probably assisted in placing the stone, which had engraven on it the following inscription:—

> Illustrissimus Henricus septimus rex Anglicæ et Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ, posuit hanc petram in honore beatæ Virginis Mariæ; 24 die Januarij, anno Domini, 1502. Et anno dicti Henrici septimi, decimo octavo.

This was intended by the king not only for his own place of interment, but for that of king Henry VI.: but whether the latter was ever placed in the chapel, is now a matter of doubt. According to Widmore, the body was actually removed by the convent to the abbey, in the year 1501, at the expence of 500*l*. As the chapel was unfinished at the king's death, it is probable, that his rapacious successor thought the cost of a public interment would be better applied to his own use, and therefore let the murdered king remain in privacy, unknown; and perhaps he is still undisturbed.

The indentures made between Henry the seventh and the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Westminster, are in existence among the

Harleian manuscripts,* in the great national repository—the British Museum.† The first article in this elegant volume binds every monk in the monastery to assist at high mass at the high altar, to pray for the king's prosperity and welfare during his life. The precise service is inserted.

In consequence of these agreements abbot Islip provided an altar and hearse, on and about which were placed one hundred tapers, ' under the lantern place betweene the quere and the high aultier,' till the king's chapel was finished. Three monks who were added to the usual number, and doctors or bachelors of divinity, sung mass daily before it, for the prosperous estate of the king and his realm; for queen Elizabeth's soul; their issue; for Edmund, earl of Richmond; Margaret, countess of Richmond; and, when deceased, for their souls. On Sunday the mass of the assumption of our Lady, Monday of her annunciation, Tuesday her ' statuute,' Wednesday her conception, Thursday her purification, Friday her visitation, and Saturday her commemoration. A second priest at eight in the morning sung a mass of requiem; and the third priest a mass of the day, beginning after the gospel of high mass.

Those priests, after the king's decease, addressed the congregation thus; ' Sirs, I exhorte and moeve you specially and devoutely of youre charite to praye for the soule of the most Christen prince, kyng Henry the VIIth late kyng of Englande, founder of thre daily masses, perpetually to be sayed at this aultier, whoys body resteth here buried.' At a quarter of an hour before each mass the great bell of the abbey was tolled forty strokes. As this altar was intended only for a temporary purpose, it was removed on certain days of ceremony to the south aisle, facing the chapel of St. Benedict.

At twelve o'clock on Good-Friday, Easter-Monday, and every Sunday except Palm-Sunday and one or two others, and on all the feasts of the blessed Virgin, the great bell began to toll, which was continued till one, when a chauntry priest, a regular, or secular, or doctor from either of the Universities, ascended the pulpit, and in a solemn sermon exhorted the audience to pray for king Henry and his relatives.

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* No. 1498.

† The cover of the book is of boards, with red damask over them, and on that a large pall of crimson velvet, lined with the same. On the centre of the cover is a silver circle, within which are the king's arms, supporters and crown executed in enamel; at the four corners are similar circles enamelled party per pale *ar*. and *vert* a portcullis *or*. Rich straps embellished with silver gilt angels holding scrolls, beneath them, in a square red roses, and fringed with gold and crimson are the fastenings. Five impressions in green wax, from the great seal, representing the king seated in a Gothic niche, are appended by green silk and gold thread, inclosed in silver cases, embossed with silver gilt roses and crowns on one side, and the crown and portcullis on the other. A box has been added in later times for the seals, covered with red Morocco leather. The leaves of this manuscript are of the finest vellum, and the writing beautifully clear and excellent. The title pages are covered with burnished gold, and relieved with red roses and portcullises; in it are four small drawings finely executed within the circle formed by an old English T.; three represent Henry VII. presenting this book to the abbot and monks, and the fourth the abbot swearing in the court of Chancery to perform the agreement faithfully.

On the 12th of February, annually, the hearse for the king, and his altar, were adorned with 100 tapers, each weighing 12 pounds, and nine feet in length; twenty-four almsmen were ranged round it with torches, 24 pound in weight. After those were prepared, the bells began to toll, as for the anniversary of Richard the second.

A procession then commenced through the choir to the high altar, formed by the monks, prior, and abbot, the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, chief justice, master of the rolls, chief baron of the Exchequer, and five other justices, together with the lord mayor, recorder, and sheriffs, of London. The abbot then proceeded to the high altar, and began the mass of *requiem*, while the monks knelt before it. The officers of state kneeling before the hearse said the psalm *De Profundis,* with the prayers belonging to the office.

During those solemnities an almoner distributed 25 marks to the poor; twopence each to adults, and one penny to children. Five marks beside were divided between 13 men and 3 women.

Previous to those anniversaries, sermons were preached at Paul's cross and the abbey, with an exhertation for the prayers of the congregation. The abbot and convent on the day before went to the high altar, and sung *Placebo* and *Dirige,* with nine lessons, and the lands.

A weekly obit was also held, preceded by the tolling of the bells. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the abbot and convent went in procession to the choir, and *Placebo,* &c. were sung.

The hearse had four tapers. eleven feet in length, placed on the middle of each side (to burn perpetually) and 30 to be lighted only during the obit, mass, and even-song. The sockets were set in crests of roses and portcullises; and the tapers never consumed lower than four feet, when they were replaced.

After the procession of the convent to the choir for this weekly service, a monk went to the high altar, and sung a mass of requiem, at which 124 poor people, and 13 men and 3 women each received one penny. After the mass, the whole ranged round the hearse, while *Libera me* and *De profundis* were chaunted. Lest all this intercession should not avail, the king founded an almshouse within the precincts of the abbey, for 13 men and 3 women; whose frugal meals were hardly earned, as a diary of their employment will shew. The king provided a priest without benefice, who was a grammarian, and more than 45 years of age, together with 12 bachelors upwards of 50, whose attainments were equal to singing and repeating psalms, and praying for his temporal and eternal welfare. After his decease, the vacancies to be supplied by the abbot. One of the most discreet and pious of the monks acted as their superintendant.

Their habit was a long gown and hood, of brown russet, at three shillings per yard, lined with black frieze ; and on the left shoulder was embroidered a crown and rose. Three women, upwards of 50 years of age, served them as laundresses and cooks, bought their provisions, and kept the rooms clean. Each member filled the office of steward for a week, in rotation, to whom the men paid 7½*d.* and the women 6*d.* every Thursday for their viands. At dinner, an half-penny worth of flesh or fish, a farthing loaf, and a quart of ale, ‘ pice the ferthing,’ was each man’s meal ; added to which, the women might make pottage of oatmeal, to the value of three half-pence, and one pennyworth of salt. At supper they had as much bread and ale as they chose. The salary of the priest was twelve pence and fourpence, and the almsmen’s xii iid. (or 16*d.* and 14*d.*) per week, which was paid at the hearse. The gowns were given at Easter. The abbot was bound, by the agreement, to keep the almshouses in repair.

At six o’clock every morning the bell belonging to the chapel of the almshouse was rung by an almsman, beginning the week with the youngest, and so in rotation to the eldest ; one half-penny was their reward. Upon this notice, the brethren assembled in their chapel, where they knelt and prayed for the king and his relatives, and for all Christian souls; five paternosters, five aves, and a creed. Hence they proceeded, in the order of their admission, in pairs, followed by their priest, to the altar and hearse, where six kneeled on each side, and the priest at the west end. The first chantry priest then performed the first mass, and the almsmen recited the prayers appointed for them. After this they were permitted to return to their rooms, or remain in the monastery, till high mass began. At 9 o’clock the alms-priest said a mass at the hearse. They then attended at high mass, and the third chantry mass, when the alms-priest gave an exhortation, and read collects. Previous to their dinner the priest said a grace after the form of Salisbury. When they had dined, *De profundis* was sung, and the king prayed for. Half an hour before vespers in the monastery, the chapel bell rung, upon which the alms-men retired to it, and repeated their paternosters and aves ; from thence to the hearse, where they kneeled during even-song, and then retired to their rooms. At 7 o’clock the chapel bell was rung for the third time, and there they sung *Salve Regina*, with other psalms, and repeated prayers.

As the establishment of those splendid services required constant attendants, six brethren of the monastery, ‘ commonly called converses,’ were appointed to assist the monks, and take care of the tapers and torches. Two others were appropriated to the new chapel, and the three chantry priests founded by the king. The king also enabled the convent to send three of the brethren, elected by them in the chapter-house, to Oxford, under the title of king Henry the seventh’s scholars ; besides ‘ the three monks have used to fynde to scoles in the universitie of Oxenford, there to studie in the science of divinitie.' When the above scholars had taken a degree, others were to be immediately elected.

Abbot Islip bound himself and his successors, by an oath, to the observance of the foregoing ceremonies and stipulations; and appeared in the court of Chancery six days after the feast of All-Saints, 19 Henry VII. with the indentures for that purpose.

Two days previous to every anniversary, the abbot, prior, monks, priests, and almsmen, the king's attorney, the recorder of London, and the steward of the abbey lands, assembled in the chapter-house, when the whole of the indentures were audibly and distinctly read; after which they went in procession, chaunting '*Verba mea*,' '*De profundis*,' and '*Voce mea ad Dominum clamavi*,' to the hearse, where the obit concluded the ceremony.

The preachers of the sermons at Paul's-cross and the abbey had 3*s*. 4*d*. each. When high mass was celebrated by the abbot, he had 20*s*., the prior 6*s*. 8*d*., the monks who were priests 20*d*., monks who were not priests 8*d*.

The abbot paid, besides, many other annual sums for anniversaries to cathedrals and monasteries.

The funds for all those expenses were supplied by the following resources, conveyed to the abbot and convent by the king.

The advowson of the deanery of St. Martin's-le-grand, its canonries, prebends, churches, chapels, and all profits (except the prebend of Newlonde, fonnded by Herbert), valued at 266*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum, above all charges. The advowsons of the prebend of Tikehill, Yorkshire, and the parsonage of Swafham market, in the county of Norfolk; and that of Stamforde, in Berkshire. The free chapels of Uplamborne, Berkshire; one in the manor of Plesshe, Essex, and another at Playdon, in Sussex; the whole valued at 130*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum. The priory and manor of Luffield. Advowson of the church of Sodford, Northamptonshire, and of Thorneburgh, Buckinghamshire, to the yearly value of 40*l*.

In money 5,150*l*. 'to purchase and buye manors, lands, and tenements, rents, and service, to them and their successours for ever, to bere, susteyne, and kepe perpetually, while the worlde shall endure, all such charges as bene before.'

The lands, &c. were purchased, and are recapitulated; and the whole annual amount added to the beforementioned, was 668*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

The expenses of the anniversareis, obits, almshouses, &c. &c. amounted to 582*l*. and 8*d*.; so that the convent gained 86*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. to which was added, the church of Chesterforde, to the yearly value of 22*l*. over the endowment of the vicar; and 10*l*. given to the abbot for the costs of the appropriation, with St. Bride's vicarage, in London, to the yearly value of 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. over the endowment of the vicar.

In consideration of repairs of the almshouses, accidents by fire, and renewing vestments, &c. for the altar, the king purchased 'of our holy father the pope, great indulgence and pardon of pleyn remission oons in the yeare, perpetually,' for the abbot and convent.

We have little reason to wonder at his thus besieging heaven, after perusing the prelude to his will, which he made March 31st, 1509.* 'We say at this tyme, as sithence the first yeres of discresoune, we have bene accustomid, theis wordes, Dne Jhu Xpe, qui me ex nichilo creasti, fecisti, redemisti, et predestinasti ad hoc quod sum, tu scis quid de me facere vis; fac de me sdm voluntatem tuam cu misericordia. Therefore doe of mee thy will; with grace, pitie, and mercy, most humblie and entirelie I beseeche the. And thus unto thee I bequeth, and into thy most merciful handes my soule I committe. And howbeite I am a sinful creature, in sinne conceyved, in synne have lyved, knowinge perfectlie that of my merites I cannot attaine to the lyfe everlastinge, but onlie by the merits of thy blessed passion, and of thy infinite mercy and grace; nathelesse, my moste mercyfull Redeemer, Maker, and Saviour, I trust that, by the speciall grace and mercy of thy moste blessed mother, ever virgin, our ladie St. Mary, in whom, after thee, in this mortall lyfe hath ever byne my most singuler truste and confidence; to whome, in all my necessities, I have made my continuall refuge, and by whome I have hitherto in all my adversities ever hadd my speciall comforte and reliefe; will now in my most extreame neede, of her infinite pitie, take my soule into her handes, and it presente unto her most dere Sonne; whereof, sweetest ladye of mercye, verie mother and virgin, wel of pitie, and surest refuge of all needful, moste humblie, moste entirelie, and moste hartile, I beseech the; and for mie comforte in this behalf, I truste also to the singuler mediacon and praiers of all the holie company of heaven; that is to saye, angeles, archangeles, patriarks, profits, apostles, evangelists, marters, confessors, and virgines; and especiallie to mine accustomed avoures I calle and crie, St. Michaell, St. John Baptist, St. John Evangelist, St. George, St. Anthony, St. Edwarde, St. Vincent, St. Anne, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Barbara; humblie beseechinge not only at the hower of death soe to aide, socore, and defend me, that the aunciente and gostlie ennemye, nor non other evell or dampnable sperite, have no power to envade me, nor wth his terribleness to anoy me; but also with y^{r} holie praiers and intercessyones to be intercessours and mediators unto our Maker and Redeemer, for the remission of my synnes, and salvacon of my soule.

And forasmuch as we have reseived our solempne coronacon and holie inunction wthin our monasterye of Westminster, and that within the same monasterye is the common sepulture of kinges of this realme, and speciallye because that within the same, and amongest the same kinges, resteth the holie bodie and reliques of the glorious kinge and confessor St. Edwarde, and divers other of our noble progentores and blood, and specially the bodie of our grauntdam, of right noble memorie, queene Kathreen, wife unto kinge Henrye the Vth, and daughter to kinge Charles of Ffraunce; and that we by the grace of God purpose right shortlie to translate into the same the bodie and reliques of our uncle, of blessed memorie, kinge Henrye the sixt; for these, and divers other causes and consideracones us specially movinge in that behalfe, we will that when so ever it shall please oure Savioure Jhu Christ to call us out of this transitory lyfe, be it wth in this our realm, or any other realm or place without the same, that oure bodie be buried wthin the same monasterye.'

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* This will was published by Mr. Astle, 1775, 4to. from the original in the chapter-house at Westminster, from which the orthography of this copy materially differs.

Henry VII. by his will left his funeral to the discretion of his executors, only charging them to avoid 'dampnable pompe, and outrageous superfluities.' Whether he pursued his own advice will appear from the decorations on the chapel, altars, and his tomb, exclusive of the anniversaries.

As he requests the chapel may be finished as soon as possible after his decease, if not then compleated, and particularly mentions that the windows were to be glazed with stories, images, arms, badges, and cognizances, according to the designs given by him to the prior of St. Bartholomew's; and that the walls, doors, windows, vaults, and statues, within and without, should be adorned with arms and badges; we may conclude that much remained to be done in the year 1509, as he died twenty-two days after the date of the will.

He mentions his having advanced 5,500*l.* to abbot Islip, and authorises his executors to pay other sums to carry on the building of the chapel.

It is probable his directions in general were strictly complied with; and therefore we must imagine the high altar which was dedicated to 'our lady,' to have been adorned with the largest statue of the Virgin in his possession, and a cross plated with gold to the value of 100*l.* and two pair of silver gilt candlesticks. The vestments for the priests given to the abbot and convent were of cloth of gold tissue, embroidered with roses and portcullises, which were made by his order at Florence. They consisted of those for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, and 29 copes.

The various altars mentioned in the description received each two suits of cloths, two pair of vestments, two corporasses, with their cases, a mass book, a silver-gilt chalice, a pair of silver-gilt cruets, a silver-gilt bell, and two pair of silver-gilt candlesticks. One of them was dedicated to Henry VI. for a pair of candlesticks are expressly given to it.

The present skreen of his tomb was designed, and the artist employed on it, before this will was written; for he speaks of it as a 'closure of copper and gylte after the fashione that we have begone.'

The step for the altar within the rails still remains. It was dedicated to 'our Savioure Jeshus Christ,' five feet in height, and the top projecting five inches over the sides, which was adorned with a representation of the crucifixion, Mary and John, his guardian saints, and the twelve apostles, carved in wood, and plated with the finest gold.

On all solemn feasts the chantry priests placed on this altar a fragment of the real cross, set in gold, resplendent with precious stones and pearls; and one of the legs of St. George, set in silver-gilt. The king gave to it a mass book 'hande written;' three suits of altar cloths, three pair of vestments, a golden chalice value 100 marks, another of silver-gilt value 20 marks, two pair of silver gilt cruets of the same value, two candlesticks weighing 100 ounces, of silver gilt, and two others of the same materials weighing sixty ounces, three corporasses with their cases, six silver-gilt statues of our lady, St. John the Evangelist, St. John Baptist, St. Edward, St. Jerome, and St. Francis, each valued at 20 marks, a silver bell value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and a 'pax brede' of silver gilt four marks.

Such of the altar-cloths and vestments as remained to be given by his executors, were to be made worthy the gifts of a king, and embroidered with his badge and cognizances.

He ordered that his body should be interred before the high altar, with his wife; and that the tomb should be made of touchstone, with niches, and statues of his guardian saints, in copper, gilt. The inscription to be confined merely to dates.

Lest his soul might not rest in peace, although every precaution certainly was taken by him, he requested 10,000 masses should be said in the monastery, London, and its neighbourhood, for its repose; 1500 in honour of the Trinity, 2,500 in honour of the five wounds of the Lord Jesus Christ, 2,500 to the five joys of our lady, 450 to the nine orders of angels, 150 to the honour of the patriarchs, 600 to the twelve apostles, and 2,300 to the honour of All Saints, and all those to be sung in a little month after his decease.

He directed that a statue of himself kneeling, three feet in height from the knees, should be carved in wood, representing him in armour, with a sword, and spurs, and holding the crown of Richard III. won by him at Bosworth-field.

The figure to be plated with fine gold, and the arms of England and France enamelled on it. A table of silver, gilt, supporting it, enamelled with black letters, 'Rex Henricus Septimus,' was to be placed on the shrine of St. Edward, to whom, with St. Mary and the Almighty, he dedicated the statue. He gave in trust to the abbot and convent 2,000*l.* to be distrbuted in charity, and 500 marks to the finishing of the church.

Mr. Malcolm says, 'on the 9th May, 1509, the body of Henry

VII. was placed in a chariot, covered with black cloth of gold, which was drawn by five spirited horses, whose trappings were of black velvet, adorned with quishions of gold. The effigies of his majesty lay upon the corpse, dressed in his regal habiliments. The carriage had suspended on it banners of arms, titles, and pedigrees. A number of prelates preceded the body, who were followed by the deceased king's servants, after it were nine mourners. Six hundred men bearing torches surrounded the chariot.

The procession was met in St. George's fields,* by all the priests and clergy of London, and its neighbourhood; and at London-bridge by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, in black. To render this awful scene sublimely grand, the way was lined with children, who held burning tapers; those, with the flashes of great torches, whose red rays darting in every direction upon glittering objects, and embroidered copes, shewing the solemn pace, uplifted eyes, and mournful countenances, must have formed a noble picture. The slow, monotonous notes of the chaunt, mixed with the sonorous tones of the great bells, were not less grateful to the ear. When the body had arrived at St. Paul's, which was superbly illuminated, it was taken from the chariot, and carried to the choir, where it was placed beneath a hearse, arrayed with all the accompaniments of death. A solemn mass and dirge were then sung, and a sermon preached by the bishop of Rochester. It rested all night in the church. On the following day the procession recommenced in the same manner, except that sir Edward Haward rode before, on a fine charger, clothed with drapery, on which was the king's arms.

We will now suppose him removed by six lords from his chariot to the hearse prepared for him, formed by nine pillars set full of burning tapers, inclosed by a double railing. View him placed under it, and his effigies on a rich pall of gold, close to him the nine mourners, near them knights bearing banners of saints, and surrounded by officers of arms. The prelates, abbot, prior, and convent, and priests, in measured paces, silently taking their places; when, breaking through the awful pause, Garter king at arms cried with an audible voice, 'for the soul of the noble prince king Henry the seventh, late king of this realm.' A deep peal from the organ and choir answers in a chaunt of placebo and the dirge; the sounds die away, and with them the whole assembly retires.'†

On the 11th several bishops sung three masses; at the last of which the king's banner, his coat of arms, sword, target, helmet, and crest, and his courser, were brought to the altar, and there offered; the mourners afterwards proceeded to its steps, and offered rich palls of cloth of gold, and bawdkins. '*Libera me*,' then floated in gentle strains from the choir, when the body descended to the earth. The officers of his household approached to the grave, and dropt therein their broken staffs. Garter finished the ceremony by crying ‘ Vive le Roy Henry le huitiesme, Roy d'Angleterre et de France, sire de Ireland.’

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* He died at Windsor

† Malcolm's Lond. Red. vol. i. p. 228.

Henry VIII.* ordered Lawrence Ymber to make an estimate for the tomb of his father, according to the directions in his will. Caprice, or some other cause, led him to reject it. But Ymber is supposed to have worked under Torreggiano, who executed the tomb, as well as that of Margaret countess of Richmond in the same church, and that of Dr. Young, master of the rolls, in their chapel.†

Humphrey Walker calculated that nineteen large and small figures on the tomb would require 6,400 pounds weight of fine yellow metal at 20*s.* a hundred weight; the casting and finishing fit for gilding 66*l.* making the effigies (which probably were of wood for the moulds) 8*l.* a piece; four lords images 4*l.* each, and the smaller ones 40*s.* each.

Nicholas Ewen, gilder, offered to gild the whole for 410*l.*; John Bell, and John Maynard, the painting, for 40*l.* These sums amounted to 638*l.* exclusive of masonry.

On the 16th January, 1539-40, this abbey, which had existed for upwards of nine hundred years, was surrendered to Henry VIII. by abbot Boston, and twenty-four of the monks, and immediately dissolved. Its annual revenues at that period, according to Dugdale, amounted to 3,471*l.* 0*s.* 2¼*d.* but according to Speed, who includes the gross receipts, to 3,977*l.* 6*s.* 4¾*d.*

The history of this church is well known from the time of the dissolution; Henry the eighth advanced it to the dignity of a cathedral by letters patent, dated Dec. 17, 1540. Thomas Thirleby was appointed bishop with a diocese, including all Middlesex, except Fulham. William Benson became the dean, the prior (Dionysius Dalyons), and five of the monks, prebendaries; four minor canons, and four students. The remainder were discharged with shamefully-pitiful pensions, the highest not more than 10*l.* and some as low as five marks. The endowments were considerable; according to Strype, of the annual value of 840*l.*; but the archives of the church make them no more than 586*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the reign of Edward VI. March 29, 1550, 'the new bishop resigned his office, in consequence of the king's letters patent, granting his new diocese to the bishop of London, from whom it had been taken. An act of parliament was passed for continuing it a cathedral in the diocese of London soon after.

Queen Mary, succeeding to the throne in 1553, dispossessed the cathedral of its dean and prebendaries, and restored the monastery to the order of St. Benedict. In 1556, John Feckenham, late dean of St. Paul's, was appointed abbot of Westminster; and, Nov. 21, with fourteen monks, took possession of the abbey;‡ and the morrow after, the lord abbot, with his convent, went in procession after the old fashion in their monks weeds, in coats of black say, with two vergers carrying two silver rods in their hands.*

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* Harl. MSS. No. 197.

† Walpole's Painters, 4to. vol. i. p. 104.

‡ Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii, p. 309.

Mr. Malcolm quotes a few lines from a proclamation issued in 1553 to shew the probable state in which Feckenham found the abbey. Speaking of the churches, ' especially within the cittie of London, irreverently used, and by divers insolent rashe persones sundrie waies abused, soe farre forth, that many quarreles, riottes, frayes, and bloudshedinges, have been made in some of the said churches, besides shotinge of hand-gonnes to doves, and the com'on bringinge of horses and mules into and throughe the said churches ;' he was indefatigable in restoring it to its former state; but the death of his royal mistress put an end to his exertions and his authority as abbot, July 12, 1559.†

Feckenham possessed considerable talents, and knew how to make the most of a bad argument; he was therefore employed in declaiming from the pulpit against the Protestants. This circumstance occasioned him frequent imprisonments in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Setting aside his zeal in defending that which could not be defended, he was humane, good-natured, and charitable. His speech in the first parliament of Elizabeth against the new Liturgy is a master-piece of sophistry; and his art in dwelling upon the inconsistencies of his opponents is only equalled by his skill in not touching upon untenable points in his own doctrines.

From 1559 to the present moment it has remained a collegiate church. Widmore has given a great deal of pleasing information in his short lives of the deans of Westminster. He mentions that John Williams, who was installed 1620, found ' in the east part of the cloisters a large empty room (the monks parlour while the place was a monastery): he converted it into a public library. The fitting up, and furnishing it with books, is said to have cost him 2,000*l.* besides the benefactions.' This library was unfortunately burnt in 1664, and but one MS. saved out of 230. There is an exceedingly well written catalogue of them in the Museum, but too long to transcribe. It is dated 1672.‡

In the reign of Charles the First, the abbey underwent an assault from the mob (from excess of religion, and zeal in the good old cause;) but they were beaten off, and a sir Richard Wiseman, one of the number, was killed. The ever-to-be-detested parliament of that time, in repeated resolutions, destroyed a great deal, and burnt the sacred vestments; and, under pretence of knowing whether the regalia were in safety, took an opportunity of mocking royalty by dressing a person in the regal ornaments, and finally sold them. Their mad agents contaminated the abbey by what they called exercises of prayer, or rather rancour and virulence.

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* In 1557, the Muscovite ambassador attended mass at Westminster-abbey: and afterwards dined with the lord abbot, and went to see St. Edward's shrine new set up: and then saw all the place through.

† Vol. i, p. 238

‡ Harl. No. 694.

In the 8th and 9th years of William III. the house of commons granted an annual sum for repairing it; and in the 9th of queen Anne an act passed allowing 4,000*l.* a year towards the same excellent purpose. The like sum was afforded by acts of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th of Geo. II. In the year 1738, however, the works were at a stand, for want of money; and a petition was presented, which was referred to a committee of the whole house. The assistance, however, which was granted, was inconsiderable, and that even was not paid till some time after.

It appears, says Malcolm, that the dean and chapter had, from the time of their foundation to 1733, expended 20,912*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* out of their dividends on the church and its dependencies, and applied the fees for monuments and burials to the fabric. The sums received from shewing the tombs are divided among the gentlemen of the choir and officers of the church. The repairs of Henry the seventh's chapel are out of their province, and belong to the office of the king's board of works.

Of the repairs at present making in this venerable abbey, notice will be taken when we come to describe its various architectural beauties and general character.

1784. 26th May. The first day's performance of the commemoration of Handel took place. The idea of this sublime display of the power of music originated in a conversation at the house of the late Joah Bate, esq. between himself, lord Fitzwilliam, and sir Watkin Williams Wynne, on the grand effect produced by large bands. It is easy to conceive that such a subject would remind them of Handel's chorusses; and thence to that year having completed a century from his birth, and 25 years from his death. When the plan had assumed some degree of form, the abbey was naturally thought of, as the place best calculated for such a scene, both from Handel having been buried within it, and the venerable air of the structure. His late majesty offered his patronage; and the scheme was laid before the managers of the musical fund, and the directors of the concerts of ancient music. The consent of the dean and chapter was readily obtained, under the easy terms of dividing the first day's profit between the Westminster Infirmary and the musical fund, after which the whole was to be applied to the latter. Mr. Wyatt received directions, from the gentlemen, whose names are recorded in a subsequent page, to erect galleries and seats for the accommodation of the musicians and auditors. He disposed the former in the most judicious manner; and a most imposing effect was produced by the ranges of persons before and on each side of the organ, mixing with the brilliant patriarchs and prophets of the great western painted window. At the eastern extremity of the nave was a display of magnificence, suited to the public appearance of the whole British court, composed of every beauty richly adorned that forms it. The side galleries and platform were crowded with near 4,000 persons, whose souls seemed impatient to meet the flood of melody ready to burst forth from the voices and instruments towering above them. His majesty and the royal family entered the church at the south-east door; he immediately went into the south transept to view Handel's monument, and from thence, preceded by the clergy of the church through the choir, to his throne. Both the king and queen were greatly delighted by the beautiful scene before them, and expressed their approbation in the warmest terms. The instruments used on this occasion, were an excellent organ built by Green, for Canterbury cathedral: 102 first and second violins, 32 tenors, 36 oboes, 30 violoncellos, 25 bassoons and 1 double, 18 double bases, 14 trumpets, 3 trombones, 12 horns, 4 drums, and 1 double. This celebration was continued till 1790, when, the edge of curiosity having been blunted, and the expence a little felt, it was renewed in St. Margaret's church for a year or two, and for the last time in the Banqueting house at Whitehall.*

In 1785, the church was robbed of the gold fringe from the pulpit-cloth and cushions, and the silver head of the beadle's staff.

In 1793 the roof of Henry the seventh's chapel was repaired at an expence of 1,900*l.* which was defrayed out of the revenues of the church.

The exterior of this magnificent pile being in a sad state of decay, a memorial was addressed to the lords of the treasury, dated Nov. 15, 1806, and on the 5th of December following, the lords referred it to the committee of taste, in consequence of whose report, and on the petition from the dean and chapter being presented to the house of commons, 2,000*l.* was immediately granted towards the projected repairs.

From subsequent reports made to parliament, it appears that 42,028*l.* 14*s.* 3¼*d.* was granted by parliament from 1807 to March 1822 for reparations; and on Christmas eve of the last year the scaffolds were struck. In the base of the ornamental dome, which crowns the south-east turret, the following inscription was cut:—

> Restored 1809, Anno Regni 50 Geo. III; William Vincent, dean; James Wyatt, architect; Jeremiah Glanville, clerk of the works; Thomas Gayfere, mason.

Similar inscriptions were cut on other turrets.

The abbey church was nearly destroyed on the 9th of July, 1803, through the carelessness of some plumbers who were repairing the lanthorn at the junction of the cross; fortunately it broke out in the day time, or the consequences might have been fatal to the whole building. The repairs amounted to 3,500*l.*

Since the commencement of the present century the repairs of this ancient building has been progressively going on. The exterior of the west side of the north transept has been recently finished in a very satisfactory manner.

Westminster Abbey has been for many centuries the scene of the coronations of our monarchs; want of space prevents the notice of many curious customs now disused in that imposing ceremony, but it would be improper to pass over the

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* Malcolm, i. 254.

Coronation of his most excellent majesty king George IV., on Thursday the 19th day of July, 1821.

*Arrangement for the assembling of the peers and officers.**

To assemble in the House of Lords.—Their R. H. the dukes of the blood royal, in their robes of estate, having their coronets, and the field marshals their batons, in their hands; the peers in their robes of estate, having their coronets in their hands. His R. H. prince Leopold, in the full habit of the order of the garter, having his cap and feathers in his hand; the archbishops and bishops, vested in their rochets, having their square caps in their hands.

In his place near the Bar.—The gentleman usher of the black rod.

In the space below the Bar.—The trainbearers of the princes of the blood royal; the attendants on the lord high steward, on the lord chancellor, the lord high constable, and on the lord chamberlain of the household; the gentlemen ushers of the white and green rods, all in their proper habits.

In the painted chamber, and adjacent rooms.—The lord chief justice of the king's bench; the master of the rolls; the vice chancellor; the lord chief justice of the common pleas; the lord chief baron; the barons of the exchequer, and justices of both benches; the gentlemen of the privy chamber; the attorney and solicitor general; serjeants at law; masters in chancery; the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs of London; king's chaplains, having dignities; six clerks in chancery.

In the chamber formerly the House of Lords.—The knights grand crosses of the order of the bath, in the full habit of the order, wearing their collars; their caps and feathers in their hands; the knights commanders of the said order, in their full habits; their caps and feathers in their hands; the officers of the said order, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

In the chamber formerly called the Prince's chamber.—The register of the said order, in his mantle, with his book; privy councillors, not being peers or knights grand crosses of the bath; clerks of the council in ordinary.

In his majesty's robing chamber.—The trainbearers of his majesty; master of the robes; groom of the robes.

In the room of chairman of committees.—Lords and grooms of the bedchamber; keeper of the privy purse; equerries and pages of honour; gentlemen ushers and aides-de-camp.

In the witness-room.—Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

In the House of Commons and the lobbies.—Officers of the band of gentlemen pensioners with their corps, and the serjeants at arms; the officers of the yeomen of the guard, with their corps.

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* From the official programme, rinted by order of lord Howard of Effingham, acting for the earl marshal of England, folio.

In the lobby between the House of Lords and the painted chamber.—The kings, heralds, and pursuivants of arms.

In Westminster hall, at the lower end, near the great north door.—The sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports.

In Westminster hall, near the north door.—The knight marshal and his two officers.

In Westminster hall, at the lower end.—His majesty's band.

Without the north door of Westminster hall.—All who are to precede the knight marshal in the procession.

His majesty was, during these preliminary arrangements, in his chamber, near the south entrance into Westminster hall.

The peers were then called over in the house of lords by deputy garter; and proceeded to the hall, where the other persons appointed to walk in the procession had been previously marshalled on the right and left by the officers of arms; leaving an open passage in the middle, so that the procession with the regalia might pass uninterruptedly up the hall.

His majesty, preceded by the great officers of state, entered the hall a few minutes after ten, and took his seat in the chair of state at the table, when a gun was fired. The deputy lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and the deputy earl marshal, ascended the steps, and placed themselves at the outer side of the table.

The lord high steward, the great officers, deputy garter, and black rod, arranged themselves near the chair of state; the royal trainbearers on each side of the throne.

The lord chamberlain, assisted by officers of the jewel-office, then brought the sword of state to the lord high constable, who delivered it to the deputy lord great chamberlain, by whom it was laid upon the table; then curtana, or the sword of mercy, with the two swords of justice, being in like manner presented, were drawn from their scabbards by the deputy lord great chamberlain, and laid on the table before his majesty; after which the gold spurs were delivered, and also placed on the table. Immediately after, a procession, consisting of the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, in their surplices and rich copes, proceeded up the hall, from the lower end thereof, in manner following:—

Procession with, and delivery of, the Regalia.

Serjeant of the vestry, in a scarlet mantle.
Children of the king's chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.
Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.
Gentlemen of the king's chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.
Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.
Sub-dean of the chapel royal.
Two Pursuivants of Arms.
Two Heralds.
The two provincial Kings of Arms.

The Dean of Westminster, carrying St. Edward's Crown on a cushion of cloth of gold.
First Prebendary of Westminster, carrying the Orb.
Second Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Dove.
Third Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Cross.
Fourth Prebendary, carrying St. Edward's Staff.
Fifth Prebendary, carrying the Chalice and Patina.
Sixth Prebendary, carrying the Bible.

In this procession they made their reverences, first at the lower end of the hall, secondly about the middle, where both the choirs opening to the right and left a passage, through which the officers of arms passing opened likewise on each side, the seniors placing themselves nearest towards the steps; then the dean and prebendaries having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence. This being done, the dean and prebendaries being come to the foot of the steps, deputy garter preceding them (he having waited their coming there) ascended the steps, and approaching near the table before the king, made their last reverence. The dean then presented the crown to the lord high constable, who delivered it to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and it was by him placed on the table before the king. The rest of the regalia was severally delivered by each prebendary, on his knee, to the dean, by him to the lord high constable, by him to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by him laid on the table. The regalia being thus delivered, the prebendaries and dean returned to the middle of the hall. His majesty having commanded deputy garter to summon the noblemen and bishops who were to bear the regalia, the deputy lord great chamberlain, then taking up the several swords, sceptres, the orb, and crown, placed them in the hands of those by whom they were to be carried.

I. St. Edward's staff, by the Marquess of Salisbury.
II. The spurs, by Lord Calthorpe, as deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.
III. The sceptre with the cross, by the Marquess Wellesley.
IV. The pointed sword of temporal justice, by the Earl of Galloway.
V. The pointed sword of spiritual justice, by the Duke of Northumberland.
VI. Curtana, or sword of mercy, by the Duke of Newcastle.
VII. The sword of state, by the Duke of Dorset.
VIII. The sceptre with the dove, by the Duke of Rutland.
IX. The orb, by the Duke of Devonshire.
X. St. Edward's crown, by the Marquess of Anglesey, as lord high steward.
XI. The patina, by the bishop of Gloucester.
XII. The chalice, by the bishop of Chester.
XIII. The Bible, by the Bishop of Ely.

The two bishops who were to support his majesty were then summoned by deputy garter, and, ascending the steps, placed themselves on each side of the king.

Procession to the Abbey.

The second gun was then fired, and the procession moved upon the blue cloth spread on the platform from the throne in Westminster hall to the great steps in the abbey church; the following anthem, 'O lord, grant the king a long life,' &c. being sung in parts, in succession, with his majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and the beating of drums, until the arrival in the abbey.

The King's Herb-woman with her six Maids, strewing the way with herbs.
Messenger of the College of Arms, in a scarlet cloak, with the arms of the College embroidered on the left shoulder.
The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his staff.
The High Constable of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.
Two Household Fifes with banners of velvet fringed with gold, and five Household Drummers in royal livery, drum-covers of crimson velvet, laced and fringed with gold.
The Drum-Major, in a rich livery, and a crimson scarf fringed with gold.
Eight Trumpets in rich liveries; banners of crimson damask embroidered and fringed with gold, to the silver trumpets.
Kettle-Drums, drum-covers of crimson damask, embroidered and fringed with gold.
Eight trumpets in liveries, as before.
Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace.
The Knight Marshal, attended by his Officers.
The Six Clerks in Chancery.
The King's Chaplains having dignities.
The Sheriffs of London.
The Aldermen and Recorder of London.
Masters in Chancery.
The King's Serjeants at Law.
The King's Ancient Serjeant.
The King's Solicitor General. The King's Attorney General.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Serjeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal. Serjeant Porter.
Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices.
Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.
Choir of Westminster, in surplices.
Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.
Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet gown.
Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and rich copes.
The Dean of Westminster, in a surplice and rich cope.
Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards.
His Majesty's Band.
Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers) in the full habit of their order, caps in their hands.
A Pursuivant of Arms, in his tabard.
Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both benches.
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Vice Chancellor. The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.
Privy Councillors, not Peers.
Register of the Order of the Garter.
Knights of the Garter (not Peers), in the full habit and collar of the order, caps in their hands.
His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.
Comptroller of His Majesty's Household. Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, bearing the crimson bag with the medals.
A Pursuivant of Arms, in his tabard.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards and collars of SS.
The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.
A Herald, in his tabard and collar of SS.
The Standard of Ireland, borne by Lord Beresford.
The Standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.
The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their rochets, with their caps in their hands.
Two Heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.
Viscounts, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.
Two Heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.
The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.
Earls, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hand.
Two Heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.
The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.
Marquesses, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.
The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand, attended by an officer of the Jewel-Office in a scarlet mantle, with a crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which are placed the ruby ring and the sword to be girt about the King.
The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand.
The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.
King of Arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in his tabard, crown in his hand.
Gloucester King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.
Hanover King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.
Dukes, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.
Ulster King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.
Clarenceux King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.
Norroy King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.
The Lord Privy Seal, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.
The Lord President of the Council, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.
Archbishops of Ireland.
The Archbishop of York, in his rochet; cap in his hand.
The Lord High Chancellor, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, bearing his purse, and attended by his Pursebearer.
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his rochet, cap in his hand.
Two Serjeants at Arms.
St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Marquess of Salisbury.
The Gold Spurs, borne by the Lord Calthorpe.
The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Marquess Wellesley.
The third Sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway.
Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.
The second Sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland.
Two Serjeants at Arms.
Usher of the Green Rod.
Usher of the White Rod.
The Lord Mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace.
The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in his tabard, carrying his crown and sceptre.
Garter Principal King of Arms, in his tabard, bearing his crown and sceptre.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his rod.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, his coronet and his white staff in his hand.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the Order of the Garter, carrying in his right hand his baton as Field Marshal, and, in his left, his cap and feathers; his train borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his robes of estate, carrying, in his right hand, his baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his coronet; his train borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his robes of estate, carrying, in his right hand, his baton as Field Marshal, and his coronet in his left; and his train borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, and his train borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, and his train borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his robes of estate, carrying, in his right hand, his baton as Field Marshal, and his coronet in his left, and his train borne by a Page.

The High Constable of Ireland, in his robes, coronet in his hand, with his staff.

The High Constable of Scotland, in his robes, coronet in his hand, with his staff.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal with his staff.

The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Dorset.

The Lord High Constable of England, in his robes, his coronet in his hand, with his staff; attended by a Page carrying his baton of Field Marshal.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

A Gentleman carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.

The Sceptre with the Dove, carried by the Duke of Rutland.

St. Edward's Crown, carried by the Lord High Steward in his robes.

The Orb, carried by the Duke of Devonshire.

The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Ely.

The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Chester.

A Gentleman carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.

THE KING

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Standard Bearer.

Supporter: Lord Bishop of Oxford, for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

In the Royal Robes, wearing a cap of estate, adorned with jewels, under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by Sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports. His Majesty's Train borne by Eight Eldest Sons of Peers, assisted by the Master of the Robes, and followed by the Groom of the Robes.

Supporter: Lord Bishop of Lincoln, for the Lord Bishop of Durham.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners with the Lieutenant.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his robes of estate; coronet in his hand.	Gold Stick of the Life Guards in Waiting, in his robes; coronet in his hand.	Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his robes of estate; coronet in his hand.

Lords of the Bedchamber.
The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.
Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.
Equerries and Pages of Honour.
Aides-de-Camp.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majesty's Pages in full State Liveries.
His Majesty's Footmen in full State Liveries.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Yeomen of the Guard.	Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.	Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.

Yeomen of the Guard, to close the Procession.

On the arrival of the procession at the abbey, the herb-woman and her maids, and the serjeant porter, remained at the entrance within the great west door.

The king entered the west door of the abbey church at eleven o'clock, and was received with the undermentioned anthem, which was sung by the choir of Westminster, who, with the dean and prebendaries, quitted the procession a little before, and went to the left side of the middle aisle, and remained there till his majesty arrived, and then followed in the procession next to the regalia.

On his majesty's entering the abbey, the choirs commenced singing the anthem,

> 'I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord,' &c.*

During which his majesty passed through the body of the church, and through the choir up the stairs to the theatre. He then passed his throne and made his humble adoration, and afterwards knelt at the faldstool set for him before his chair; at the same time his majesty used some short private prayer; he then sat down (not on his throne, but in his chair before and below his throne) and reposed himself.

When the king was thus placed, the archbishop of Canterbury turned to the east part of the theatre; then, together with the lord chancellor, lord great chamberlain, lord high constable, and earl marshal (Garter king at arms preceding them), went to the other three sides of the theatre, in the order, south, west, and north, and at each side addressed the people in a loud voice; the king at the same time standing up by his chair, turned and showed himself to the people at each of the four sides of the theatre, while the archbishop spoke as follows:—

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* Psalm cxxii. verses 1, 5, 6, 7.

'Sirs,

'I here present unto you King George the Fourth, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you that come this day to do your homage, are ye willing to do the same?'

This was answered by the loud and repeated acclamations of the persons present, expressive of their willingness and joy, at the same time they cried out,

'God save King George the Fourth!'

Then the trumpets sounded.

The archbishop in the meantime went to the altar and put on his cope, and placed himself at the north side of the altar; as did also the bishops who took part in the office.

The officers of the wardrobe, &c. here spread carpets and cushions on the floor and steps of the altar.

And here, first the Bible, paten, and cup, were brought and placed upon the altar. The king, then, supported by the two bishops of Durham and Bath, and attended by the dean of Westminster, the lords carrying the regalia before him, went down to the altar, and knelt upon the steps of it, and made his first oblation, uncovered.

Here the pall, or altar-cloth of gold, was delivered by the master of the great wardrobe to the lord great chamberlain, and by him, kneeling, it was presented to his majesty. The treasurer of the household then delivered a wedge of gold of a pound weight to the lord great chamberlain, which he, kneeling, delivered to his majesty. The king then (uncovered) delivered them to the archbishop.

The archbishop received them one after another (standing) from his majesty, and laid the pall reverently upon the altar. The gold was received into the basin, and, with like reverence, was placed upon the altar.

Then the archbishop said the following prayer, the king still kneeling:—

'O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, &c.'

When the king had thus offered his oblation, he went to his chair set for him on the south side of the altar, and knelt at his faldstool, and the Litany commenced, which was read by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side; the choir read the responses.

In the meantime the lords who carried the regalia, except those who bore the swords, approached the altar, and each presented what he carried to the archbishop, who delivered them to the dean of Westminster, who placed them on the altar. They then retired to the places and seats appointed for them.

The bishops, and the people with them, then said the Lord's Prayer.

The Communion service was read; the people, kneeling, made the responses to the ten commandments, which were delivered by the archbishop.

Then the archbishop, standing as before, said a collect for the king.

The following epistle was then read by one of the bishops;—

'Submit yourselves to man for the Lord's sake; whether it be to the king as supreme, or unto governors,' &c.*

The Gospel was then read by another bishop, the king and the people standing.

'Then went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk. And they sent out unto him,' &c.†

Then the archbishop read the Nicene Creed; the king and the people standing as before.

'I believe in one God the Father, &c.'

At the end of the creed, the archbishop of York preached the sermon‡ in the pulpit placed against the pillar at the north-east corner of the theatre. The king listened to the same sitting in his chair on the south side of the altar, over against the pulpit.

His grace commenced the sermon at a quarter past twelve, and ended it about a quarter to one.

The king was uncovered during the offering and service that followed; when the sermon commenced he put on his cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and remained covered to the end of it.

On his majesty's right hand stood the bishop of Durham, and beyond him, on the same side, the lords that carried the swords. On his majesty's left hand stood the bishop of Bath and Wells, and the lord great chamberlain.

On the north side of the altar sat the archbishop of Canterbury in a purple velvet chair; the bishops were placed on forms along the north side of the wall, betwixt the king and the pulpit. Near the archbishop stood Garter, king at arms. On the south side, east of the king's chair, nearer to the altar, stood the dean of Westminster, the rest of the bishops who took part in the church service, and the prebendaries of Westminster.

When the sermon was concluded, the archbishop went to the king, and standing before him,§ administered the coronation oath, first asking the king—

Sir; is your Majesty willing to take the oath?
The king answered:—I am willing.

The archbishop then ministered these questions: and the king having a copy of the printed form and order of the coronation service in his hands, answered each question severally, as follows:

Arch. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

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* 1 Pet. ii. 13.

† St. Matth. xxii. 15.

‡ His text was, 'He that ruleth over men must be just,' &c. 2 Samuel, chap. 23, verse 3 and 4.

§ His majesty, on Thursday, the 27th of April, 1820, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the declaration against popery.

King. I solemnly promise so to do.

Arch. Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King. I will.

Arch. Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the United Church committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do, or shall appertain to them, or any of them?

King. All this I promise to do.

Then the king, arising out of his chair, and assisted by the lord great chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before him, went to the altar, and there being uncovered, made his solemn oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premises; laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible, which was before carried in the procession, and was now brought from the altar by the archbishop, and tendered to him as he knelt upon the steps, saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep.
So help me God.

Then the king kissed the book and signed the oath.

The king having thus taken his oath, returned again to the chair; and kneeling at his faldstool, the archbishop begun the hymn ‘Veni, Creator Spiritus,’ and the choir sang it out.

This being ended, the archbishop said this prayer:—

O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel: bless and sanctify thy chosen servant George, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this oil, and consecrated King of this realm: strengthen him O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter; Confirm and establish him with thy free and princely spirit, the spirit of wisdom and government, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. Amen.

This prayer being ended, the choir sang:

Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, anointed Solomon King; and all the people rejoiced, and said, God save the King! Long live the King! May the King live for ever! Amen. Hallelujah!

In the meantime the king, rising from his devotions, went before the altar, supported and attended as before.

The king sat down in his chair, placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, with the faldstool before it, wherein he was anointed. Four knights of the garter held over him a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold; the dean of Westminster took the ampula and spoon from off the altar, poured some of the holy oil into the spoon, and with it the archbishop anointed the king, in the form of a cross:

1. On the crown of the head, saying,

Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed.

2. On the breast, saying,

Be thy breast anointed with holy oil.

3. On the palms of both the hands, saying,

Be thy hands anointed with holy oil:
And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then the dean of Westminster laid the ampula and spoon upon the altar, and the king kneeling down at the faldstool, and the archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced the benediction:—

Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed, &c.

This prayer being ended, the king arose, and sat down again in his chair, and the dean of Westminster wiped and dried all the places anointed, with fine linen, or fine bombast wool, delivered to him by the lord great chamberlain; the dean then received from the officers of the wardrobe, the super-tunica of cloth of gold, and a girdle of the same for the sword, with which the dean arrayed his majesty.

Then the spurs were brought from the altar by the dean of Westminster, and delivered to a nobleman thereto appointed by the king, who, kneeling down, presents them to his majesty, who forthwith sent them back to the altar.

Then the lord who carried the sword of state, returned the said sword to the officers of the jewel house, which was thereupon deposited in the traverse in king Edward's chapel; he received thence, in lieu thereof, another sword, in a scabbard of purple velvet, provided for the king to be girt withal, which he delivered to the archbishop; and the archbishop, laying it on the altar, said the following prayer:

Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant King George, who is now to be girt with this sword, that he may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the minister of God, for the terror and punishment of evil-doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the archbishop took the sword from off the altar, and (the bishops assisting, and going along with him) delivered it into the king's right hand, and he holding it, the archbishop said:

Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy.

The king stood up, the sword was girt about him by the lord great chamberlain, and then, the king sitting down, the archbishop said:

'Remember him of whom the royal Psalmist did prophesy, saying,' &c.

Then the king, rising up, ungirded his sword, and, going to the altar, offered it there in the scabbard, and then returned and sat down in his chair: and the chief peer offered the price of it, namely, a hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, received it from off the altar by the dean of Westminster, and drew it out of the scabbard, and carried it naked before his majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

Then the king arising, the dean of Westminster took the armill from the master of the great wardrobe, and put it about his majesty's neck, and tied it to the bowings of his arms, above and below the elbows, with silk strings; the archbishop standing before the king, and saying:

Receive this armill as a token of the divine mercy embracing you on every side.

Next the robe royal, or purple robe of state, of cloth of tissue, lined or furred with ermines, was by the master of the great wardrobe delivered to the dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the king, standing; the crimson robe which he wore before being first taken off by the lord great chamberlain: the king having received it, sat down, and then the orb with the cross was brought from the altar by the dean of Westminster, and delivered into the king's hand by the archbishop, pronouncing this blessing and exhortation:—

Receive this imperial robe and orb, &c. '

Then the master of the jewel-house delivered the king's ring to the archbishop, in which a table jewel was enchased; the archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand, and said:—

Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic faith, &c.

The king delivered his orb to the dean of Westminster, to be by him laid upon the altar; and then the dean of Westminster brought the sceptre and rod to the archbishop; and the lord of the manor of Worksop (who claimed to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the king a right hand glove on the day of his coronation, and supporting the king's right arm whilst he holds the sceptre with the cross) delivered to the king a pair of rich gloves, and on any occasion happening afterwards, supported his majesty's right arm, or held his sceptre by him.

The gloves being put on, the archbishop delivered the sceptre, with the cross, into the king's right hand, saying,

Receive the royal sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice.

And then he delivered the rod, with the dove, into the king's left hand, and said,

'Receive the rod of equity and mercy: and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, &c.'

The Crowning.

The archbishop, standing before the altar, took the crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar, said,

'O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy and loving kindnesses,' &c.

Then the king sat down in king Edward's chair; the archbishop, assisted with other bishops, came from the altar; the dean of Westminster brought the crown, and the archbishop taking it of him, reverently put it upon the king's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried, 'God save the king!' and the trumpets sounded, and, by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower were shot off.

The noise ceasing, the archbishop rose and said,

'Be strong and of good courage: observe the commandments of God, and walk in his holy ways: fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honour, and when you have finished your course, you may receive a crown of righteousness, which God the righteous Judge shall give you in that day.' Amen.

Then the choir sung this short anthem:—

'The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord,' &c.

As soon as the king was crowned, the peers, bishops, &c. put on their coronets and caps.

The dean of Westminster took the Holy Bible, which was carried in the procession, from off the altar, and delivered it to the archbishop, who, with the rest of the bishops going along with him, presented it to the king, first saying these words to him:—

'Our gracious King; we present unto your Majesty this book, the most valuable thing that this world affordeth,' &c.

Then the king delivered back the Bible to the archbishop, who gave it to the dean of Westminster, to be reverently placed again upon the holy altar.

And now the king having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the archbishop solemnly blessed him, and all the bishops standing about him, with the rest of the peers, with a loud and hearty Amen.

'The Lord bless and keep you: the Lord make the light of his countenance to shine for ever upon you, &c.

Then the archbishop turned to the people and said:—

'And the same Lord God Almighty grant,' &c.

The blessing being thus given, the king sat down in his chair, and vouchsafed to kiss the archbishop and bishops assisting at his coronation, they kneeling before him one after another.

Then the choir began to sing the *Te Deum*, and the king went up to the theatre on which the throne is placed, all the bishops, great officers, and other peers, attending him, and then he sat down and reposed himself in his chair, below the throne.

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The *Te Deum* being ended, the king was lifted up into his throne by the archbishop and bishops, and other peers of the kingdom. And being inthronized or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bore the swords and the sceptres, and the rest of the nobles, stood round about the steps of the throne, and the archbishop standing before the king, said,

> Stand fast and hold from henceforth, the seat and imperial dignity which is this day delivered unto you in the name, and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy; and as you see us approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before Him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. Amen.

The exhortation being ended, all the peers present did homage publicly and solemnly unto the king upon the theatre, and in the meantime the treasurer of the household threw among the people medals of gold and silver, as the king's princely largess or donative.

The archbishop first knelt down before his majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops knelt on either hand, and about him; and they did their homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony, the archbishop saying:—

> I Charles archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I. N. bishop of N. repeating the rest audibly after the archbishop] will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs, kings of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the church.—So help me God.

Then the archbishop kissed the king's left cheek, and so the rest of the bishops present after him.

After which the other peers of the realm did their homage in like manner, the dukes first by themselves, and so the marquesses, the earls, the viscounts, and the barons, severally; the first of each order kneeling before his majesty, and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, and the first of each class beginning, and the last saying after him:—

> I N. duke or earl, &c. of N. do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks.—So help me God.

The peers having done their homage, they stood all together round about the king; and each class or degree going by themselves, or (as it was at the coronation of king Charles the First and Second) every peer one by one, in order, put off their coronets, singly ascended the throne again, and stretching forth their hands, touched the crown on his majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then every one of them kissed the king's cheek.

While the peers were thus doing their homage, and the medals thrown about, the king delivered his sceptre with the cross to the lord of the manor of Worksop, to hold; and the other sceptre, or rod, with the dove, to the lord that carried it in the procession.

And the bishops that supported the king in the procession also eased him, by supporting the crown, as there was occasion.

While the medals were scattered, and the homage of the lords performed, the choir sung the anthem, with instrumental music of all sorts, as a solemn conclusion of the king's coronation.

'Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father,' &c.

At the end of this anthem the drums beat, and the trumpets sounded, and all the people shouted, crying out,

God save King George the Fourth!
Long live King George!
May the King live for ever!

The solemnity of the king's coronation being thus ended, the archbishop left the king in his throne, and went down to the altar.

Then the offertory began, the archbishop reading these sentences:—

'Let your light so shine before men,' &c.

The king descended from his throne, supported and attended as before, and went to the steps of the altar, and knelt down there.

At first the king offered bread and wine for the communion, which were brought out of king Edward's chapel, and delivered into his hands, the bread upon the paten by the bishop that read the Epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the bishop that read the Gospel: these were by the archbishop received from the king, and reverently placed upon the altar, and decently covered with a fair linen cloth, the archbishop first saying this prayer:—

'Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy gifts,' &c.

Then the king kneeling, as before, made his second oblation, offering a mark weight of gold, which the treasurer of the household delivered to the lord great chamberlain, and he to his majesty. And the archbishop came to him, and received it in the basin, and placed it upon the altar. After which the bishop said:—

'O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place,' &c.

Then the king returned to his chair, and knelt down at his faldstool; the archbishop said:—

'Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's church militant here on earth.
'Almighty and ever living God,' &c.

After the prayer of consecration, the archbishop, and dean of Westminster, with the bishops' assistants, namely, the preacher, and those who read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, had communicated in both kinds, the archbishop administered the bread, and the dean of Westminster the cup, to the king.

At the delivery of the bread, was said,

'The body of our Lord Jesus Christ,' &c.

At the delivery of the cup,

The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee, and be thankful.

While the king received, the bishop appointed for that service held a towel of white silk, or fine linen, before him.

Then the archbishop went on to the post communion, saying,

Our Father which art in Heaven,' &c.

Then this prayer,

' O Lord and heavenly Father, &c.

The king returned to his throne upon the theatre, and afterwards the archbishop read the final prayers.

The whole coronation office being thus performed, the king, attended and accompanied as before, the four swords being carried before him, descended from his throne crowned, and carrying the sceptre and rod in his hands, went up to the area eastward of the theatre, and passed on through the door, on the south side of the altar, into king Edward's chapel; and as they passed by the altar, the rest of the regalia lying upon it were delivered by the dean of Westminster to the lords that carried them in the procession, and so they proceeded in state into the chapel; the organ all the while playing.

The king then came into the chapel, and standing before the altar, took off his crown, and delivered it, together with his sceptre, to the archbishop, who laid them upon the altar there; and the rest of the regalia were given into the hands of the dean of Westminster, and by him laid there also.

Then the king withdrew himself into his traverse prepared for him upon the western wall of that chapel.

Within his traverse the king was disrobed by the lord great chamberlain of his royal robe of state (which was forthwith delivered to the dean of Westminster to be laid also upon the altar) and again arrayed with his robe of purple velvet, which was before laid ready in the traverse for that purpose.

When the king, thus habited, came forth of his traverse, he stood before the altar, and the archbishop being still vested in his cope, set the crown of state, provided for the king to wear during the rest of the ceremony, upon his head. Then he gave the sceptre with the cross into the king's right hand, and the orb with the cross into his left; which being done, both the archbishop and dean divested themselves of their copes, and left them there, and proceeded in their usual habits.

Then the king carried his sceptre with the cross in his left hand, the four swords being borne before the king, and the heralds having again put the rest of the procession in order, he went on from king Edward's chapel to the theatre, and thence through the midst of the choir and body of the church, out at the west door, and so returned to Westminster-hall.

At about twenty minutes to four the gates of the hall were thrown open to admit the procession on its return.

Viewed from the upper end of the hall through the arched way, the appearance of the white plumes of the knights of the Bath was most magnificent. On their entrance to the hall, the knights took off their hats, but the peers continued to wear their coronets. The procession then entered in the following order :—

The King's Herbwoman, with her six Maids.
Messenger of the College of Arms.
High Constable of Westminster.

Fife and Drums, as before Drum Major Eight Trumpets Kettle Drums Eight Trumpets Serjeant Trumpeter.	Who, on arrival in the Hall, immediately went into the Gallery over the Triumphal Arch.

Serjeant Porter.
Knight Marshal and his Officers.
Six Clerks in Chancery.
King's Chaplains.
Sheriffs of London.
Aldermen and Recorder of London.
Masters in Chancery.
King's Serjeants at Law.
King's Ancient Serjeant,
King's Solicitor-General. King's Attorney-General.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Vice-Chancellor. Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland.
Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their Caps.
Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their Caps.
Officers of the Order of the Bath, wearing their Caps.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath wearing their Caps.
A Pursuivant of Arms.
Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.
Privy Councillors.
Register of the Order of the Garter.
Knight of the Garter, not a Peer, wearing his Cap and Feathers.
His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain.
Comptroller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household.
A Pursuivant of Arms.
Heralds of Scotland and Ireland.
The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons, wearing their Coronets.
A Herald.
The Standard of Ireland, borne by Lord Beresford. The Standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.
Bishops wearing their Caps.
Two Heralds.
Viscounts wearing their Coronets.
Two Heralds.
The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.
Earls, wearing their Coronets.

Two Heralds.

The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.

Marquesses, wearing their Coronets.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, wearing his Coronet.

The Lord Steward of the Household, wearing his Coronet.

The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.

ing of Arms of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, wearing his Crown.

Gloucester King of Arms, wearing his Crown.

Hanover King of Arms, wearing his Crown.

Dukes, wearing their Coronets.

Ulster King of Arms, wearing his Crown.

Clarenceux King of Arms, wearing his Crown.

Norroy King of Arms, wearing his Crown.

The Lord Privy Seal, wearing his Coronet.

The Lord President of the Council wearing his Coronet.

Archbishops of Ireland, wearing their Caps.

Archbishop of York, wearing his Cap.

Lord High Chancellor, wearing his Coronet, and bearing his Purse.

Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his Cap.

Four Serjeants at Arms.

The third Sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway, wearing his Coronet.

Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle, wearing his Coronet.

The second Sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland, wearing his Coronet.

Usher of the Green Rod.

Usher of the White Rod.

The Lord Mayor of London.

The Lord Lyon of Scotland wearing his Crown.

Garter Principal King of Arms, wearing his Crown.

Black Rod.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, wearing his Coronet.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, wearing his Cap and Feathers, and his Train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, wearing his Coronet, and his Train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, wearing his Coronet, and his Train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, wearing his Coronet, and his Train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, wearing his Coronet, and his Train borne as before.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, wearing his Coronet, and his Train borne as before.

The High Constable of Ireland.

The High Constable of Scotland, wearing his Coronet.

Four Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal wearing his Coronet.

The sword which had been redeemed, borne naked by the Duke of Dorset, wearing his Coronet.

The Lord High Constable wearing his Coronet.

The Lord High Steward wearing his Coronet.

The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Rutland, wearing his coronet.

THE KING

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Standard Bearer.

The Bishop of Oxford, wearing his cap.

In his robes of purple velvet, furred with ermine, and the Crown of state on his head, bearing in his right hand St. Edward's Sceptre, with the Cross, and in his left the Orb, with the Cross, under his canopy, supported as before, and his train borne as before.

The Bishop of Lincoln wearing his cap.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners with the Lieutenant.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, wearing his coronet.
Gold Stick of the Life Guards in Waiting, wearing his coronet
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, wearing his coronet.
Lords of the Bedchamber.
The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.
Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.
Equerries and Pages of Honour.
Aides-de-Camp.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.
Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.
His Majesty's Pages.
His Majesty's Footmen.
Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Yeomen of the Guard.
Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.
Yeomen of the Guard, to close the Procession.

As the procession entered the hall, the fifes, drums, and trumpets went to their gallery, and the several other persons composing it were directed to their respective places by the officers of arms.

On entering the hall, the barons of the Cinque Ports, bearing the canopy, remained at the bottom of the steps. His majesty ascended the elevated platform, and retired in his chamber near the state.

The company at the table then sat down ; and the barons of the Cinque Ports carried away the canopy as their fee.

It is mentioned above that the several orders of knighthood returned wearing their hats. This was the case until they got to the entrance of Westminster-hall. There all the knights of the Bath took off their hats, as did some of the bishops and several other individuals who took part in the procession. There were only two knights of the Garter who appeared in the full dress of the order. These were his royal highness the prince Leopold and the marquess of Londonderry. The noble marquess, as attired in his robes, added very considerably to the splendour of the scene by his graceful and elegant appearance. His lordship's hat was encircled with a band of diamonds, which had a most brilliant effect. As his majesty passed up the hall he was received with loud and continued acclamations, the gentlemen waving their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs ; his majesty seemed to feel sensibly the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, and returned the salutation with repeated bows to the assemblage on both sides. The peers took their seats at the table appointed for them, and began to partake of

The Banquet.

Precisely at twenty minutes past five the great lord chamberlain issued his orders that the centre of the hall should be cleared. This direction occasioned much confusion, not only because many strangers had been allowed to enter the lower doors for the purpose of surveying the general arrangements, but because those who had tickets for the galleries had descended in considerable numbers to the floor. Lord Gwydyr was under the necessity of personally exerting his authority, with considerable vehemence, in order to compel the attendants of the earl-marshal to quit situations intended for persons more immediately connected with the ceremony. A long interval now occurred, during which the various officers, and especially the heralds, made the necessary arrangements for the nobility expected to return with his majesty. During this pause silence was generally preserved, in expectation of the return of his majesty from the chamber.

The entrance of the king was announced by one of the principal heralds, who was followed into the hall by the lord great chamberlain and the dukes of York, Clarence, Cambridge, Sussex, and Gloucester. Prince Leopold had for some time previously been engaged in conversation with the foreign ambassadors.

His majesty returned in the robes with which he had been invested in the abbey, wearing also the same crown. In his right hand he carried the sceptre, and in his left the orb, which, on taking his seat on the throne, he delivered to two peers stationed at his side for the purpose of receiving them.

The first course was then served up. It consisted of twenty-four gold covers and dishes, carried by as many gentlemen pensioners: they were preceded by six attendants on the clerk comptroller, by two clerks of the kitchen, who received the dishes from the gentlemen pensioners, by the clerk comptroller, in a velvet gown trimmed with silver lace, by two clerks and the secretary of the board of green cloth, by the comptroller and treasurer of the household, and serjeants at arms with their maces.

Before the dishes were placed upon the table by the two clerks of the kitchen, the great doors at the bottom of the hall were thrown open to the sound of trumpets and clarionets, and the duke of Wellington as lord high constable, the marquis of Anglesey, as lord high steward, and lord Howard of Effingham, as deputy earl marshal, entered upon the floor on horseback, remaining for some minutes under the archway. The duke of Wellington was on the left of the king, the earl marshal on the right, and the marquess of Anglesey in the centre. The two former were mounted on beautiful white horses gorgeously trapped, and the latter on his favourite dun-coloured Arabian.

Before the second course, the great gate was thrown open at the sound of trumpets without. The deputy appointed to officiate as king's champion for the lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, entered the hall on horseback, in a complete suit of bright armour, between the lord high constable and deputy earl marshal, also on horseback, preceded by

Two Trumpeters, with the Champion's Arms on their Banners.
The Serjeant Trumpeter, with his Mace on his Shoulder.

Two Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces on their Shoulders.

The Champion's two Esquires, in half Armour, one on the right hand bearing the Champion's Lance, the other on the left hand with the Champion's Target, and the Arms of Dymoke depicted thereon.

A Herald with a Paper in his hand containing the Challenge.

Then followed :—

The Deputy Earl Marshal,	The CHAMPION,	The Lord High Constable,
on Horseback, in his Robes and Coronet, with the Earl Marshal's Staff in his Hand, attended by a Page.	on Horseback, in a complete suit of bright Armour, with a Gauntlet in his Hand, his Helmet on his Head, adorned with a plume of Feathers.	in his Robes and Coronet, and Collar of his Order, on Horseback, with the Constable's Staff, attended by two Pages.

Four Pages, richly apparelled, attendants on the Champion.

His helmet was of polished steel, surmounted by a full rich bending plume of white ostrich feathers, next of light blue, next red, and lastly of an erect black feather. He seemed rather pale in the face, which was of a resolute cast, and ornamented with handsome mustachios. He sat his horse with ease, and the appearance of great firmness, which was no doubt in part attributable to the enormous weight under which the noble animal that bore him seemed to bend. His armour was extremely massive, and deeply lined and engraven : no part of his body was uncovered ; and even the broad circular shoulder blades of the armour were so folded over the cuirass, that in action the body could not but be completely defended at all points. The horse was very richly caparisoned, and wore in his headstall a plume of varied feathers. Nothing could exceed the impression produced by the approach of the champion and his loyal array. Every fair bosom felt an indescribable sensation of mingled surprise, pleasure, and apprehension.

At the entrance into the hall the trumpets sounded thrice, and the passage to the king's table being cleared by the knight marshal, the herald, with a loud voice, proclaimed the champion's challenge in the words following :

If any person of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Son and next Heir to our Sovereign Lord King GEORGE the Third, the last King, deceased, to be right Heir to the Imperial Crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him what day soever he shall be appointed.

The champion then threw down his iron glove or gauntlet; which, having lain for a short time upon the ground, the herald took up, and delivered again to the champion.

They then advanced to the middle of the hall, where the ceremony was again performed in the same manner.

Lastly, they advanced to the steps of the throne, where the herald (and those who preceded him) ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the challenge in the like manner; when the champion, having thrown down the gauntlet, and received it again from the herald, made a low obeisance to the king. The peers had repeated, as if with one voice, 'God bless the king! God save the king!' which was acompanied by acclamations so loud through all parts of the hall, that it startled the horses of the champion and his noble companions. Then the cupbearer, having received from the officer of the jewel-house a gold cup and cover filled with wine, presented the same to the king, and his majesty drank to the champion, and sent to him by the cupbearer the said cup, which he (having put on his gauntlet) received, and having made a low obeisance to the king, drank off the wine; and in a loud articulate voice, exclaimed, turning himself round, 'Long life to his Majesty King GEORGE the Fourth!' This was followed by another peal of applause; after which, making another low obeisance to his majesty, and being accompanied as before, he departed out of the hall, taking with him the said cup and cover as his fee, retiring with his face to his majesty, and backing his horse out of the hall.

Immediately afterwards, Garter, attended by Clarienceux, Norroy, Lyon, Ulster, and the rest of the kings and officers of arms, proclaimed his majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times, first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform, next in the middle of the hall; and, lastly, at the bottom of the hall, the officers of arms before each proclamation, crying, 'Largesse.' After each proclamation, the company shouted 'God save the King!' and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans.

The second course was then served up with the same ceremony as the first.

Then the lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington presented his majesty with three maple cups.

The office of chief butler of England was executed by the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Arundel and lord of the manor of Keninghall, who received a gold basin and ewer as his fee.

Dinner being concluded, the lord mayor and twelve principal citizens of London, as assistants to the chief butler of England, accompanied by the king's cupbearer and assistant, presented to his majesty wine in a gold cup; and the king having drunk thereof, returned the gold cup to the lord mayor as his fee.

The mayor of Oxford, with the eight other burgesses of that city, as assistants to the lord mayor and citizens of London, as assistant to the chief butler of England in the office of butler, were conducted to his majesty, preceded by the king's cupbearer, and having presented to the king a bowl of wine, received the three maple cups for his fee.

The lord of the manor of Lyston, pursuant to his claim, then brought up a charger of wafers to his majesty's table.

The duke of Athol, as lord of the Isle of Man, presented his majesty with two falcons. Considerable curiosity was excited by the presentment of these beautiful birds, which sat perfectly tame on the arm of his grace, completely hooded, and furnished with bells.

The duke of Montrose, as master of the horse to the king, performed the office of serjeant of the silver scullery.

The lord of the barony of Bedford performed the office of almoner; and the office of chief larderer was performed by the deputy of the earl of Abergavenny.

After the dessert was served up, the king's health was announced by the peers, and drank by them and the whole of the persons in the hall standing, with three times three. The lord chancellor, overpowered by his feelings on this propitious occasion, rose, and said it was usual to drink the health of a subject with three times three, and he thought that his subjects ought to drink the sovereign's health with nine times nine. The choir and additional singers had now been brought forward in front of the knights commanders, and the national anthem of 'God save the King' was sung with incomparable effect.

The duke of Norfolk then said, 'The king thanks his peers for drinking his health: he does them the honour to drink their health and that of his good people.' His majesty rose, and bowing three times to various parts of the immense concourse—

——'The abstract of his kingdom,'

he drank the health of all present. It was succeeded by long and continued shouts from all present, during which the king resumed his seat on the throne.

The king quitted the hall at a quarter before eight o'clock; afterwards the company was indiscriminately admitted to partake of such refreshments as remained on the tables of the peers.

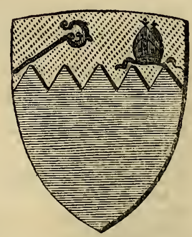
During Tuesday and Wednesday night, in order that no unnecessary interruption might be experienced in the public thoroughfares during the daytime, the workmen under the direction of the Board of Works were busily engaged in raising barriers at different points that commanded the streets and passes leading to Westminster hall and abbey. From Charing Cross, a stout barrier was placed (about fifteen feet from the pavement) to Parliament-street, that the fullest possible room, about twenty feet in width, should be secured for persons having tickets of admission to the hall, the abbey, or the coronation galleries. And a still stronger barrier was raised along the centre of Parliament-street, one side only being appropriated to carriages going towards the scene of universal attraction. Across Bridge-street, as well as in King-street, and the neighbouring thoroughfares, all the carriage entrances were wholly blockaded; thus securing the most commodious means to persons proceeding on foot to the different places for which they possessed admission tickets. At all these points were stationed constables, supported by parties of military; and at the several passes were placed experienced individuals who had been instructed in their various duties during several days by Mr. Jackson and others, in the long chambers of the house of lords, &c.

The following table which has been compiled from the most authentic sources of information, presents at one view a

Chronological view of the dates of coronations of English sovereigns in Westminster Abbey.

SOVEREIGNS.	CROWNED BY	TIME.
Harold II.	Aldred, arbp. of York	Jan. 5, 1066
William I.	Same	Dec. 25, 1066
Queen Maud of Flanders	Same	Apl. 22, 1068
William II.	Lanfranc, arbp. of Canterbury	Sept. 26, 1087
Henry I.	Maurice, bp. of London	Aug. 5, 1100
Queen Maud of England.	Anselm, arbp. of Canterbury	Nov. 11, 1100
Queen Adeliza of Brabant.	Radulph, arbp. of Canterbury	Jan. 30, 1121
Stephen	Corbois, arbp. of Canterbury	Dec. 26, 1135
Queen Maud of Boulogne	Same	March 22, 1136
Henry II.	Theobald, arbp. of Canterbury	Dec. 19, 1154
Prince Henry, son of Henry II.	Roger, arbp. of York	June 15; 1170
Richard I. Cœur de Lion	Baldwin, arbp. of Canterbury	Sep. 3, 1189
John	Hubert Walter, arbp. of Canterbury	May 27, 1199
Queen Isabella of Angouleme	Same	Oct. 8, 1200
Henry III., (second time)	Simon Langton, arbp. of Canterbury	May 17, 1220
Queen Eleanor of Provence	Edmund, arbp. of Canterbury	Jan. 20, 1236
Edward I. and Queen Eleanor of Castile	R. Kilwarby, arbp. of Canterbury	Aug. 19,1274
Edward II. and Queen Isabel of France	Same	Feb. 23, 1307
Edward III.	W. Raynold, arbp. of Canterbury	Feb. 2, 1327
Queen Philippa of Heinault	Same	April, 1327
Richard II.	S. Sudbury, arbp. of Canterbury	July 16, 1377
Queen Anne of Bohemia	W. Courtney, arbp. of Canterbury	Jan. 22, 1382
Queen Isabel of France	Same	Nov. 14, 1397
Henry IV.	T. Arundel, arbp. of Canterbury	Oct. 13, 1399
Queen Joan of Navarre	Same	Jan. 26, 1403
Henry V.	Same	April 9, 1413
Queen Katherine of France	H. Chicheley, arbp. of Canterbury	Feb. 24, 1421
Henry VI.	Same	Nov. 6, 1429
Queen Margaret of Anjou	Car. Stafford, arbp. of Canterbury	May 30, 1445

SOVEREIGNS.	CROWNED BY	TIME.
Edward IV.	Thos. Bourchier, arbp. of Canterbury	June 29, 1461
Queen Elizabeth Woodville	Same	May 26, 1465
Richard III.	Same	July 6, 1483
Henry VII.	Same	Oct. 30. 1485
Queen Elizabeth of York	J. Morton, arbp. of Canterbury	Nov. 25, 1487
Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine of Arragon	W. Warham, arbp. of Canterbury	June 24, 1509
Queen Anne Boleyn	T. Cranmer, arbp. of Canterbury	June 1, 1533
Edward VI.	Same	Feb. 20, 1547
Queen Mary	Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester	Sep. 30, 1553
Queen Elizabeth	O. Oglethorpe, bp. of Carlisle	Jan. 15, 1558
James I.	J. Whitgift, arbp. of Canterbury	July 25, 1603
Charles I.	Geo. Abbot, arbp. of Canterbury	Feb. 2, 1625
Charles II.	W. Juxon, arbp. of Canterbury	April 23, 1661
James II.	W. Sancroft, arbp. of Canterbury	April 23, 1685
William and Mary	H. Compton, bp. of London	April 11, 1689
Queen Anne	T. Tenison, arbp. of Canterbury	April 23, 1702
George I.	Same	Oct. 20, 1714
George II.	Will. Wake, arbp. of Canterbury	Oct. 11, 1727
George III.	Thos. Secker, arbp. of Canterbury	Sep. 22, 1761
George IV.	C, M. Sutton, arbp. of Canterbury	July 19, 1821



The ARMS of the ABBEY were *az.* on a chief indented *or.* a crosier on the dexter side, and a mitre on the sinister, both *gu.*

List of the Abbots and Deans of Westminster.

Abbot.

ORTHBRIGHT, 604, deceased, Jan. 13, 616.

*Priors.**

GERMANUS
ALDRED, died 675
SYWARD, 675, died 684
OSMUND, elected 684, died 705
SELRED, 726, died 744
ORGAR, elected 744, died 765
BRITHSTAN, died 785

Abbots.

ORDBRIGHT, or Alubrith, promoted hence to SEALSEY in Sussex 794
ALFWIUS, made bishop of Fountain in Yorkshire
Alfwius II. died April 837
Algar, appointed 846, died 889
Eadmerus, died 922
Alfnod, died 939
Alfric promoted to the see of Crediton in Devonshire
Wulsinus promoted to Sherborn, Dorsetshire, in 966 or 970,† died 6th of the ides of Jan. 1004
Alfwy, or Aldrius, died 4th of the calends of April, 1017
Wulnoth, died Oct. 19. 1049
Edwyn, died June 12. 1068
Geoffrey, elected 1068, deposed 1072
Vitalis, 1076, died June 19, 1082
Gislebertus Crispinus, elected 1082, died Dec. 6, 1114
Herebert, or Herbert,‡ elected 1121, died Sept. 3, 1140
Gervaise de Blois, 1140, deposed Aug. 26, 1159
Laurentius, succeeded and died, April 11, 1175
Walter, elected 1175, died Sept. 27, 1190
William Postard, chosen Oct. 2, 1191, died May 4, 1200
Ralph Papylion, or de Arundel, elected Nov. 30, 1200, deposed 1214
William de Humez, or de Humeto, succeeded, died 12 cal. May, 1222
Richard de Berkynge, consecrated Sept. 18, 1222, died Nov. 23, 1246
Richard de Crokesley, consecrated Dec. 1246, died July 18, 1258
Philip de Lewesham consecrated July 24, 1258, died Oct. same year
Eichard de Ware, or Warren, consecrated Dec. 1258, died Dec. 2, 1283
Walter de Wenlock, chosen Jan. 1, 1284, died Dec. 24, 1307
Richard de Kedyngton, or de Sudbury, chosen Jan. 26, 1308, died April 9, 1315
William de Curtlyngton, chosen April 24, 1315, died Sept. 11. 1333.
Thomas Henley chosen Sept. 1333, died Oct. 29. 1344
Simon de Kyrcheston, chosen Nov. 10, 1344, died May 15, 1349
Simon Langham (afterwards cardinal) elected May 1349, made bishop of Ely, March 20, 1362, died July 22, 1376
Nicholas Litlington, chosen in April, 1362, died Nov. 29, 1386
William de Colchester, chosen Dec. 10, 1386, died Oct. 1420
Richard Harweden, chosen 1420, resigned April 2, 1440
Edmund Kyrton, chosen 1440, resigned Oct. 23, 1462, died 1466
George Norwych, chosen 1462, died 1469
Thomas Millyng, chosen 1469, made bishop of Hereford, 1474, and died 1492
John Esteney, elected 1474, died May 24, 1498
George Fascet, elected July 9, 1498, died Michaelmas 1500
John Islip, chosen Oct. 27, 1500, died May 12, 1532
William Boston or Benson (afterwards dean) chosen 1533, surrendered the abbey to Henry VIII. January 16, 1539—40

Bishop.

Thomas Thirleby, appointed Dec. 17, 1540; surrendered his bishopric March 29, 1550; died August 22, 1570

Deans.

William Boston or Benson, appointed Dec. 17, 1540; died Sept. 1549
Richard Cox, installed Oct. 22, 1549, deprived 1553, died July 22, 1581
Hugh Weston, installed Sept. 18, 1553, removed to Windsor 1556, died Dec. 1558.

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* The following list of priors is of doubtful authenticity.

† He retained his abbacy till his death.

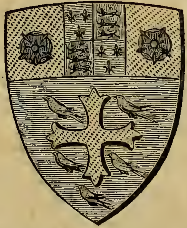
‡ Founded the Nunnery at Kilburn Wells.

Abbot.

John Feckenham, installed Nov. 21, 1556, deposed July 12, 1559, died 1585

Deans.

William Bill installed May 21, 1560—died July 15, 1561
Gabriel Goodman, installed Sept. 23, 1560—died June 17, 1601
Lancelot Andrews, installed July 4, 1601—made bishop of Chichester 1605—died Sept. 21, 1626
Richard Neile, installed Nov. 5, 1605—translated from the see of Rochester to Litchfield 1610—died Oct. 31, 1640
George Montaigne, installed Dec. 10, 1610—made bishop of Lincoln Oct. 1617—died Nov. 1628
Robert Tounson, installed Dec. 16, 1617—made bishop of Salisbury 1620—died May 1621
John Williams, installed June 10, 1620 resigned Dec. 1644, died March 25, 1650
Richard Steward, installed Dec. 1644, died Nov. 14, 1651
John Earles, installed June 1660, made bishop of Worcester 1662, died Nov 17, 1665
John Dolben, installed Dec. 5, 1662, translated from Rochester (which he held *in commendam*) to York 1683, died April 11, 1686
Thomas Sprat, installed, Dec. 21, 1683, died May 20, 1713
Francis Atterbury, installed June 16, 1713, banished 1723, died Feb. 15, 1731
Samuel Bradford, installed June 7, 1723, died May 17, 1731.
Joseph Wilcocks, installed July 2, 1731, died March 9, 1756
Zachary Pearce, installed May 4, 1756, resigned June 24, 1768, died June 20, 1774
John Thomas, installed July 19, 1768, died Aug. 22, 1793
Samuel Horsley, installed Dec. 6, 1793, translated to St. Asaph; died Oct. 4, 1806
William Vincent, installed August 7, 1802, died Dec. 21, 1815.
John Ireland, the present dean, installed Feb. 9, 1816.



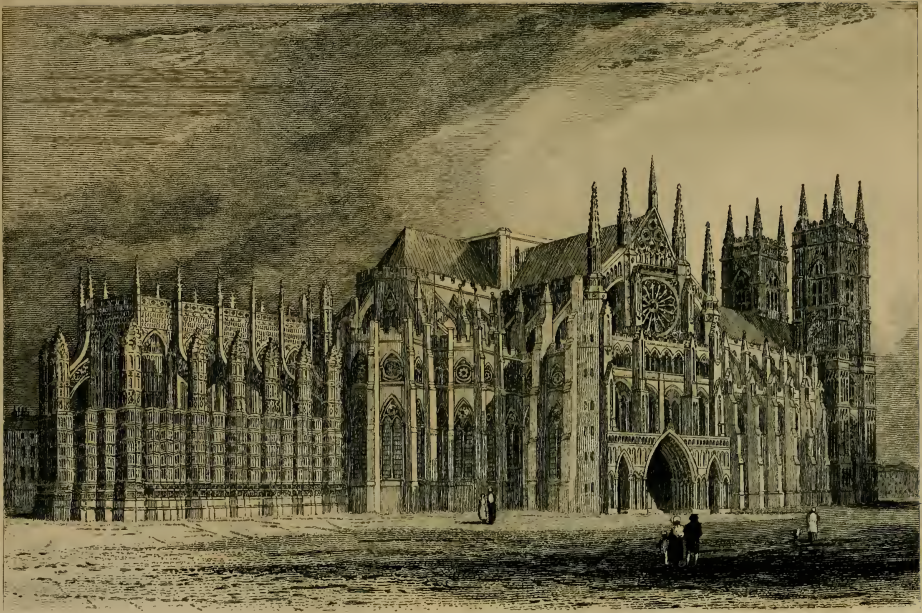
The ARMS OF THE DEANERY of Westminster are, *az.* a cross patonee between five martlets, four in the cantons of the cross, and one in base, *or;* on a chief of the last, a pale quarterly of France and England, between two roses *gu.* seeded *or.* barbed *vert.*

* * *

CHAPTER II.

Survey of Westminster Abbey, and Description of the Tombs and Monuments.

The first object that demands attention, in surveying the exterior of this building, is the principal entrance. This is at the west end,



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

[illegible] John Ireland, D.D. [illegible]

[illegible]

and, taken as a whole, makes rather a mean appearance. The great doorway is of considerable depth, and contracts inwards. The sides are composed of pannels, and the roof intersected with numerous ribs. On each side of the door are pedestals in empty niches, with shields in quatrefoils beneath them. A cornice extends over the whole, on which are ten niches separated by small buttresses: they are without statues, and their canopies are cones foliaged and pinnacled. Above those is a modern cantilever cornice, totally unfit for the design. The king's and eight other coats of arms adorn the frieze above it.

Hence arises the great painted window; it has a border of eight pointed enriched pannels; a large heavy cornice over it; and a frieze inscribed A. R. GEORGII II. VIII. MDCCXXXV. The roof is pointed, and contains a small window, with tracery. Two great buttresses strengthen the towers, and are grand ornaments: with two ranges of canopied niches (unfortunately deprived of their statues) on their fronts. Each tower has projecting wings, pannelled. The lower windows are pointed; those above them arches only, filled with quatrefoils and circles. It is from this part that the incongruity of the new design begins in a Tuscan cornice; then a Grecian pediment, and enrichments over the dial of the clock, a poor, tame window, pannels, and battlements. The truly great and excellent architect, sir Christopher Wren, reprobates irreconcilable mixtures in designing, thus: 'I shall speedily prepare draughts and models, such as I conceive proper to agree with the original scheme of the architect, without any modern mixtures to shew my own inventions.'*

The ancient front of the Jerusalem Chamber obstructs the view of the south tower; it has a square window, divided by an horizontal and three upright mullions; with a battlement repaired with bricks. The wall extends some distance westward, when it terminates in modernized houses, against whose end is the ruin of a great arch of decayed stone, abutting on the turning to Dean's Yard, being the last remains of the Gate-house.

The architectural anomalies displayed in this front are peculiarly remarkable; and they are still more apparent in the towers than in the central division. This arises from the heightening of the towers and the other alterations made here, during the general repair, which was commenced in the reign of king William, anno 1697, but not ended till several years after the accession of George II. The credit of completing the west front, as it anciently appeared, is due to the abbots Estney and Islip; but it was never entirely finished till the time of the latter sovereign. 'It is evident,' says sir Christopher Wren, in his architectural report, addressed to bishop Atterbury, 'that the two towers were left imperfect, the one much higher than the other, though still too low for bells, which are stifled by the height of the roof above them; they ought certainly to be carried to an equal height, one story above the ridge of the roof, still continuing the Gothic manner in the stone work, and tracery. Something must be done to strengthen the west window, which is crazy; the pediment is only boarded, but ought undoubtedly to be of stone.'

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* Letter to the Bishop of Rochester.

The north side of the church has nine buttresses, each of five gradations, with windows to the side aisles; and over them semi-windows, filled with quatrefoils. The buttresses are connected to the nave by slender arches; the wall finishes with battlements. The niches on the buttresses all remain, though there are but four statues, which appear but little injured, and are certainly excellent figures. They represent abbot Islip, James I. and two other sovereigns, probably Edward the Confessor and Henry III. What sir Christopher Wren said of the north side, upwards of 100 years past, is strictly descriptive at this moment; ' but that which is most to be lamented, is the unhappy choice of the materials. The stone is decayed four inches deep, and falls off perpetually in great scales.' And so indeed hath the casing intended to repair it from the north transept to the towers, leaving a decayed, corroded, and weather-beaten surface, half black, and half the colour of the stones. The front of the transept is less injured, because most of the heavy rains are from the west; and the north-east sides remain perfectly smooth and good, as sir Christopher Wren left them.

The great door is an arch sprung from four large pillars on each side, whose capitals are singularly beautiful foliage. Within them is a range of ten circles inclosing stars on the roof, and on the sides arched pannels. The wall is of considerable thickness, adorned by six columns on both sides, with the same number of mouldings. It is remarkable that all the tops of the doors are flat, both in this and the smaller arches. The space over the principal entrance has a vast circle of circles, within which is another of pointed pannels; and in a third others, with the arms of Edward the Confessor, for a centre. In two small circles at the bottom are portcullises. On either side of the great door the wall is formed into two arches by handsome pillars; the lesser entrances to the aisles are four pillars in depth, with ribbed roofs, and angels on the intersections; over the door are circles inclosing cinquefoils. Above the whole is a range of pierced arches. Four enormous buttresses secure the front, those at the angles terminate in octagons, and connect with the upper part of the walls, over the side aisles, by strong arches.

For nearly three hundred years, this must have been the principal entrance into the church, and all the stately processions associated with the rites of the Roman Catholic worship, all the pompous trains assembled to grace coronations, and the burials of our sovereigns, must have been ushered beneath its porch, to give interest to the solemnities within.*

It is unnecessary to describe the windows, as their shape is the same as others in the church. The colonnade of arches, and deep recesses, have a fine effect, as well as the point of the roof, which is divided into pannelled arches, with circles and quatrefoils over them.

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* Neale and Brayley's Westminster abbey, vol ii. p 9

Between the colonnade and the point of the roof is a beautiful rose window, which was rebuilt in 1722.*

All the chapels that project on the north east and south east are, in their designs, like the body of the church. The western wall of the north transept is rebuilding at the present time (A. D. 1828), under the judicious superintendence of Mr. Blore, the architect.

The repairs on the south side of the abbey are still perfect. The chapter-house was injudiciously placed by the architect, as it hides all the south end of the transept; and it was certainly never sufficiently enriched to make it worthy of the intruder. It is an octagon, protected to the east by a vast pierced buttress, with very large pointed windows, now filled up; they had each one mullion in the shape of the letter Y. Several windows of the common size are made in them, but appear very diminutive by comparison; those could have been introduced for no other reason than to save expence; so far they are to be preferred to the ancient. The front of the south transept is far less elegant than that of the north; this incongruity is rendered of little consequence by the confined nature of its situation, the library, chapter house, and cloisters being so immediately contiguous as to exclude all the lower part from public view. It is sustained by four large buttresses, each terminating in a plain octagon tower, crowned by a ball. There is no porch, but over the place is a range of six narrow pointed windows; above them are three larger; and the next compartment displays the great rose or marygold window, which is very elaborate in tracery, and far superior to the one in the opposite transept. In the early part of the present century it was found to be so craggy and ruinous, that the dean and chapter gave orders for its restoration, and the present window was constructed under the superintendence of Benjamin Wyatt, esq. by Mr. Thomas Gayfere. It is glazed with plain glass; in the centre, which is a quatrefoil, is the date of erection, 1814. All the buttresses on the south side of the nave, for the length of the cloister, being six in number, have their bases without the walls of the cloister, consequently it is only by their weight that they remain erect, and at the same time support the wall of the church by slender arches, whose insertions are so managed as to send all the pressure downward. This manner of 'contriving them,' sir Christopher Wren says, was the work of a 'bold, but ignorant architect, and for the purpose of flattering the humour of the monks.' How an unobstructed space close against the side of the church could have been otherwise procured, I cannot perceive; but, supposing it could, I do not see the architect's ignorance in acting as he has; for I really believe the specific gravity of each mass of abutment to be equal to double the pressure now experienced by it. But as conclusive evidence, he adds, that the walls above the windows were forced out ten inches, and 'the ribs broken.' This I do not deny; but query, what has caused the same derangement directly opposite, on the north side; where, I aver, the wall is actually in a waved line, and where the abutments are firm against the wall? I am afraid that against the cloisters, on every side, from repeated interments, there is no solid support for either walls or abutments. Whether, any settling has occurred from this circumstance on both sides of the church, it would be well worth consideration to enquire. The remainder of the buttresses, to the tower, are close to the wall. All the exterior walls of the edifice are embattled, and the roof is covered with lead. The central tower, which has a dwarfish, and unfinished aspect, was rebuilt after the fire here in 1803. It has two narrow pointed windows on each side, and the angles are finished octagonally.

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* The entire height of this front to the top of the centre pinnacle, is 170 feet.

The entrance of the cloisters is from Dean's-yard. Great part of the neighbouring walls are of the original buildings; and where our present ideas of convenience have not introduced sashed windows, or other alterations, they bear all the marks of venerable age and decay.

It cannot be denied that our plans of economy are hostile to large and enriched structures at the present day. It was different with our ancestors; they certainly did sacrifice comfort to splendour. Witness the vast halls in their mansions, which it is impossible ever could have been warm; with elevated windows never more than partially opened: thus retaining in them the humid vapours continually floating in our atmosphere from August to March.

To deny that our castles and baronial residences, our abbeys and cathedrals and many of the ancient parish churches, were grand, lasting, and sublime, is impossible; and to assert that we erect any thing equally excellent and durable now, is equally impossible. Therefore it is that I would preserve their ruins, and when practicable, restore them to their original design by repairs.

'Once enter the cloisters,' says Mr. Malcolm, 'and I would have even every ornament restored, and the same through the whole church; for, with justice do I dread, such another will never rise on its ruins. Dean's-yard is certainly an odd mixture of decayed grandeur, modern ruins, strong old flinty walls, and crumbling new bricks. Even the very trees nod in unison with fallen structures and broken rails; and the earth, in many a rise and fall, shews some remote effects of Henry the eighth's dissolution of monasteries. There is a silent monastic air in the small court from which is the entrance to the Jerusalem chamber,* now extremely different from its ancient state, having undergone various alterations from the Reformation to the present time. It is used for a chapter-house. The picture of Richard the Second, so often engraved, and written of, which was removed from the choir, now adorns the room. This, with some tapestry, and an old chimney-piece, and a little painted glass, remind us of past days.

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* This chamber is noted for having been teh place where Henry the IVth. breathed his last. Shakespeare in one of his plays thus notices it:—

Two anti-chambers are more in their original state; in one is a handsome niche. The abbot's hall is on the western side, and contains a gallery at the south end. East of the passage leading to the school, is a long ancient building, whose basement story is roofed with semi-circular groined arches, arising from pillars with handsome capitals. At the north end the regalia is said to have been formerly kept. Since that has been removed the standard-money has been deposited there. An architect,* in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1799, has given an account of this place, so much to my purpose, 'hat I shall transcribe it without ceremony. 'I likewise noticed, at the east end of the first division, a complete altar-table, raised on two steps; which of late years has been erroneously called the tomb of Hugolin: with a curious piscina on its right side. I saw the double doors closed, and fastened by seven locks; each lock had a different key, and each key a different possessor.' The upper story is used as the school-room. The building just mentioned, if we may pronounce from the Saxon style, is the most ancient in the precincts of the abbey. Very little is left of the lesser cloisters; some Saxon columns were accidentally discovered a few years past in the neighbouring garden. Near it is another portion, or room, of equal antiquity. The place in which the records of the house of lords are kept, was originally a great square tower, erected for a treasury to the abbey; it is now greatly altered; and so indeed is the inside of the old Chapter-house, to make room for the records of the treasury of the exchequer, and the everlasting Domesday-book. The roof, as usual in such buildings, is supported by a centre column; but the galleries, shelves, and presses, are determined enemies to description. I shall therefore leave them undescribed; and conclude this survey of the exterior of the abbey and its dependencies, by saying, fragments in some cases, and large portions in others, of walls and gates, may be found in many directions; by means of which, the ancient inclosure might be traced with considerable accuracy.†

'Laud be to God even there my life
must end;
It hath been prophesied to me many
years,
I should not die but in Jerusalem,
Which vainly I suppos'd the Holy
Land!'

* The late John Carter, esq. than whom no man has done more towards the elucidation of the beauties and perfection of English architecture.

† Mal Lond. Red.

MEASUREMENTS.

Abbey Church.

Length.	Exterior, from east to west, including Henry 7th's chapel	530	0
	Of church, in the clear	375	0
	Vestibule before Henry 7th's chapel	18	0
	Henry 7th's chapel, exterior	113	7
	————, interior	83	4
	————, aisles	61	9
	Transept, from north to south, in the clear	204	10
Width.	Church, west front	119	0
	Nave, interior	31	0
	Aisles, ———	12	0
	Total, in the clear	79	0
	Each arch	21	0
	Henry 7th's chapel, exterior	77	4
	————, nave, interior	33	8
Height.	West Towers, each	225	0
	Central tower	153	9
	Church, exterior, to upper parapet	114	0
	————, to ridge of roof	141	0
	——— interior, to vault of nave	103	0
Henry 7th's Chapel.	Exterior to parapet of aisles	41	6
	Buttresses ditto	70	9½
	Upper parapet	74	2½
	West buttresses	101	6
Interior to vault of nave		63	7
Cloister, from east to west		141	0
———— north to south		160	0
Diameter chapter-house (octagon)		59	0

A Chronological View of the History of the Fabric of Westminster Abbey.

SOVEREIGNS.	A. D.	WORKS.
King Sebert	604	Abbey church founded, and monastery rebuilt.
Edward the Confessor	Between 1050 and 1065	Church rebuilt and enlarged.
Henry III.	1245 1369	Eastern part of the church, including the choir and transept, rebuilt.
Henry III.	1269 1307	Eastern part of the nave and aisles built.
Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II.	1307 1386	Great cloisters, abbot's house, and principal monastic buildings erected.

SOVEREIGNS.	A. D.	WORKS.
Edward III. . . .	1340	Western part of the nave and aisles rebuilt.
Richard II. . . .	1483	
Henry IV. V. VI. .		
Edward IV.		
Richard III. . . .	1483	West front and great window built.
Henry VII. . . .	1509	
Henry VII. . . .	1502	Henry the seventh's chapel erected.
Henry VIII. . . .	1520	
George I.	1715	Great west window rebuilt, and western towers completed.
George II.	1735	
George III.. . . .	1809	Henry the seventh's chapel restored.
George IV. . . .	1828	West side of the north transept restored.

In describing the interior the first object is the choir. The altar piece is very handsome of plaster, executed by Bernasconi; it consists of niches and pinnacles of pointed architecture; this was erected in the autumn of 1817, the older screen having been removed at the coronation of his present majesty. .

The former altar piece was of white marble, faintly veined with blue, and was a present from queen Anne, and removed from Whitehall chapel, for which it was designed by sir Christopher Wren. It consisted of a basement of the Tuscan order, in three compartments; the middle semicircular, and largest; and was formed by twelve pilasters, with their architrave, frieze, and cornice. On the frieze of a slight projection over the altar was inscribed, ANNA REGINA, PIA, FELIX, AUGUSTA, PARENS PATRIÆ. D.

The pavement is modern, formed into squares, lozenges, sexagons, stars, and crosses, of rich white and coloured marble. Descending two steps of white marble, which cover part of the grand mosaic platform, we tread on the wreck of the most glorious work in England; venerable through age, costly in its materials, and invaluable for its workmanship. What must have been the beauties of this holy place soon after the completion of the church! the altar-piece, resembling in workmanship its transcendant back in Edward the Confessor's chapel; the shrine of that saint beaming with jewels, gold, and silver statues, and other offerings; the sides of the choir shewing glances of the numerous altars in the chapels, with the rich tombs on the right and left: and this pavement, sparkling with the bright rays of vast tapers, and ever-burning lamps. And hither did Henry VI. after making a public entry into London, come,

‘ Where all y^{e} convent, in copis richely,
Mett with hym, as of custom as yey ouzt,
The abbot aft; moost solempnely
Among y^{e} relikes, y^{e} scripture out he souzt
Of Seynt Edward, and to y^{e} kyng he brouzt,
Thouz it were longe, large, and of gret weizte,
Zit on his shuldres. y^{e} kyng bar it on heizte
Ex duab'r arborib'r vr S'ci Edwardi et S'ci Lodewyce
In the mynstre, whiles all the bellys ronge

Til he com to y^e helze auter,
And ful devoutly Te Deum y^n was songe.'*

Abbot Ware's pavement is separated from the modern one by a skreen of iron rails. The materials are lapis lazuli, jasper, porphyry, alabaster, Lydian and serpentine marbles, and touchstone. It was made at the charge of the abbot, and is said to have been purchased by him in France. An admirer of the arts must view it with the deepest regret. It was injured, no doubt, at the Reformation, when the high altar was removed, at its restoration by queen Mary, and afterwards almost demolished. The most irreparable attack was from the workmen at erecting the late altar-piece. The following description will shew its injuries; 'and even now,' says Mr. Malcolm, 'since it has been the custom to *shew* the choir for money, it is trodden, worn, and dirtied, daily by hundreds, who are unconscious of its value, and I know barely look at it. Is it not a national treasure? When it is quite destroyed, can we shew such another? It may be seen over the rails adjoining; and may it in future be seen from thence only! The centre of the design is a large circle, whose centre is a circular plane of porphyry, three spans and a quarter in diameter; round it stars of lapis lazuli, pea-green, red, and white, which, being of most beautiful colours, have been much depredated; those enclosed by a band of alabaster; and without, a border of lozenges, red and green; the half lozenges contain triangles of the same colours. A dark circle held brass letters, whose places may be seen, but now reduced to six. The extreme lines of this great circle run into four smaller circles facing the cardinal points; that to the east a centre of orange and green variegated; round it a circle of red and green wedges; without that, lozenges of the same colours; and completed by a dark border. To the north, the circle has a sexagon centre of variegated grey and yellow; round it a band of porphyry, and a dark border. The west circle nearly similar. The south, a black centre within a variegated octagon. A large lozenge incloses all the above circles, which is formed by a double border of olive colour; within which, on one corner only, are 138 circles intersecting each other, and each made by four oval pieces inclosing a lozenge. The other parts vary in figure, but would take many pages to describe.

The above lozenge has a circle on each of its sides, to the north west, south west, north east, and south east. The first contains a sexagon, divided by lozenges of green; within which are forty-one red stars. In the intersections red triangles. Green triangles form a sexagon round every intersection. The second contains a sexagon; within it several stars of red and green, forming several sexagons, containing yellow stars. The third has a sexagon, formed by intersecting lines into sexagons and triangles; within the former, stars of red and green. The latter sixteen smaller triangles of red, green, and yellow. The last a sexagon, with thirty-one within it, filled by stars of six rays, green and yellow. The spaces within the great lozenge round the circles is composed of circles, stars, squares, lozenges, and triangles, whose component parts are thousands of pieces of the above shapes. The whole of the great lozenge and circles is inclosed by a square; the sides to the cardinal points. It has held other parts of the inscription, of which few remains are now visible.

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* MS. Harl. No. 565, Lidgate.

The four outsides are filled by parallelograms and circles of considerable size, all divided into figures nearly similar to those described.

The design of the figures that were in it was to represent the time the world was to last; or the *primum mobile,* according to the Ptolemaic system, was going about, and was given in some verses, formerly to be read on the pavement, relating to those figures:

'Si lector posita prudenter cuncta revolvat,
Hic finem primi mobilis inveniet.

Sepes trina, canes et equos, hominesque subaddas,
Cervos et corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundum; quodque sequens pereuntes triplicat annos.
Sphæricus archetypum monstrat globus hic microcosmum
Christi milleno, bis centeno, duodeno
Cum sexago, subductis quatuor, anno,
Tertius Henricus Rex, Urbs, Odoricus, et Abbas
  Hos compegere porphyreos lapides.'

'Of these, and they seem to need it, I find this explanation given:* the threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a dry hedge usually stood: a dog for three times that space, or nine years, it being taken for the time that creature usually lives; an horse in like manner for twenty-seven: a man, eighty-one: a hart, two hundred and forty-three; a raven, seven hundred and twenty-nine; an eagle, two thousand one hundred and eighty-seven: a great whale, six thousand five hundred and sixty-one; the world, nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty-three; each succeeding figure giving a term of years, imagined to be the time of their continuance, three times as much as that before it.

'In the four last verses, the time when the work was performed, and the parties concerned in it, are expressed; the poet seems to have been under some difficulty to express the time. By the rest is meant that the king was at the charge, that the stones were purchased at Rome, that one Odorick was the master workman, and that the abbot of Westminster, who procured the materials, had the care of the work.'

Much of this exquisite work is lost, and a great portion is hidden by the steps. The north and south sides are replaced by lozenges of black and white marble. It was laid in the year 1272; and must have been the work of many years, as several of the pieces of marble are not more than one-fourth of an inch in length, and the largest not more than four inches, except those particularized.

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* Biblioth. Cotton. Claudius, A. viii.

This fine pavement is enclosed by a rich scroll-work railing; and, upon descending two steps, we come to the lozenged black and white marble surface of the choir, made by Dr. Busby, the celebrated prebendary of Westminster, and master of the school, whose rigid discipline has 'damned him to fame' throughout all generations. At the east end of it are engraved the names of Richard Busby, 1695, and Robert South, 1716.

All traces of the interments beneath this part of the church are now gone; and are succeeded by pews for the Westminster scholars, and nine or ten private pews.

The pulpit is attached to the north-west pillar of the tower; and is supported by a clustered column, spreading into a sexagon. On each corner is a small pillar, terminating in a cherub. Within the pannels is a flower of twelve leaves. A palm tree, of exquisite workmanship, supporting the sounding-board, whose top and sides are pinnacled. The lower is richly inlaid with dark wood.

The sides of the choir are of wood, and divided by slender columns with tasteful capitals into arches, adorned with foliage and pinnacles. The transepts are entered by a door on each side of the choir.

The enriched canopies of the stalls render them extremely beautiful. They are thirty-two in number, besides those of the dean and the sub-dean at the west end, higher than the rest, and hung with purple cloth. Lower than those are the seats of others of the Westminster scholars.

Almost under the organ, by a descent of three steps, we find a door on each side of the wainscot, with niches in the sides, and quatrefoils over them; together with pillars, arches, and pannels. Under the projection of the organ gallery are Grecian dentels and lozenges, with quatrefoils between them.

Directly under the organ is a Gothic ceiling. The centre is a rose surrounded by a quatrefoil. From the four corners rise quarter circles, meeting a great circle round the quatrefoil; the quarters divided into rays.

The organ case has nothing to recommend it to particular notice; it is very plain and capacious.

The choir commences at the fourth pillar from the east, and extends in length to the eleventh.

The roof is camarated, and very richly adorned with bright gilded ribs, key-stones, all varied in complicated scrolls; so also are the capitals of the pillars in the row of windows. The surface is coloured, and at irregular intervals crossed with grey. Round the key-stones are painted roses.

Mr. Malcolm very justly remarks, that 'notwithstanding the strong bars of iron which cross the intercolumniations near the great pillars of the tower, must greatly contribute to their support, they are not sufficient to prevent those vast clusters from each tending to a point in the centre of the space under it. Possibly as they have thus bent by some unknown cause for many years past, they may not for many ages fail; but if I dare prophecy, this will be the spot where this venerable pile will rend asunder, and the adjoining parts accumulate in one dreadful ruin on that centre.

There are already several fissures in the ceiling of the choir; and what is of more importance, the centre rib, east and west, is very far from a straight line.'*

'These alarming symptoms of decay and ruin,' says Mr. Nightingale, 'are sensibly, though very little increased within these few years; but I should think Mr. Malcolm did not need to have alarmed himself on account of the weight of stones, marbles, and metals, which this piece of ground, small as it is, has to sustain.'

The four sides of the tower, over the points of the great arches, have blank windows, nearly triangular; and each side two small pointed windows. The ribs of the roof terminate in a circular recess. On the outside of this is a square, with blank shields on the sides. These ornaments are highly gilded. The capitals of the great pillars have projecting heads.

Behind the altar, is

The Chapel of St Edward the Confessor.

It extends to the fourth western pillar, and is formed by the circular sweep of the east end of the choir.

This chapel is ascended by a flight of wooden steps. The pavement was at one time of exquisite workmanship; but the constant tread of visitors, the depredations of idle persons; and, as a modern writer supposes also, the depredations of weak devotees, have almost worn away, in many places, the stone from the marbles inlaid upon them. Of the latter cause of ruin no fear need now be entertained; we live in more enlightened times, wherein devotees are neither so numerous nor so weak as formerly.

The ground-work of this fine pavement consists of large irregular dark stones, cut into circles, intersecting others, triangles within triangles, and many other geometrical figures, which are all filled with thousands of pieces in the above shapes, of the same valuable materials that compose the pavement about the altar.

In this chapel is the ancient shrine of St. Edward, once the glory of England; but now neglected, defaced, and much abused. A few hardly perceptible traces of its former splendour exist. Only two of its spiral pillars remain, the western, and a capital at the east. The wooden Ionic top is much broken and covered with dust. The Mosaic is picked away in almost eyery part within reach. The inscription on the architrave is partly legible. Widmore attributes it to abbot Feckenham. The words in italic are supplied from this writer.

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* Mal. Lond. Red. i.93

On the south side:

OMNIBVS INSIGNIS: VIRTVTVM: LAVDIBVS: HEROS: SANCTVS: EDVARDVS.

On the east end:—

CONFESSIOR REX VENENANDVS: *quinto die.*

On the north side:—

JAM MORIENS 1065,* SVPER: ÆTHERA: SCANDIT. SVRSVM CORDA. I. F.

The letters on this inscription are gradually becoming more indistinct, and some of them are discernible with the greatest difficulty.

This shrine was the production of Pietro Cavalini, who invented the Mosaic species of ornament. It is conjectured that abbot Ware, when he visited Rome in the year 1256, brought the artist to England back with him. Weaver† says that 'Ware brought with him certain workmen and rich porphiry stones, whereof he made that singular, curious, and rare pavement before the high altar; and with these stones and workmen he did also frame the shrine of Edward the Confessor.'

This shrine was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward. This king was the last of the Saxon race; and was canonized by pope Alexander III, who, causing his name to be inserted in the catalogue of saints, issued his bull to the abbot Lawrence, and the convent of Westminster, enjoining, 'that his body be honoured here upon earth, as his soul is glorified in heaven.' He died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

Before this shrine, says Pennant, seem to have been offered the *spolia opima.* The Scotch regalia, and their sacred chair from Scone, were offered here; and Alphonso, third son to Edward I. who died in his childhood, presented the golden coronet of the unfortunate Welch prince, the last Llewellyn.

Fourteen legendary sculptures in alto relievo, relating to the history of the Confessor, appear upon the frieze of the chapel screen. It is divided into fourteen compartments, connected by a ribbon at the bottom, (on which was probably inscriptions alluding to the subjects above) and separated by trefoils formed by the folds of the said ribbon, every alternate one containing a plain shield; in these compartments are the sculptures to be described; they are most accurately engraved by that most eminent antiquary Mr. Carter,‡ and also more recently in Mr. Neale's splendid work.§

These sculptures describe respectively

1. The trial of queen Emma, mother of the Confessor.||

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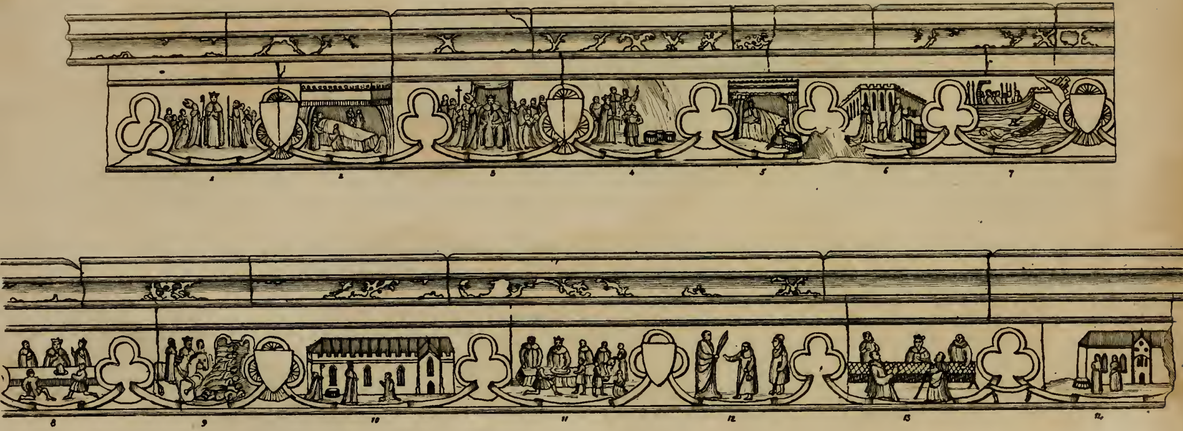
[*] Mr. Gough says 1063.

[†] Funeral Monuments, p. 485.

[‡] In Carter's Specimen of Ancient Sculpture and Painting, vol. i. p. 5.

[§] Neale and Brayley, vol. ii.

[||] Mr. Brayley says, 'The prelates and nobility swearing fealty to Edward the Confessor in his mother's womb.'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HISTORICAL FRIEZE,

Edward the Confessors Chapel,

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Pub. by Cowie & Strange, 1829.

2. The birth of Edward the Confessor.

3. The ceremony of his coronation, which was performed in the abbey on Easter day, 1043.

4. The legendary story of the abolition of *Dane-gelt*, which is said to have been occasioned by the king having imagined that he saw the devil dancing on the money and rejoicing: and in consequence he gave orders that the sum collected for the tax should be restored to the former owners.

5, The king's reproof of a thief who robbed the royal chamber.

6. The miraculous appearance of THE SAVIOUR to the king, as he partook of the sacrament in this church.

7. Represents the vision of the drowning of the Danish king, who was preparing to invade England, which is said to have been seen by the Confessor at another reception of the sacrament in this church.

8. The quarrel between the boys Tosti and Harold, sons of earl Godwin, from which the king predicted their future fate.

9. The Confessor's vision of the seven sleepers.

10. The well-known legend of St. John the Evangelist in the character of a pilgrim receiving a ring, as alms, from the Confessor.

11. The miracle of the blind receiving their sight by using water in which the Confessor's hands had been washed.

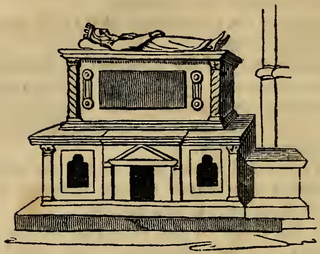
12. St. John delivering the ring to some English pilgrims to return to the Confessor, being a continuation of the story represented in No. 10.

13. The pilgrims delivering the ring to the Confessor.

14. The consecration of the abbey church after its completion by the Confessor.

The design of the lower part of the screen is extremely elegant; and the variety of delicate lace-work tracery which it exhibits, can hardly be parallelled. In its original and complete state, when its niches were filled with statues, and its rich gilding and colouring were perfect, it must have had an exceedingly beautiful appearance. The principal admeasurements are as follows: entire height of screen, 14 feet 2 inches; extreme length of entablature, 38 feet 6 inches. Width of do. 2 feet 8 inches. General length below, 37 feet. Width of central compartment, 13 feet 3 inches. Breadth of doorway, 3 feet 6 inches; height of do, to the top of the pointed arch, 10 feet 10 inches. It is but justice to the parties who designed and executed the altar screen, to add, that it is a very excellent copy of this screen, it is only to be regretted that Bath stone was not used as the material.

On the south side of the shrine just described lies Editha, daughter of Goodwyn, earl of Kent, and queen of Edward the Confessor. She died at Winchester, 15 kal. of January, 1073.



Henry the Third's Monument.

Is another effort of the skill of Cavalini, or some of his pupils. It is placed between the second and third pillars on the north side of the chapel, and is of exquisite workmanship and materials. It was originally extremely splendid; but is now mutilated, and most infamously destroyed, by the custom of breaking away the inlaid pieces of red glass, and white, gilt next the mortar with gold. The pannels are of polished porphyry,* which have one or two cracks, and a small piece broken off the west corner of that inside the chapel, otherwise perfect, the Mosaic work round them of gold and scarlet.

The table of brass on which the effigy lies, which is nearly as perfect as when first made, except that the rich gilding is covered with dust, was supported by three twisted pillars at the four corners; but now, except at the N. W. corner, one of the three pillars are gone.

The effigies of Henry III. which is of a sufficient height from the floor, and of a size and materials to resist attack, is still perfect. It is of gilt brass, and is finely executed.†

That part of the tomb next the north aisle within reach has shared the same fate as the rest; but towards the top, much of it is perfect. Two lozenges of verd antique, and a square of porphyry, are left on the side. The paint on the wooden canopy is nearly blistered off.

The king is arrayed in a long mantle reaching to the feet, and fastened across the breast with a jewel, on the head is a coronet with fleur de lis; from which the hair descends in two large curls. On the ledge is the following inscription:—

ICI : GIST : HENRI : IDDIS : REY : DE : ENGLETERRE : SEY GUVR : DE HIR, LAVNDE : E : DUC : DE : AQVITAYNE : LE : FIG : LI : REY : JOHAN : IDDIS : REY DE ENGLETERRE : A : RI : DEV : FACE : MERCI : AMEN :

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* Dart. tab. 85. vol. ii. See also Sandford's Genealogies, 92; and Gough's Sepulchral Mon. i. p. 57, tab. xx. xxi.

† Supposed to have been the first brazen statue cast in this kingdom. H. Walpole.

Against the main column, at the foot of Henry's monument, is a small altar tomb of black and grey marble, to the memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry the seventh and Elizabeth his wife, who died at Eltham palace, September 14, 1495.

Tomb of queen Eleanor.

The tomb of this queen is of Petworth marble, covered with a table of gilt copper, on which is the recumbent statue of the queen; this is also of copper, richly gilt. The attitude of the figure is very elegant, the left hand being brought over the breast to grasp a crucifix, which is dependant from her neck; the right hand formerly held a sceptre. Her robes are flowing, and are elegantly disposed, and on the head is a small coronet. Above is a singular canopy, having a rich border of crockets, and a finial.

Round the copper verge is the following inscription:—

ICI: GYST: ALIANOR: JADIS: REYNE: DE: ENGLETERRE: FEMME: AL: RE: EDEWARD: FIG: LOC: R ——— : OUNTIF: DEL: ALME: DE: LI: DEV: PUR: SA: PITE: EYT: MERCI: AMEN:

On the sides of this monument are engraven the arms of Castile and Leon, quarterly, and those of Ponthieu, hanging on vines and oak trees. Though the body of this queen lies interred in this chapel, her heart was buried in the choir of the Friars Preachers, in London.*

Tomb of Edward I.

Between the western pillar next to the tomb of Henry III. lies his son, Edward I. the husband of the above queen. It is a very plain tomb; and has sustained very little injury.

Rymer's Fœdera discovered to the society of Antiquaries that this renowned monarch, surnamed Longshanks, was interred in a stone coffin, enclosed in a tomb, in this chapel, and that he was enclosed with wax, and a sum of money allowed to preserve the tomb. The society determined to gratify their curiosity, and accordingly applied to Dr. Thomas, dean of Westminster, for leave to have the tomb opened. The dean being desirous to give all encouragement to curious researches, readily complied with their request. In the month of May, 1775, the time appointed for opening the tomb, the dean, with about fifteen of the society, attended, when, to their great gratification, they found the royal corpse as represented by that faithful annalist.

Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. whom Mr. Pennant very justly calls an able and worthy antiquary, has furnished almost every particular of this business.

On lifting up the lid of the tomb, the royal body was found wrapped in a strong thick linen cloth, waxed on the inside: the head and face were covered with a sudarium, or face cloth of crimson sarcenet, wrapped into three folds, conformable to the napkin used by our Saviour in his way to his crucifixion, as we are told by the church of Rome. On flinging open the external mantle, the corpse was discovered in all the ensigns of majesty, richly habited. The body was wrapped in a fine cere-cloth, closely fitted to every part, even to the very fingers and face.

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* Vide ante, vol. iii. p. 543.

The writs *de cera renovanda circa corpus regis Edwardi primi* being extant, gave rise to this search.* Over the cere-cloth was a tunic of red silk damask; above that a stole of thick white tissue crossed the breast; and on this, at six inches distant from each other, quatrefoils of filligree-work, of gilt metal, set with false stones, imitating rubies, sapphires, amethysts, &c.; and the intervals between the quatrefoils on the stole, powdered with minute white beads, tacked down in a most elegant embroidery, in form not unlike what is called the true-lovers' knot. Above these habits was the royal mantle of rich crimson satin, fastened on the left shoulder with a magnificent fibula of gilt metal, richly chased, and ornamented with four pieces of red, and four of blue, transparent paste, and twenty-four more pearls.

The corpse from the waist downwards, was covered with a rich cloth of figured gold, which falls down to the feet, and was tacked beneath them. On the back of each hand was a quatrefoil like those on the stole. In the king's right hand was a sceptre, with a cross of copper gilt, and of elegant workmanship, reaching to the right shoulders. In the left hand was the rod and dove, which passed over the shoulder and reached his ear. The dove stood on a ball placed on three ranges of oak leaves of enamelled green; the dove, white enamel. On the head was a crown charged with trefoils made of gilt metal.†

The head was lodged in a cavity of the stone coffin, always observable in those receptacles of the dead.

Tomb of Edward III.

This monarch's tomb is on the south side between the second and third pillars. His figure at full length, of gilt brass, lies beneath a rich Gothic shrine, also of brass. It is plainly habited; his hair dishevelled; and his beard long and flowing. His gown reaches his feet; each hand holding a sceptre.

The Gothic ornaments of the tomb are extremely beautiful. His children, represented as angels, in brass, surround the altar-tomb.‡ The canopy is beautiful Gothic work, but mutilated.

Tomb of Queen Philippa.

Between the first and second pillars, at his feet, is the marble tomb of his queen Philippa.† Her figure in alabaster, represents her as a most masculine woman. She died in 1369: her royal spouse in 1377. The tomb of Philippa was originally rich, but has suffered more than some of the others.

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* Archælogia. iii, 376, 398, 399. Similar writs were issued on account of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. A search of the same nature lately took place on account of Charles I. but without the authority of such a writ; a simple exercise of the royal authority being deemed sufficient.

† Archæologia, vol. iii. p. 402.

‡ Sandford, 177. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, i. 139, Tab. iv, lvi. apud Pen. 60.

The next monument to be described is the

Tomb of Richard II.

and his first consort, Anne, daughter of Wincelaus, king of Bohemia.* They repose side by side in the next intercolumniation westward. The king's face is well wrought; but his cushion is stolen. The robing is decorated with peascod shells, open, and the peas out, emblematical of his former sovereignty.

Underneath the wooden canopy are the remains of some exquisitely fine paintings. This canopy is divided into four compartments: those over the heads and feet contain representations of angels supporting the monarch's arms and those of his queen; but they are nearly obliterated by age and damps: the shields are all that remain visible. The second compartment from the heads of effigies has a tolerably perfect representation of the Almighty, habited as a venerable old man in a close garment; his hand in the act of blessing; but this is hardly discernible. In the next division is Jesus Christ, seated by the Virgin mother, in the same attitude. With her hands across her breast, and leaning towards the Saviour, in the most graceful and expressive manner, is the Virgin. This part of the painting seems to have suffered the least from the ravages of time: the countenances, when examined minutely, are still very beautiful; but to see them to advantage, it is necessary to climb upon the dusty tomb beneath, and view them in an inclined position, with the face opposite the south aisle.

It is not known to what master we are indebted for these exquisite productions; but, even in their present neglected and rapidly declining state, they clearly shew the hand of an artist enthusiastically alive to his subject. Though the outline remains, the colours are disappearing: it is not, however, yet too late to preserve and perhaps restore them: if they are neglected much longer, it is probable this work will be the last, of any magnitude, to preserve the remembrance of them. Mr. Malcolm thinks it highly probable that they were executed by the same artist who drew the paintings some years ago brought to light on the walls of St. Stephen's chapel.

The ground work, round the figures, was once richly gilt; but it is now a dingy yellow, in some places nearly black. It is of fine plaister, and has been embossed with multitudes of small quatrefoils, and other ornaments; some parts still retain traces of its former beauty and richness.

The following rhyming inscription in raised letters runs round the ledge of the brass table beginning at the foot of the north side.

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* Sandford, 203; Gough, I 163, Tab. lxi. lxii.

Within the first letter is a feather with a scroll, his father's badge.

North.

Prudens et mundus : Ricardus jure secundus : per fatum pictus : jacet hic sub marmore juctus. verax sermone : fuit et plenus ratione. Corpore procerus : animo prudens ut omerus. Ecclesie favit : elatos suppeditavit. Quem vis prostavit : regalia qui violavit.

West.

Ohru't hereticos : & cerum stravit amicos. O clemens Xte : cui' 'devotus fuit iste votis Baptiste : salves quem protulit iste.

On the south and east sides this for his queen :—

South.

Sub petra lata : nunc Anna jacet tumulata. Dum vivit mundo : Ricardo nupta secunda. xpo devota : fuit hec futus bene nota pauperibus prona : semper sua reddere dona. Jurgia sedavit : et pregnantes relevavit corpore formosa vultu mitis speciosa.

East.

Prebens solamen : viduis egris medicawen. Anno milleno : ter C quarto nonageno. Junii septeno : mensis migravit ameno.

Brass of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury.

On the floor in this chapel is a slab with a brass figure of John Waltham, bishop of Salisbury, who died 1395, it is richly attired in pontificals under a handsome canopy, with saints with their names in brass, of which only remain the following :—

On the north side, St. John the Evangelist, with the chalice and dragon.

Johes Evan.

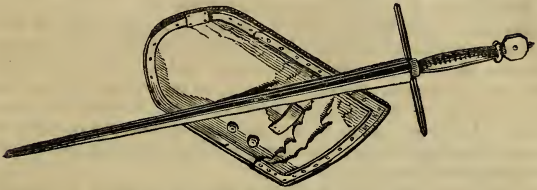
St. John of Beverley, pontifically habited.

S' Johes Belvaie.

St. John, Almoner, habited as a pilgrim, with a loaf of bread and a pilgrim's staff.

St. Johes Elemosiner.

At the foot of Richard II. stands a small insignificant tomb, hardly three feet square, and not more than that high, and which contains the ashes of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV.

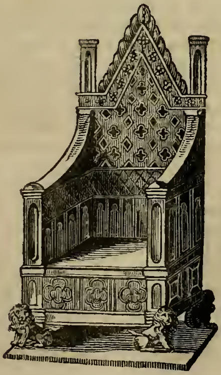


Sword and Shield of Edward III.

The long iron rusty sword of Edward III. and the wooden part of his shield, broken and patched, rest on the above tomb. The dimensions of the sword are as follows :—

	Ft.	In.
Length of blade	5	3
Breadth of ditto, at hilt	0	3½
———— point	0	1½
Length of cross bar	2	0
——— hilt	1	11
——— pomel	0	3¼

This sword and shield were carried before Edward in France.



Coronation Chair.

The most ancient of the coronation chairs was brought with the regalia from Scotland by Edward I. in the year 1297, and offered at the shrine of St. Edward. An oblong rough stone, brought from Scone in Scotland, is placed underneath the chair, and is said, and by many believed, to have been Jacob's pillow.

Another old wooden chair on the left of this was made for the coronation of queen Mary II. These chairs, which are of clumsy ornamented oak, stand behind the shrine, and with their faces to the beautiful screen already described as containing the fourteen legendary tales of the works and miracles of St. Edward the Confessor. At the coronation of our kings and queens, one or both, as circumstances may require, are richly covered with gold tissue, and are brought before the altar.

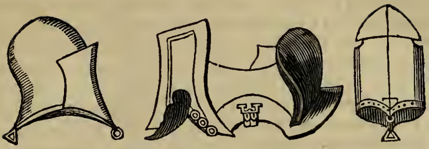
Near these chairs, and a little to the west against the altar, stands a large oblong wooden case of wainscot, at one time covered with nails, or, perhaps, with some kind of metal casing. It opens with folding doors on the south side, and discovers, within a glass case, a waxen effigy of Edmund Sheffield, the last duke of Buckingham, who died in the nineteenth year of his age. It is richly clad in crimson velvet, with ermine, &c. he wears a richly ornamented ducal crown, of crimson velvet, with gold ornaments and ermine. In his right hand he holds a golden stick, about a yard in length. The figure is recumbent; and as the face was taken from a cast after his decease, the likeness is doubtless correct.

At the east end of St. Edward's chapel, is the

Chantry and Monument of Henry the Fifth.

The screen, which is particularly elegant, is ornamented with deer, and swans chained to a beacon, a female figure with an animal on her knees, and pointed shields of arms; but they are much damaged. Several iron hooks are left, from which, it is probable, lamps were formerly suspended. From this part buttresses ascend; between them canopies (three of which are destroyed) of exceeding richness. Seven are for figures as large as life. The middle statue is removed; the others consist of a man kneeling at his devotions, a king erect, praying; St. George in armour, piercing the dragon's throat, a female seated, with her hands crossed, another man, and St. Dionysius, who carried his head after decapitation.

Directly over the tomb of Henry the Fifth is the Chantry which had an altar-piece of fine carvings. Two steps are still in being, and the marks of its back against the wall, with a square niche on each side. Two other recesses remain on the north and south walls of the chantry which have had shutters that have been wrested from their hinges, now broken in the wall. On the cornice over the altar, are thirty statues in four ranges; they are greatly broken and decayed.



Armour of Henry the Fifth.

In this oratory are preserved several relics of this justly renowned monarch, which consist of his helmet, saddle, and shield. The first is of iron, and is fixed on a bar extending across the front of the chapel. The wood work of the saddle alone remains; it was formerly covered with blue velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis, *or*, and is 27 inches long, 15 inches high before, and 13 behind. The shield is lined with sage green damask semee of fleurs-de-lis across the middle, worked on rich crimson velvet an escarbuncle *or* on a field *gules*, referring to the king's mother Joan of Navarre.

The present coffin of Edward the confessor may be seen from the parapet of Henry the Fifth's chapel; it is deposited within the ancient stone work, about the height of the architrave. It was made by order of James the second, (who commanded the old coffin to be enclosed within it) of strong planks five inches thick, cramped, or banded with iron.

In the chantrey are several curious and interesting models of churches, now closed from the inspection of the public. The best is sir C. Wren's design for erecting a tower and spire to the abbey; this design was never executed, owing to the great columns having given way in their shafts. The other models, thirteen in number, are very fine; two of them represent St. John's, Westminster and St. Mary le Strand.

Underneath the chantry, is the

Chapel of Henry V.

Just large enough to hold the tomb of that monarch. This chapel is divided from that of St. Edward the Confessor by a grand iron gate of open work, divided into lozenges, containing quatrefoils. Over the arch of the gate is a profusion of exquisitely rich Gothic workmanship, of the most delicate texture; but very little, if at all, inferior to the canopies in the frieze of the screen opposite already described. Here are six canopies, divided by small buttresses. In these canopies are small, beautiful statues, in tolerably good preservation. The middle statue, however, is gone; and the next to it, on the south side, has lost its head.

The gate is bounded by two Gothic towers, containing winding stairs round octagon pillars, whose capitals are praying angels.

Over the doors are statues as large as life; they represent saints in speaking attitudes: behind them are pointed windows, with three mullions. On the other sides, nearest to the gate are two prelates, on pedestals, and on their canopies two kings, probably Henry V. and Edward the Confessor; the first, however, Mr. Malcolm takes for Henry III. On the north-west and south-west sides are two priests and two monarchs. On each corner are buttresses; and over the windows semi-hexagon projections on every side, each containing three beautiful niches, once all filled by statues, but some of the statues are gone.

The great arch or roof over the tomb is full of ribs and pannels. The tomb itself is very plain, and the effigy is without a head, which was supposed to have been of massy silver, and has been gone ever since the Reformation. The thief, however, was probably disappointed, as it is likely that this head was only plated or silvered over. The rough unornamented cushion still remains. The exterior of this little chapel would indicate a much more elegant effigiy, which is extremely plain, though well executed.

We now take our leave of the chapel of Edward the Confessor. We may notice, however, that here was interred the heart of Henry, son of Richard, king of the Romans, brother of Henry III. He was assassinated in the church of St. Silvester, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. Simon and Guido Montfort, sons of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, were the assassins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, were slain at the battle of Evesham, fighting against their sovereign. The body of Henry was brought to England, and buried in the nunnery of St. Helen; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near St. Edward's shrine. Nothing of this can now be seen.

The North Transept.

The north wall is divided into five compartments of unequal heights. A tall slender pillar separates the two great doors. The tops are angular, and the mouldings adorned with roses, supported over the pillars by a head.

The transept is divided into the middle, east, and west aisles, by two rows of three pillars each. Two fillets bind four small pillars to every column. The arches, which are extremely pointed, are composed of a great number of mouldings. The ribs of the roof are supported by three small pillars which ascend from the capitals. The ribs, the key-stones, &c. are richly gilt, and have a most beautiful appearance. A magnificent colonnade of double arches extends over the great arches; these inferior arches are eight in number, six of them have their mouldings richly adorned with foliage. Every arch has one pillar, and over it a cinquefoil with a circle. Above is a row of four windows, having a single mullion and a cinquefoil.

The five compartments of the north wall of this transept are filled with various ornaments, statues, and monumental inscriptions. Between the arches and the first divisions are alto-relievos of Sampson tearing asunder the jaws of a lion; birds, other animals, and figures, branches of oak, and a statue of a man (whose head is now gone) treading on another; a female by him, and the bust of an angel. The first monument is inscribed

"To the memory of sir Charles Wager, knt., admiral of the white, first commissioner of the Admiralty, and privy counsellor. A man of great natural talents, improved by industry and long experience; who bore the highest commands, and passed through the greatest employments, with credit to himself, and honour to his country. He was in his private life humane, temperate, just, and bountiful. In public station, valiant, prudent, wise, and honest. Easy of access to all, plain and unaffected in his manners, steady and resolute in his conduct; so remarkably happy in his presence of mind, that no danger ever discomposed him. Esteemed and favoured by his king, beloved and honoured by his country, he dyed on the XXIIII of May, 1743, aged 77 years."

On the pedestal is a bas-relief of the destroying and taking the Spanish galleons, A. D. 1708, but poorly executed. On the basement,

"This monument was erected by Francis Gashry, esq. in gratitude to his great patron, A. D. 1747."

The sculptor was Scheemakers, and the back ground, is a pyramid with a statue of Fame mourning over the admiral's medallion, an infant Hercules admiring it.

The second monument within the blank arches is composed of a double pedestal, supporting a good bust, over which Fame, at one time suspended a laurel crown; but the crown is now almost gone. At her feet lie pieces of armour, cannon, and flags. This monument is

'Sacred to the memory of Edward Vernon, admiral of the White squadron of the British Fleet. He was the second son of James Vernon, who was Secretary of state to king William III.; and whose abilities and integrity were equally conspicuous. In his youth he served under the admirals Shovel and Rooke. By their example he learned to conquer; by his own merit he rose to command. In the war with Spain, 1739, he took the fort of Porto Bello with six ships, a force which was thought unequal to the attempt. For this he received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. He subdued Chagre; and at Carthagena conquered as far as naval force could carry victory. After these services he retired without place or title, from the exercise of public to the enjoyment of private virtue. The testimony of a good conscience was his reward; the love and esteem of all good men his glory. In battle, though calm, he was active; and though intrepid, prudent. Successful, yet not ostentatious, ascribing the glory to God. In the senate he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady. On the 30th of October, 1757, he died, as he had lived, the friend of man, the lover of his country, the father of the poor, aged 73 years. As a memorial of his own gratitude, and of the virtues of his benefactor, this monument was erected by his nephew, Francis Lord Orwell, in the year 1763.'

This monument is by Rysbrack.

A colonnade of six arches, with black marble pillars, forms the second compartment in height. This is part of the ancient communication round the church, through the piers. The spaces over the arches are carved into squares, having ornaments within them.

Six lancet-shaped arches, whose depths are sculptured with four circles each of foliage, in which are busts of angels and saints, compose the third compartment. The windows at the east and west ends have beautiful pedestals, on which are statues; the spaces round them filled with tracery.

The fourth compartment is another passage in the walls, in which are three arches, and within them cinquefoils. The pillars are clusters of eight; and over them are foliage brackets with a head. Kneeling angels on the mouldings, performing on musical instruments, adorn both extremities of the wall. The most delicate scroll-work compose the spaces.

The fifth, or last compartment, reaches to the painted roof. It contains a vast rose-shaped window, of sixteen large pointed leaves: those divided into as many smaller, all proceeding from a circle in which are eight leaves. In this centre lies an open book, on a ground of deep yellow, of painted glass. The divisions of the circle are straw colour. Beyond this a band of cherubim; and the large leaves filled with figures of the Apostles, &c. in colours of the most clear and durable nature. The date in the glass is 1712.*

The west aisle of this transept has a door, with an angular top at the north end. On its sides two lancet-shaped arches, set with roses. On the left side a tablet and bust to sir William Sanderson, who died in 1676. On the right is one of Bacon's best efforts. It is a most beautiful monument, thus inscribed :—

'Sacred be the monument, which is here raised, by gratitude and respect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montagu Dunk, earl of Halifax, knight of the most noble order of the Garter; whose allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike distinguished and exalted him in the reigns of king George the Second and of King George the Third. In the year 1745 (an early period of his life) he raised and commanded a regiment to defend his king and conntry against the alarming insurrection in Scotland. He was soon after appointed first lord of trade and plantations; in which departments he contributed so largely to the commerce and splendour of America, as to be styled the 'Father of the Colonies.' At one and the same time he filled the great offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Principal Secretary of State, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed Lord Privy Seal; on resignation whereof he was recalled to the important duties of principal Secretary of State, and deceased in possession of the Seals, June the 8th, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extensive, and was but testified in the honour and esteem which were borne him when living, and the lamentations bestowed upon his ashes. Among many instances of his liberal spirit ONE deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland, he obtained the grant of an additional 4000l. per annum for all subsequent viceroys; at the same time nobly declining that emolument himself.'

The tomb is formed of a pedestal, supporting a bust of the earl in his robes under a curtain, which is removed by a naked boy who treads on a mask, and holds the emblem of Truth. Another offers a star and ribband. On the pedestal is a silken bag, fringed and tasselled, extremely well executed; indeed, the whole is a most exquisite piece of workmanship, bearing throughout that soft and delicate appearance, for which that artist's works are so conspicuous.

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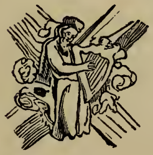
* Malcolm, i. 101.

The colonnade over the door, of three semi-quatrefoils, has its four pillars cased with white marble, to represent palm-trees, whose foliage spreads across the arches. Within the arbours thus formed stands the almost naked statue of admiral Watson, holding a palm branch in his right hand, the left extended. In the niche at his left hand is a kneeling Asiatic female, of great beauty and elegance of drapery. In the opposite, chained to the foot of a tree, an East Indian. His hands are behind him, and his legs are crossed. It is a very fine figure. Under these statues are medallions, with bows, swords, and hatchets, behind them; inscribed 'Ghereah taken February 13, 1756;' and 'Calcutta freed January the 2d, 1757.' A shield fastened to the western tree has three fleurs-de-lis, and 'Chandernagore taken March 23, 1757.' Beneath is the following inscription:

'To the memory of Charles Watson, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757, in the forty-fourth year of his age. The East India Company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected.'

James Stuart, inv. Peter Scheemakers fecit.



The pointed roof is filled by the upper division, which commences on the capitals of the great pillars. This division is separated by two columns into three arches, the middle one the highest, each forming a deep recess, with ribs; in the centre a pointed window. All the spaces are carved into roses, &c. Strong arches cross the aisles from every pillar. In the intersections of the ribs are representations of *David playing on his harp;* a seated figure, two other seated figures, and a scroll.

In the western wall there are three windows, having each one mullion and a cinquefoil.

A seat or basement extends entirely round the church, and on it are placed small slender pillars, dividing every space, forming a beautiful continuation of arches, variously ornamented by figures on the mouldings. They reach in height to the sills of the windows. On the western wall of this north transept are St. Michael and the Dragon, an angel, and a broken figure falling, three saints, fancied animals, a palm branch, and scrolls, all greatly decayed. Other ornaments decorate the rest of the arches.

In the north-west corner is a small door, which leads to the passages in the piers above. The arches are nine in number, and are mostly filled by monuments.

The first memorial consists of a plain slab of porphyry filling the arch. It is inlaid with a sarcophagus covered with military trophies, palm, and laurel, scrolls, and a skull. A very good bust finishes the design, which is by Taylor. This monument is

'Sacred to those virtues that adorn a Christian and a Soldier. This marble perpetuates the memory of Lieutenant-General Joshua Guest; who closed a service of sixty years by faithfully defending Edinbugh Castle against the Rebels, 1745. His widow (who lies near him) caused this to be erected.'

The next arch contains a pedestal with naval trophies, a pyramid, and against it a sarcophagus, with an alto-relievo of a shipwreck. This is by Scheemakers. It has the following inscription:—

'To the memory of Sir John Balchen, K. B. Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet; who, in the year 1744, being sent out Commander in Chief of the combined Fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home in his Majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the Channel by a violent storm. From which sad circumstance of his death, we may learn that neither the greatest skill, judgment, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the wind and waves. And we are taught from the passages of his life (which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune) that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of painful services he had passed, when, being just retired to the government of Greenwich Hospital to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time, called out by his king and country, whose interests he ever preferred to his own. And his unwearied zeal for their service ended only in his death. Which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it. Yet, amidst their grief, had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and Royal Master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a commander, And, as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem borne by his widow to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born February 2, 1669; and married Susannah, the daughter of Colonel Apriece, of Washingby, in the County of Huntingdon; died October 7, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter; the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time: for, being sent to the West Indies in 1745, commander of his Majesty's ship, the Pembroke, he died at Barbadoes in December the same year, aged twenty-eight, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtues and bravery of his good, but unfortunate father.'

The next consists of two figures, Faith, and an angel: the former rests one arm on a rock, while she clasps a cross to her bosom with the other. It is to the memory of the right rev. John Warren, D. D. bishop of St. David's. He died January 27, 1800, aged 72.

The next arch supports a pedestal, containing a bust of poor expression, and trophies, by Scheemakers.

'Whilst Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble shall compel the brave to weep.
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn;
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great:
And ripe his worth, though immature his fate.

Each tender grace yt joy and love inspires,
Living, he mingled with his martial fires.
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar,
And Spain still felt him, when he breath'd no more.

'The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731. In the year 1740 he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagena, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his Majesty's ship the Prince Frederick, which, with three others, was ordered to cannonade the castle of Boca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick, was exposed not only to the fire from the castle, but to that of fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his commands upon deck both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, yt he would not suffer his wounds to be drest till he had communicated his orders to his first lieutenant, which were, to fight his ship to the last extremity. Soon after this, he gave some directions about his private affairs; and then resigned his soul, with the dignity of a hero and a Christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age. An illustrious commander, of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of col. Fran. Alexander, a daughter of sir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court, of Admiralty.'

The next tomb is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with a bust, naked children, and military emblems, by Scheemakers:

'Near this place lies interred the body of the Hon. Percy Kirk, esquire, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's armys, who died the first of January, 1741, aged 57. He was son to tke Hon. Percy Kirk, esquire, lieutenant-general in the reign of king James the II., by the lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, earl of Suffolk. In the same grave lies the body of Diana Dormer, daughter to John Dormer, of Rousham, in Oxfordshire, esquire, by Diana, sister to the first-mentioned lieutenant-general Kirk, who, being left sole heiress by her uncle, ordered this monument to be erected to his memory. Death snatched her away before she could see her grateful intentions executed. She died Feb. 22, A. D. 1743, aged 32.'

Adjoining is a tomb by Rysbrack. It supports a good bust in armour, with flowing hair; and on a circular pedestal is this epitaph:

'M. S. Ricardi Kane, ad arcem Balearicæ Insulæ Minoris, a S. Philippo dictam, depositi; qui an. Xti 1666, Decemb. 20, Dunanii in agro Antrimensi natus anno 1689, in memorabili Derriæ obsidione tyrocinium miles fecit: unde, sub Gulielmo tertio felicis memoriæ, domi, ad subjugatum usque totam Hiberniam, foris, in Belgio, cum magno vitæ discrimine, Namurci præsertim gravissime vulneratus, perpetuo militavit. Anno 1702, recrudescente sub Annæ auspiciis bello ad Canadanam usque cui interfuit expeditionem, in Belgio iterum castra posuit. Anno 1712, sub inclyto Argatheliæ et Grenovici duce, mox sub barone Carpenter, Balearicam minorem legatus administravit; ubi ad omne negotium tam civile quam militare instructus, et copiis maritimis æque ac terristribus præfectus, quicquid insulæ, in pace et bello, terra marive, conservandæ, necessarium, utile, aut commodum foret, digessit, constituit, stabilivit: et viam vere regiam per totam insulam eatenus imperviam stravit, munivit, ornavit. Anno 1720, a Georgio Primo evocatus, e Balearica in Calpen trajecit, Hispanisque arcem, ex improviso occupandam, meditantibus irrata reddidit consilia. Anno 1725, per octodecim menses in eadem sudavit arena, hostesque peninsulam gravi obsidione prementes omni spe potiundæ exuit. Post tot autem tantasquè res, legati nomine, strenue gestas, anno 1733, Georgio Secundo jubente, ad istum, ut ad alios ubivis honores, nec ipse ambiens, nec dum sciens, evectus, Balearicæ summo cum imperio præfuit. At, at, humana omnia quam incerta! Qui quatuor sub regibus, summa cum prudentia, fortitudine, et dignitate militaverat, qui nullis erga Deum officiis defuerat, nec Christiani minus, quam militis boni, partes sustinuerat, fide pura, moribus antiquis. amicis charus, sociis jucundus, civibus mitis et comis, omnibus benificus et munificus, et per omnia, utilitati publicæ magis qnam suæ consluens, triste sui desiderium Insulanis, tam Hispanis quam Britannis, reliquit; sextumque supra septuagesimum annum agens, anno 1736, Decemb. 19, diem obiit supremum.'

A tablet by Chere, with a mitre and ornaments, and the following inscription :—

'Ex adverso sepultus est Samuel Bradford, S. T. P. Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus Londini diu rector, collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses aliquando custos, episcopus primo Carleolensis, deinde Roffensis, hujusque ecclesiæ et honoratissimi ordinis de Balneo decanus. Concionator fuit, dum per valetudinem licuit assiduus, tam moribus quam præceptis gravis, venerabilis, sanctus, cumque in cæteris vitæ officiis, tum in munere præcipue pastorali, prudens, simplex, integer; animi constantia tam æquabili, tam feliciter temperata, ut vix iratus, perturbatus haud unquam fuerit. Christianam charitatem et libertatem civilem ubique paratus asserere et promovere. Quæ pie, quæ benevole, quæ misericorditer, in occulto fecerit (et fecit multa) Præsul humillimus, humanissimus, et vere evangelicus; Ille suo revelabat tempore, qui, in occulto visa, palam remunerabitur. Ob. 17 die Maii, anno Dom. 1731, suæq. ætatis 79.'

The last monument on this wall is also by Cheere; it consists of a sarcophagus, bust, mitre, crosier, a censer, books, anchor, scrolls, and festoons of oak leaves and acorns, to

'Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbishop of Armagh, and primate af all Irelaud; a prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellency of his life, that it may be thought superfluons to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles he uot only deserved but adorned. His virtues are manifest in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye if they had not been too bright to be concealed. And as to his fame, whosoever has any sense of merit, any reverence for piety, any passion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will assist in preserving it fair and spotless, that, when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born January the 4th, 1671. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol 1718. He was translated to the archbishoprick of Armagh 1723, and from thence to Heaven Sept. 27, 1742.'

The monument of lord Chatham fills the space between the two first pillars on the left, entering the door at the western aisle.

Against its back is a monument by Banks: a basement supports an indifferent female kneeling, resting her elbow on, and weeping at the feet of a sarcophagus, which has a good bas relief on it, of a physician relieving a sick female surrounded by her children, and an old man on a bed of straw:

'Memoriæ sacrum Cliftoni Wintringham, baronetti, M.D. Qui, domi militiæque, tam in re medica insignis, quam ob vitæ innocentiam morumque suavitatem percharus, flebilis omnibus obiit 10 Jan. A.D. 1794, æt. suæ 83. Monumentum hoc, amoris quo vivum coluerat maritum, desiderii quo mortuum proscuta est, indicium ut esset diuturnum, extrui curavit Anna Wintringham.'

Above is a neat marble tablet, with an alto relievo of a female weeping, an urn, &c. to the memory of major-general Coote Manningham, who died Aug. 26, 1809, aged 44.

The next is—

'Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway, who departed this life September the 5th, 1786, aged 74; but whose name liveth and will ever live, whilst active piety shall distinguish the Christian, integrity and truth shall recommend the British merchant, and universal kindness shall characterize the citizen of the world. The helpless infant nurtured through his care, the friendless prostitute sheltered and reformed, the hopeless youth rescued from injury and ruin, and trained to serve and defend his country, uniting in one common strain of gratitude, bear testimony to their benefactor's virtue. This was the friend and father of the poor.'

And such do the features of the venerable bust above shew him to have been. A sarcophagus, pyramid, his arms, and characteristic motto, 'Never despair,' with a tablet, representing Britannia giving a naked boy clothing; another supplicating; and a third in prosperity, leaning on a rudder, who points to the bust; a lion, cornucopia, ship, anchor, bales, &c. adorn the tomb, which is partly composed of fine variegated marbles. On the flags of England are displayed the words 'Charity and Policy United.' It is the production of J. F. and J. Moore.

The next is by Bacon:—

'To the memory of brigadier-general Hope, lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, where he died in 1789, aged 43 years. To those who knew him his name alone conveys the idea of all that is amiable in the human character. Distinguished by splendour of family, a cultivated taste for letters, and superior elegance of manners, as a public character disinterested, and ever actuated by an unshaken regard to principle. The patron of the oppressed, the benefactor of the indigent. In the field, eminent for intrepid courage, tempered by unbounded humanity. In the civil service of his country he manifested the warmest zeal for its interests, and displayed such ability and integrity as were the pride and blessing of the people he governed. This monument was erected by his disconsolate widow S. H.'

A beautiful weeping female hangs over the coffin-shaped sarcophagus. Near her is a beaver, emblematic of the country. There is besides a pyramid, and a cornucopia tied by a ribband to a rudder.

Against the pillar adjoining the last monument is a handsome marble pedestal, on which is a full length figure in a councillor's robes. On the base is the following inscription:—

To the memory of Francis Horner, who, by the union, of great and various acquirements, with inflexible integrity and unwearied devotion to the interests of the country, raised himself to an eminent station in society, and was justly considered to be one of the most distinguished members of the house of commons. He was born at Edinburgh in 1778, was called to the bar both of England and Scotland, and closed his short but useful life at Pisa in 1817. His death was deeply felt and publickly deplored in parliament: his affectionate friends and sincere admirers, anxious that some memorial should exist of merits universally acknowledged, of expectations which a premature death could alone have frustrated, erected this monument A. D. 1823.

The sculptor was Chantrey.

In a pointed niche adjoining, is a bust of Warren Hastings, esq. who died 22nd Aug. 1818. It was erected by his widow.

The interval between the next great pillars is occupied by a vast monument made by Banks, consisting of an ill-shaped sarcophagus, on which is a naked Asiatic, of excellent proportions and truth of figure, seated, weeping and resting on a cornucopia. The back of the tomb is a pyramid; before it a palm tree, on which is suspended a helmet, vest, shield, sword, arrows, colours, and laurel. A statue of Fame, whose attitude is forced and unnatural, and whose drapery is strangely tumbled, hangs a medallion over the trophies. Near her is an elephant.

'This monument is erected by the East India Company, as a memorial of the military talents of lieutenant-general sir Eyre Coote, K.B. commander in chief of the British forces in India, who, by the success of his arms in the years 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782 he again took the field in the Carnatic, in opposition to the united strength of the French and Hyder Ally; and in several engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter. But death interrupted his career of glory on the 27th day of April, 1783, in the 58th year of his age.'

On a pedestal, on the south side of the last monument, is a figure of a woman with a child in her lap, apparently fatigued. This is Mr. Westmacotts well known group, entitled, 'The Distrest Mother;' it is inscribed to the memory of E. Warren, widow of Dr. John Warren, D.D. late bishop of Bangor, who died March 29, 1816, aged 83.

In the next intercolumniation is the earl of Mansfield's monument. Between the figures of Wisdom and Justice, is a trophy, composed of the earl's family arms, surmounted by the coronet, the mantle of honour, the rods of justice, and curtana, or sword of mercy. On the back of the chair is the earl's motto—'UNI ÆQUUS VIRTUTI.' Enclosed in a crown of laurel, under it, is a figure of Death, as represented by the ancients, a beautiful youth, leaning on an extinguished torch; on each side of the figure of Death is a funeral altar, finished by a fir-apple.

This is a very fine monument, and is the first that has been placed in an intercolumniation, so as it may be walked round, and seen on every side. The inscription is as follows:—

'Here Murray, long enough his country's pride,
Is now no more than Tully or than Hyde.'

'Foretold by Alexander Pope, and fulfilled in the year 1793, when William earl of Mansfield died full of years and of honours; of honours he declined many; those which he accepted were the following: he was appointed solicitor-general 1742, attorney-general 1754; lord chief justice and baron Mansfield 1756, and earl Mansfield 1776. From the love which he bore to the place of his early education, he desired to be buried in this cathedral, privately, and would have forbidden that instance of human vanity, the erecting a monument to his memory; but a sum, which, with the interest, has amounted to 2,500*l.* was left for that purpose by A. Bailey, esq. of Lyon's-inn; which at least well-meant mark of his esteem he had no previous knowledge or suspicion of. He was the fourth son of David, fifth viscount Stormont, and married the lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter to Daniel, earl of Nottingham, by whom he had no issue; born at Scone, 2d March, 1704: died at Kenwood, 20th March, 1793.'

The venerable judge, in the robes of office, by Flaxman, is placed on the top of the monument: On the right hand Justice holds the statera, or balance, equally poised; on his left hand Wisdom opens the book of law.

Against the south pillar is a full length statue of the late John Kemble, esq.; he is represented standing in a Roman toga, with a roll of paper or vellum in his hand; it is by the late John Flaxman, R. A.

Of the monuments whose backs are against those just mentioned, are the following, one by Nollekins, has a well-proportioned basement in three parts; and on the middle the following inscription:

'Captain William Bayne, captain William Blair, captain lord Robert Manners, were mortally wounded in the course of the naval engagements under the command of admiral sir George Brydges Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782. In memory of their services the king and parliament of Great Britain have caused this monument to be erected.'

On each side, reliefs of an anchor, capstern, quadrant, globe, glass, block, and pennant, rudder, cannon, mortar, and powder casks. On the pedestal Neptune, reclining on a sea-horse, points to three medallions of the captains, placed by a flying child on a rostral column with their ships. Fame, on the capital of the pillar, suspends a crown of laurel over them. Britannia stands on the left, attentively looking on the sea god. A lion rests on a shield behind her. A pyramid of blue marble relieves the figures. The horse's head is finely done, the waves are but tolerable. Britannia is a good statue. Fame is an exceedingly fine figure. The medallions contain the ages of the deceased: 'Captain William Bayne, aged fifty.' 'Captain William Blair, aged forty-one.' 'Lord Robert Manners, aged twenty-four.'

The next is the superb memorial

'Erected by the king and parliament as a testimony to the virtues and abilities of William Pitt, earl of Chatham; during whose administration, in the reigns of George the Second and George the Third, Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. Born 15th of Nov. 1708, died 11th of May, 1778.'

This monument is not only a national tribute to superior excellence, but a national momento to what a height her sons have carried the noble art of sculpture. It has been thought that England does not contain a finer specimen of sepulchral remembrance.* Grand and appropriate are the figures, and all are grouped in a double pyramid, Neptune, Britannia, &c. &c. must give way to the overpowering efforts of the artist, in animating the block that now lives in every motion under the shape of the speaking earl. This figure is full of the grace and dignity of the greatest orator. He is in the dress of our times, and this contributes to bring the real character before us. It is by Bacon.

We now pass to the opposite side of the middle aisle, where the first monument is to John Holles, duke of Newcastle, marquis and earl of Clare, baron Houghton, and knight of the order of the Garter. His body lies with his ancestors the Veres, Cavendishes, and Holles, in this place. In the reign of queen Anne he was lord keeper of the privy seal, privy counseller, lord lieutenant of Middlesex and Nottingham, &c. &c. lord chief justice in Eyre, north of Trent, and governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull. He was born the 9th of January 1661-2, and died the 15th of July, 1711. He married the lady Margaret, third daughter and heir to Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, by whom he had the lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who erected this monument in 1723.

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* Mal. Lond. Red. i. 120.

It was designed by Gibbs, and is a beautiful pile of architecture, of the Composite order. The basement, columns, and pediments are finely proportioned; and the marble of which they are composed richly variegated. But what shall we say to the figures wrought by Bird in statuary marble? Here we find neither grace, dignity, nor beauty. The armed duke leans in an awkward manner on his elbow, with his truncheon in one hand, and his coronet in the other, upon a sarcophagus.

Near it is a tomb, likewise of the Composite order, with a basement covered with armour, on which is a handsome pedestal; reposing on a mat under a circular pediment lie the figures, in their robes, clumsily executed, of the duke and duchess of Newcastle. He was born in the year 1592, and lived to the age of 84, dying on the 27th of December, 1676. He held many great offices, was a faithful general to his unfortunate king Charles I.; and defended York against the Scotch. When the king's cause became hopeless, he fled, and continued a long time in exile. His second wife shared in all his sufferings with the utmost fortitude. During his bannishment she wrote many pleasing works.

On a pillar are two tablets, to Clement Saunders, 1695, aged 84, and Grace Scott Mauleverer, 1643, aged 23.

The next is a magnificent monument of white marble,

'Sacred to the memory of sir Peter Warren, K.B. vice-admiral of the Red squadron of the British fleet, and M.P. for the city and liberties of Westminster. He derived his descent from an ancient family of Ireland; his fame and honours from his virtues and abilities.

How eminently these were displayed, with what vigilance and spirit they were exerted in the various services wherein he had the honour to command, and the happiness to conquer, will be more properly recorded in the annals of Great Britain. On this tablet affection, with truth, must say, that deservedly esteemed in private life, and universally renowned for his public conduct, the judicious and gallant officer possessed all the amiable qnalities of the friend, the gentleman and the Christian. But the Almighty, whom alone he feared, and whose gracious protection he had often experienced, was pleased to remove him from a life of honour to an eternity of happiness on the 29th day of July, 1752, in the 49th year of his age. Susannah, his afflicted wife, caused this monument to be erected.'

Britannia with a withered laurel in her hand, inclines towards the bust of the admiral, which a fine figure of Hercules places on its pedestal. It is admirably executed, even to the marks of the small-pox on the face. Although the statue of Britannia is very excellent, it is objectionable on account of her wet garment. An ensign is the back ground; and the whole is worthy of its author, Roubiliac.

Adjoining is a tomb, consisting of a pedestal and Corinthian pillars, with a pediment, weeping children, cherubim, and a canopy, erected by Dame Elizabeth Campbell (who died September the 28th, 1714, aged 49 years) to her brother sir Gilbert Lort, bart. who died December 19, 1698, aged twenty-eight years.

Over it a tablet and bust by Tyler:

'To the memory of John Storr, esq. of Hilston, in the county of York, rear admiral of the red squadron of his majesty's fleet. In his profession, a brave and gallant officer; in private life a tender husband, an honest man, and a sincere friend. He was born August the 18th, 1709, died January the 10th, 1783, and interred near this place.'

Considerably higher up is a small neat tablet, with a Latin inscription: it was erected by the late dean of Westminster, Dr. Vincent, to the memory of his wife Hannah, who died February 17, 1807.

Many of the inscriptions on the pavement are worn away, and there are numbers that have had brass inlaid, of which a few fragments remain.

In the north transept are large blue flag-stones, with inscriptions to the memory of the following illustrious personages: the right hon. William Pitt, the marquis of Londonderry, and the right hon. George Canning.

A few marks of the ancient screen, which passed north and south from pillar to pillar, forming the east aisle into three chapels, remain at the back of sir Gilbert Lort's monument. This was part of

St. John the Evangelist's Chapel,
St. Michael's Chapel,
St. Andrew's Chapel.

Whose altar was the first on entering the aisle. Those who heard mass at it were rewarded with an indulgence of two years and thirty days. A few yards farther stood the altar of St. Michael; and at the north end St. Andrew had an altar, accompanied by the same inducements to hear mass. Dart says, that the screens were very richly painted and gilt, but they are now entirely demolished, and the three laid into one.

On the east side is one niche and several beautiful arches, part of the side of abbot Islip's chantry.

Thomas Vaughan, Esq. 1476.

Against the west wall of this chapel is an altar tomb, with a canopy; on the ledger is a brass figure of a knight in plated armour: round the ledge the following Inscription. The words in italics are deficient:—

Thomas Vaughan——et Thesaur camer Edwardi
Marti ac camerar principis et pro geniti
dicti eterna requiescat in pace Ame'.

Abbot Eastney, 1498.

At the foot of General Wolfe's monument is a brass figure of this abbot under a canopy. From his mouth proceeds this label: Exultabo in deo J'hu meo the principal inscription is gone.

The monumental figure in Roman armour, before Islip's chantry commemorates sir George Holles. He died 1626.

On the pavement just before him kneel the loaded esquires, much mutilated, whose shoulders sustain the heavy slab of black marble, on which are the battered alabaster portions of the armour of sir Horace Vere, who died 1608. His short and clumsy figure, well executed, rests fearless of the impending weight, covered with dust beneath.

Above is a pyramidal monument, by Bacon, to the memory of captain Edward Cooke, commander of H. M. S. Sybelle, erected by the hon. East India Company. He died in consequence of the severe wounds he received while engaging La Forte, French frigate, in the Bay of Bengal, on the 23d of May, 1799, aged twenty-seven. The captain is finely represented, falling into the arms of a seaman, with many well-executed emblems. In the centre the ships are represented as closely engaged. This monument is highly creditable to the artist, and is in his best style.

Part of the pillar near those tombs has been cut away to admit one representing Britannia in an attitude of defiance, with an extended right arm wielding lightning; her left rests on a medallion. She is very masculine; and her seat, upon a small pedestal on one side of a larger, gives an uneasy air to the statue, which is upon the whole not quite what one might have expected from Bacon. There is a happy thought expressed, in a relief, of two sea-horses protecting an anchor within a wreath of laurel. It is

'Sacred to the memory of sir George Pocock, K. B who entered early into the naval service of his country, under the auspices of his uncle, Lord Torrington; and who, emulating his great example, rose with high reputation to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. His abilities as an officer stood confessed by his conduct on a variety of occasions. But his gallant and intrepid spirit was more fully displayed by the distinguished part he bore at the taking of Geriah, and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore; and afterwards when, with an inferior force, he defeated the French fleet under M. de Ache in three general engagements, shewing what British valour can achieve aided by professional skill and experience. Indefatigably active and persevering in his own duty, he enforced a most strict observance of it in others, at the same time with so much mildness, with such condescending manners, as to gain the love and esteem of all who served under him, whose merits he was not more quick in discerning, or more ready to reward, than he was ever backward in acknowledging his own. Returning from his successful career in the east, he was appointed to command the fleet in the expedition against the Havannah; by his united efforts in the conquests of which, he added fresh laurels to his own brow, and a valuable possession to this kingdom. Upon his retiring from public employment, he spent the remainder of his life in dignified ease and splendour; hospitable and generous to his friends, and exhibiting a striking picture of Christian benevolence by his countenance and support of public charities, and by his liberalities to the poor. A life so honourable to himself and so endeared to his friends and family was happily extended to the age of 86, when he resigned it with the same tranquil and serene mind, which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole course of it. He left, by Sophia his wife, daughter of George Francis Drake, esq. and who was first married to Commodore Dent, a son and daughter; George Pocock, esq. who caused this monument to be erected; and Sophia, married to John Earl Poulett.'

Between the next pillars,

'Here rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mainhead, in the county of Devon, esq. who died July 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Washington Earl Ferrers, who died August 17, 1734, aged 27. Their only son, Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, esq. deceased, in memory of their virtues, did by his last will order this monument to be erected.'

And he has thus immortalized their memories, and the fame of Roubiliac, his artist. This wonderful tomb, one of the great efforts of a great mind, is characteristic from the key-stone of the grey marble rustic niche to the base of the yawning sepulchre, whose heavy doors have grated open to release a skeleton bound in its deathly habiliments, of such astonishing truth of expression and correctness of arrangement, as it perhaps never fell to one man's genius to execute. The dying figure of lady Nightingale seems to exert its last fading strength to clasp and lean upon her husband, whose extended arm would repel the unerring dart pointed at her breast. The eager impatience of Death to make sure of his prey is finely imagined, not only in the general attitude, but particularly in the manner in which he holds his long dart; he has suddenly seized it at the end, grasping and discommoding the feathers. The dart is somewhat thick and clumsy.

Adjoining is the monument of Sarah, duchess of Somerset, who died Oct. 25, 1692. On each side is a weeping charity boy.

The vast tomb to sir Francis Norris, knight, is, after the fashion of queen Elizabeth's time, ponderous, of costly materials, and gilt. The effigies, which rest under a tall Corinthian canopy, are good: and two of the six kneeling knights are very excellent figures.

Behind it are some fragments of the arches on the wall: and to the left a large and angular-roofed door, the mouldings resting on foliaged capitals of slender columns.

The north end of the aisle is divided into three parts in height, the basement into three arches, supported by four columns, three of which had been destroyed. Two are restored on the sides of the monument

'Sacred to the memory of Susannah Jane Davidson, only daughter of William

Davidson, of Rotterdam, merchant. Her form the most elegant and lovely, was adorned by the native purity and simplicity of her mind, which was improved by every accomplishment education could bestow. It pleased the Almighty to visit her in the bloom of life with a lingering and painful disease, which she endured with fortitude and Christian resignation, and of which she died at Paris, January the first, 1767, aged 20. To her much loved memory this monument is erected by her afflicted father.'

The sculpture is by R. Hayward: but he has failed sadly in imitating the thought of the Nightingale tomb in a basso-relievo. The rest is handsome and appropriate. The ornament of the spaces over the arches is a figure whose arms are extended, surrounded by others in supplication; a kneeling female, her hands clasped, a cross behind her, surrounded by foliage; the third a broken headless figure, to whom one presents a lion, with other animals near him.

The upper part of the wall is exactly like that of the west aisle. In the north-east a door now built up.

Against the back of the tomb of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, reposes on the pavement, in a large coffin, covered with crimson velvet, inclosed only by a slight altar-tomb of variegated marble, covered by a slab of black, the late countess of Kerry.

Above is a polished plane of dark veined marble, on which is a pyramid and mantle of white, and an earl's coronet:

'To the affectionately beloved and honoured memory of Anastasia, Countess of Kerry, daughter of the late Peter Daly, esq. of Queensbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, who departed this life on the 9th, and was deposited here on the 18th day of April, 1799. Her most afflicted husband, Francis Thomas, earl of Kerry, whom she rendered during 31 years the happiest of mankind, not only by an affection which was bounded by her love to God, and to which there never was a single moment's interruption, but also by the practice of the purest religion and piety, of charity and benevolence, of truth and sincerity, of the sweetest and most angelic meekness and simplicity, and of every virtue that can adorn the human mind, has placed this inscription to bear testimony of his gratitude to her, of his admiration of her innumerable virtues, and of his most tender and affectionate love for her; intending when it shall please God to release him from this world, to be deposited with her here in the same coffin; and hoping that his merciful God will consider the severe blow which it has pleased his Divine will to inflict upon him, in taking from him the dearest, the most beloved, the most charming, the most faithful, and affectionate companion that ever blessed man, together with the load of his succeeding sorrows, as an expiation of his past offences; and that he will grant him his grace so to live, as that he may, through his Divine mercy, and through the precious intercession of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, hope for the blessing of being soon united with her in eternal happiness.'

In death they were not divided. Francis Thomas Earl of Kerry, died July 4, 1818, aged 78. His remains according to the wish above expressed, are here deposited in the same tomb with his affectionately beloved Anastasia, whose loss he long and deservedly deplored. Upon her death, retiring from the world, he passed the remainder of his days in privacy and seclusion. Piety to God, and benevolence to man, were the principles which occupied his thoughts and divided his life; actuated by a lively sense of religion, he enjoyed that serenity of mind, and cheerfulness of temper, by which Christianity is so peculiarly distinguished. His extensive bounties were dispensed with liberal, but secret munificence, seldom disclosing, even to those whom they relieved, the source whence they flowed. Public institutions, distressed individuals, private friends, experienced the benefit of his well regulated economy, demonstrating that though he had shrunk from the survey of the world, he had not forgotten its most important duties; ever studious to fulfil those two great commandments, on which he had been taught by his Divine master, 'hang all the law and the prophets.'

Adjoining is a beautiful pyramidal monument of white marble to the memory of rear-admiral Thomas Totty, who died of a malignant fever, while at sea, on the 20th of June, 1802, in the 57th year of his age.

Next is a well-executed monument to the memory of Benjamin John Forbes (by Banks) late lieutenant in the 74th regiment of foot, and Richard Gordon Forbes, late lieutenant in the first regiment of foot-guards; both of whom fell gloriously in the service of their king and country; the former at the assault of Kestnagberry in the East Indies, Nov. 12, 1791, aged nineteen years; the latter near Alkmaar, North Holland, September 19, 1799, aged twenty years. A weeping figure reclines between two urns, surmounted by willows: on the urns are inscribed the initials of each hero. The figure holds a scroll in his left hand, on which is the following passage:

'I shall go to them, but they shall not return to me.' 2 Sam. 23.

A pyramidal monument of white marble, by Nollekens, to the memory of Charles Stuart, esq. next strikes the eye. The Latin inscription imports that he died in the year 1781, aged 47. There is a good medallion, on which a naked boy reclines, throwing aside drapery to discover it. The whole is surmounted by the family arms.

Adjoining is a neat marble monument to the memory of lieutenant-general William Anne Villettes, who was seized with a fever during a tour of military inspection, in the island of Jamaica, and died near Port Antonio, 13th of July, 1808, aged 54.

A monument in this chapel, by Wilton, is inscribed on the sarcophagus,

'Memoriæ sacrum Algernois comitis de Mountrath, et Dianæ comitissæ. Hoc monumentum superstes illa poni voluit 1771. Sic quos in vita junxit feliciter, idem in tumulo vel post funera jungit Amor.'

The design is by sir William Chambers; an angel assists her ladyship in ascending from the sarcophagus to a vacant seat by her husband, who is supposed to be in the realms of bliss on a mass of clouds. The artist seems to have forgot that distance cannot well be expressed on marble, and that by attempting it the earl appears a boy to his countess a few feet lower. The naked parts of the figures are very good, the drapery very bad, and the rays of glory like bundles of Tuscan cornices. The clouds are like nothing.

Adjoining is a well-executed monument to the memory of Richard Kemperfelt, rear-admiral of the blue, who was lost in H. M. S. Royal George at Spithead, on the 29th of August, 1782. On the column is represented the Royal George, sinking, and the admiral ascending into the heavenly regions, surmounted by an angel.

In a corner of this chapel is a handsome monument surmounted with Greek ornaments, and a bust of the deceased, to the memory of Matthew Baillie, M. D. who died October 9, 1823, aged 62. It was executed by Chantrey in 1827.

The pavement is composed of many stones, whose owners have vainly endeavoured to transmit their names by them to posterity. Some of them are fairly worn out, and others have been robbed of their brass. On a large blue slab is an inscription to William Moor, esq. late attorney-general of Barbadoes, who died on the 6th of October, 1783, aged 60 years.

Abbot Kirton, 1466.

A plain stone, which had formerly a brass effigy *in pontificalibus*, and an inscription, now gone, commemorates this abbot.

General Wolfe's monument separates the above chapel from the north aisle. It is very large, and the work of Wilton. The general is nearly naked, and is upon the whole a fine figure; perhaps the legs are too firmly placed for his exhausted situation. The soldier who supports him is full of earnestness and expression in relating the victory just achieved. That at the entrance of the tent has a good head; but the body is strangely faulty, and does not relieve as it ought. The angel offering the laurel had better have been omitted. The couch is badly drawn and poorly executed: but the old oak tree, hung with tomahawks and daggers is very excellent. The two sorrowing lions at the feet of the sarcophagus are exceedingly characteristic, and well executed. We cannot say much for the bronze relief on the basement, though parts are well done. It represents the landing and scaling the rocks, previous to the action. The vessels cannot be worse.

'To the memory of James Wolfe, major-general, and commander-in-chief of the British land forces, on an expedition against Quebec; who, after surmounting by ability and valour all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759; the King and the Parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument.'

Close to it is a tablet

'Sacred to the memory of sir James Adolphus Oughton, Lieutenant-General, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in North Britain, colonel of the 31st regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Antigua, and knight of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath. He departed this life the 14th day of April, 1780, in the 61st year of his age.'

Another to Brian Duppa, bishop of Winchester, who died March 26, 1662, aged 74.

Immediately underneath Duppa's monument is a neat marble surmounted by ensigns, trophies of war, &c. to the memory of John Theophilus Beresford, who died in the 21st year of his age, at Villa Formosa, in Spain, of the wounds received from the explosion of a powder magazine.

On the opposite side of the aisle is a tomb of rich marble (S. F. Moore, sc.) which has a pretty figure of History, but with bad drapery, holding a label inscribed, Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Taniere, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, Laffeldth. She rests her arm on an urn; and at her feet is the deceased's medallion and trophies. On the pyramid behind are medallions of the four sovereigns in whose reign the deceased had lived, queen Anne, George I. George II. and George III.

'In memory of John Earl Ligonier, Baron of Ripley, in Surry, Viscount o Inniskilling, and Viscount of Clonmell, field marshall, and commander in chief o his Majesty's forces, Master General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the most honourable military order of the Bath, died April the 28th, 1770, aged ninety-two.'

Aveline, Countess of Lancaster.

This monument is situated behind that of lord Ligonier; it is an altar tomb, with a lofty pyramidal canopy, richly enamelled and carved with foliage in the style of Edmund Crouchback and Aymer de Valence; on the altar tomb lies the effigy of the countess. Until the coronation of his present majesty, this tomb was shut out from the choir, by a screen, and from the aisle by the monument of lord Ligonier. Aveline was the wife of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster; she died in 1293.

The two magnificent tombs to Aymer de Valence, who was murdered 23d of June, 17 Edward III. in France, and that of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, fourth son to Henry III. and who died in France, 1296, but was brought and interred here, are east of the monument of lord Ligonier, and compose the north screen of the platform to the high-altar.

Tomb of Aymer de Valence.

This is an altar tomb on a basement, which rests on the pavement of the aisle. Its side is divided into eight niches, containing injured statues, over which are trefoils within pediments, and between them seven shields on quatrefoils. The cross legged figure of the deceased lies on the tomb, with the head supported by angels; the canopy is between four beautifully enriched buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The arch is adorned by three pointed leaves and two halves. The roof finishes in a pediment. Within that, and over the arch, is a knight on horseback, with his sword brandished, going at full speed. Two brackets near the top support angels. Some of its painting, gilding, and Mosaic may be traced.

Earl of Lancaster's Tomb.

The duke of Lancaster's had a painting on its basement, which has been nearly destroyed through age, want of cleaning, and other causes. In many places the stone is bare; and it is nearly impossible to make out the figures, or distinguish what the colours have been. They appear to be knights conquerors leading their prisoners, from the triumphant attitudes of some, and the downcast looks of others. They are paired, and there is a general similarity of expression in the ten figures. The effigies of the duke lie cross-legged under a grand canopy of one great and two smaller arches, enriched in a manner even more magnificent than that of Valence's. Upon the pediment were four angels on brackets, and a knight on horseback within a trefoil, and ten niches on the side of the tomb. This and the preceding monument have been recently repaired, and the broken parts restored.

Near this monument is a plain slab removed from St. John the Baptist's chapel, with a brass effigy of sir John Herpeden, who died 1457.

In the north aisle, opposite to Henry III.'s tomb, is a brass figure, representing John Windsor, a parasite of the court of Edward III. and who married that king's mistress, Alice Perrers; he died on Easter eve, April 7, 1414. The inscription still remains.

Est bis septem' Mo Xpi C quat' annis
Vesp' a paschalis dn' septia' lux fit Aprilis,
Tra'sut a mu'do Jon Wyndsore no'ie notus
Corde geme's mu'do confessus crimine lot'
Fecerat heredem Gwillelm avu'ci' 'istu
Miles & armigeru' dign' de noi'e dignu'
Dn' juvenilis erat bello m'ltos p'mebat
Postea penituit & e'or v'lnera flevit
Occu'hens' obiit hic nu'e in carne quiescit
Vivat in et'num spiritus ante deum.

It has caused some dispute whether the small burial place of abbot Islip, and the chapel of St. Erasmus were not the same. One would almost imagine the writers who confound them had never been in the church. Whatever may have been the original state of the abbot's chapel, as it is called, it certainly is separate, and always has been from that of St. Erasmus. On examining the ichnography, the former will be found to answer the square chapel of St. Benedict directly opposite, in the south aisle. The place just mentioned is nearly open to the transept, and on the north side. It is therefore plain that Islip did no more than build the present screen, and make a floor for a chantry, to which there is now a flight of wooden steps, and at the entrance a small door leading to the place where he lies. Dart says, he cannot find the site of two chapels dedicated to St. Catherine and St. Anne.

The door was surmounted by a statue, but only its bracket remains, and I H S.

The basement of the screen is composed of quatrefoils containing roses and fleurs de lis, and over them a row of arches. The next division is divided by buttresses into windows of four mullions, with three ranges of arches in height. The frieze contains one or two reliefs of his rebus, most absurdly conceived, being an eye, and a slip, or branch of a tree, and his name at length. The most beautiful part is seven niches above, with canopies of great taste and delicate workmanship.

Farther to the east is another specimen of those exquisite performances of niches, and triple canopies, with their minute ribs, foliages, &c. and a row of quatrefoils at the base. That this was the abbot's work we have a proof at the sides in a rebus of a hand holding a slip.

The recess is filled, without injury to it, by a neat tablet, inscribed,

' Beatam resurrectionem hic expectat revdus adeuodum in Christo pater Gulielmus Barnard, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ primo alumnus, deindo prebendarius Roffensis, postea decanus: hinc ad episcopatum in Hibernia, Raposensem 1744, Derensam 1747. A rege Georgio Secundo provectus in pauperibus sublevandis, in ecclesis reficiendus instituendis, dosandis. Quantum exeruit munificentiam; diæcesis ila, cui annos plus viginti præfuit diu sentiet, et agnoscet. In angliam valetudinis causa reversus Londini decessit Jan. ista D. 1768, ætatis 72.

One of the small pillars on a great column having been cut away for the alterations made by Islip, it has been supported by a bracket carved into his rebus, which we find repeated in the window of the chantry in two panes of coloured glass. And round this place, once used only for prayers for the deceased, stand clumsy presses faced with glass, through which the curious may view the stiff waxen figures of king William, queen Mary, and queen Anne, duchess of Richmond and Buckingham, Nelson and lord Chatham.

The robes and other parts of the dress ot the late lord Chatham are preserved on a well-executed effigy by Mrs. Wright. The face is probably as well done as wax will permit; but such representations are never pleasing; there is something particularly disagreeable in the glass eyes. Fragments of portraits on the sides of the site of the altar were hid by these presses, but they have been recently removed with other ancient remains and framed and glazed near Poets' Corner.

The inside of the chapel or burial-place is hid from view by a fence of rough boards nailed across the arches.

St. Erasmus' Chapel.

To the east of the screen of Islip's chantry is a door, under the mouldings of which are angels holding the arms of Edward the Confessor, and Edward III.; over it is **Sanctus Erasmus**; which would seem sufficient authority for asserting that the chapel was dedicated to him. Dart will have it that Islip borrowed a piece of the chapel of St, John the Baptist. That, however, is disputable; and, indeed, one should imagine the passage older than that time; however, it may probably have been made when the three tombs filling the south side were erected.

On the right side of the door is a circular piece of iron, which held the vessel for holy water. The roof of the entrance is divided by numerous ribs, and one of the key-stones represents the assumption of the Virgin Mary. Through it is an aperture, for what purpose it is difficult to decide.

Directly facing the door, on ascending one step, is a bracket, over which are the remains of the fastening to the statue it supported. The rays emanating from its head are very perfect, painted on the wall; and traces of rude flowers, not unlike those of the coarsest paper hangings, may be perceived on every side of it, and a few fleurs de lis. The mouldings have been a fierce scarlet, and gilt. On the left hand is a piscina, and facing it another. Several staples in the wall lead us to suppose that many lamps were suspended before this statue, which probably was St. Erasmus. Dart is certainly wrong in saying that an altar stood beneath it, as, though statues were not placed against an eastern wall, altars were. This would have been to the north.

The place of the altar on the east side of the chapel, which is said to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is covered by the vast and splendid monument of Henry Carey, baron of Hunsdon, who died 1596, aged 72. A scrap of beautiful foliage which was over it, and an elevation in the pavement, are the only mementos of this altar.

On the north-east side of the chapel there is a deep square recess divided by a pillar. The hinges of a door to this locker, for the altar utensils, are still visible. The two arches, and the ornaments of a seated figure, with foliage, are perfect over it. On the door is an old altar tomb, and in the arch directly over it hooks for lamps.

The north side is filled by the miserable tomb of colonel Popham and his lady, with their figures resting their elbows on a pedestal. It is without an inscription, which was removed at the Restoration on account of his rebellious conduct.

The adjoining side contains an ancient arch. On the north end of it is the altar tomb of Thomas Vaughan, who lived in the time of Edward IV.

On the south side of the door is the tomb of Mrs. Mary Kendal, an indifferent kneeling figure, 1710, aged about 32. She was remarkable for her friendship with lady Catharine Jones; and was interred here, in hopes her dust might mix with that lady's, who intended to be buried near her mother in this chapel.

In the midst of the pavement, almost covering it, is the tomb of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter; and, at his right hand, Dorothy, his first wife, with a blank space for his second wife, Frances, who (we are told by the ciceroni of the abbey,) refused so ignoble a situation as his left side. Their bodies, however, all rest together under the monument, in hopes of joyful resurrection, according to the inscription.

Of the three tombs which separate the aisle from the chapel, that of George Fascet, abbot, is the western. It is an altar-tomb, with quatrefoils on the sides, and a flat arched canopy much decayed. At the head a shield, mitre and helmet. He died about 1414. On it is a stone coffin, which has been broken through and greatly injured. Within it are the oaken boards of the inner coffin; and on the top a large cross, shewing it to have belonged to an ecclesiastic.

This coffin is attributed by Mr. Gough* to abbot Crockesley, who died 1258.

At the feet is another tomb, with five quatrefoils on the sides, and on it the decayed figure of a bishop. This had a canopy, but it is now entirely destroyed, except part of the west end, which has a shield, helmet, mitre, and this inscription: DAI AN. D'NI 1520. This is said to have been for the body of Thomas Ruthell, bishop of Durham.

The last is a tomb without a canopy, very like the preceding in every respect. The cushion under the head of the effigies is embroidered with W. C. W. It is conjectured to be abbot William of Colchester. The chapel has six sides, besides that to the south, which is the form of all round the church.

In this chapel is a modern but neat tablet to the memory of Elizabeth countess of Mexborough, who died June 7, 1821, aged 59.

A door, now closed, led from Islip's chantry to a passage over the entrance of this, through the piers between the windows, to the place where lord Hunsdon's tomb stands. A pillar over it terminates in a curious bracket of a man, who rests his elbows on his knees, and his head on his hand. An achievement, with a banner of lady Hughes, hangs to the west wall.

In the aisle between the chapel just described and the next, are two tablets to Jane Crew, 1769, aged 30; and Juliana Crew, 1621.

St. Paul's Chapel

Has a skreen on the eastern side of the door, formed by the tomb of lord Bouchier and his lady. It is bounded by two buttresses, at the base of which are a lion and an eagle supporting banners of arms. A heavy arch covers the boarded top of the tomb, in shape like two coffins. The sides contain shields within garters, on quatrefoils: on the top of the arch is his shield, helmet, and crest; behind it a buttress, and on each side two ranges of four pointed arches; between them, nearly obliterated coats of arms. Over the rows of arches other coats; the upper held by painted angels, which cannot be traced without climbing. On the frieze is the half decayed inscription of 'Non nobis D'ne, non nobis sed nomini tuo da gloriam;' and another quite illegible. He died in 1431. The whole must have been exceedingly splendid when the painting and gilding were perfect.

The arches and battlements are continued over the door.

The western half of the screen is covered by a monument, (Wilton, sculp.)

'To the memory of William Pultney, earl of Bath, by his brother, the hon. Harry Pulteney, general of his majesty's forces, 1767. Obiit July 1764, ætatis 81.'

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* Sepul. Mon. vol. i. page 52.

It is certainly a beautiful tomb, and the figures recline gracefully on the urn. A good medallion of the earl hangs above.

The altar of St. Paul afforded to those who heard mass at it two years and thirty days indulgence.

Francis lord Cottington has been a close attendant since the year 1679; for his tomb hides every trace of its place.

That to Francis, countess of Sussex, which adjoins it, is, or rather has been, very magnificent. It is composed of porphyry and other valuable materials, but miserably corroded and mouldered, even to some inches in depth; the date 1589; her age 58.

Dudley Carleton, viscount Dorchester, in his robes, coronet, ruff, and pointed beard, is a poor figure; and the Ionic pediment above is as tasteless as the pedestal on which he reclines.

Sir Thomas Bromley, in the chancellor's gown, lies under a grand composite arch on a sarcophagus; on the side of which four sons kneel in armour, and four daughters. He died 1587, aged fifty-seven.

The formal effigies of sir James Fullerton and his lady are on an altar-tomb, with a plain arch in the wall, containing an inscription that his 'remnant' lies here; and quibbles upon his name thus: 'He died *fuller* of faith than of fears; *fuller* of resolution than of pains; *fuller* of honour than of days.'

Sir John Pickering's monument is another of those erected in the time of queen Elizabeth; and, like most of that period, lavishly adorned with statues, pillars of the richest orders, arches, heavy obelisks, and complicated scroll-work of fine marbles, painted and gilded. He died at the age of fifty-two, in the year 1596. His wife is at his right hand; and eight daughters kneel before a desk at the foot of the tomb.

The altar-tomb of alabaster, supporting the figures of sir Giles de Aubeny, and his lady, stands nearly in the midst of the chapel. He is represented in complete armour, his head on his helmet, and in the collar and mantle of the order of the garter. He died 1507. It was richly gilt.

Against the back of the earl of Bath's monument is one consisting of a pedestal, sarcophagus, and pyramid, by Scheemakers, inscribed:

> 'In this chapel lies interred sir Henry Bellasyse, of Brancepeth Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, lieutenant-general of the forces in Flanders under king William the Third, sometime governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, lineally descended from Rowland Bellasyse, of Bellasyse, in the county of Durham, son of Belasius, one of the Norman generals who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was knighted by him. He married first, Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkyn, esq. of Grimston, and widow of Robert Benson, esq. of Wrenthorpe, both in the county of York, and by her had issue Mary, Thomas, and Elizabeth, all of whom he survived. By his second wife, Fleetwood, daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth, esq, second son of Richard Shuttleworth, esq. of Gawthorp, in the county palatine of Lancaster, he had William, his heir, and Margaret, who died in her infancy. He died the 16th of December, 1717, in the 70th year of his age. Near to him are buried

his two ladies, and Mary, his eldest daughter; also Mrs. Bridges Bellasyse, wife of William Bellasyse, esq. only daughter and heiress of Robert Billingsly, esq. who died the 28th of July, 1735, in the 21st year of her age, leaving an only daughter.'

Near this is a new monumental tablet of white marble, having a weeping female figure leaning on a broken rampart, on which is the word BADAJOS, at the siege of which was slain lieutenant Charles Macleod, to whose memory this monument is erected.

On the pavement:

'Sir Henry Bellasyse, knt. He was made lieutenant-general of his late majesty king William's forces in Flanders in the year 1695. He died December the 16th, 1717, in the 70th year of his age.'—'Here lies interred the body of dame Fleetwood Bellasyse, widow and relict of the hon. sir Henry Bellayse, of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham, esq. obiit 11th February 1769, ætates 72.'—'Underneath lies the body of Bridget Bellasyse, only daughter of William Bellasyse, of Brancepeth Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, esq. She changed this life for a better the 5th day of April, 1774, aged 38 years.'

'Here lieth the body of the right hon. Sarah Hussey, countess of Tyrconnel. Obiit October the 7th 1733.'

Ten silken banners of those ladies are suspended over them.

In the aisle, against the tomb of William of Colchester, is a monument

'To the memory of Charles Holmes, esq. rear-admiral of the white. He died the 21st of November, 1761, commander of his majesty's fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged 50. Erected by his grateful nieces, Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Towle.'

It is the work of Wilton; and a great statue of the admiral, in Roman armour, is made to rest on an English eighteen-pounder, mounted on a sea carriage. At his feet is a cable, remarkably correct, and well coiled, in the seaman's phrase.

I am compelled to pass over the numerous stones and inscriptions which appear on the pavement of this transept, though many of them are in a very high degree interesting as records of the worth, the greatness, and the virtues of some of our ancestors.

In the window over the entrance to Henry the Seventh's chapel are seven figures in stained glass. The first is intended for Christ, who is distinguished by a crown of thorns. The Virgin Mary is depicted with dishevelled hair, and a straw-coloured nimbus. King Edward the Confessor is in royal robes, on the exterior of which are several large initial letters 𝕰. St. John is represented as a pilgrim. On the inner robe is the initial letter 𝕵. several times repeated. St. Augustine is habited as a pilgrim, and bishop Mellitus is splendidly arrayed in his ecclesiastical robes with the letter 𝕸.

In the area before Henry the 7th's chapel, is a large grey stone, with an almost obliterated figure of a religieuse; it was placed in its present situation on the rebuilding of that structure, having formerly stood in St. Mary's chapel which was pulled down by Henry 7th. It belonged to abbot Berkyng, who died in 1240.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Before we enter that venerable and rich chapel, we must, admire the beautiful side of Henry the Fifth's oratory, which forms an arch across the aisle directly east of his tomb. It is supported at each corner by clustered pillars; on the ends are shields with his arms, surrounded by four angels, whose wings are disposed so as to form an imperfect quatrefoil; and on the point of the arch is a shield, helmet, and crest; in the frieze a badge of deer and swans chained to a beacon; in the centre is a grand niche of three canopies, which contains a representation of the coronation of Henry V. or his successor; two prelates are in the act of placing the crown on the seated king; two figures kneel on the sides: to the right are nine small niches, with statues; on their canopies are deer and swans. On the left five niches and statues, and on the tops of their canopies statues under other canopies. Those occasion a rise of about two feet near the altar. The south side is very much like the above; the three arches which stand on the flight of steps leading to Henry the Seventh's Chapel are of unequal breadths; the ornaments over the smaller ones are alike. Over the north arch is a shield and crest, with the side frieze continued. In a triple canopied niche is St. George piercing the dragon; on the left two niches with statues; and on the right, over those, are six niches, containing saints with canopies; and above is the side continuation of the before described altar-piece in Henry the Fifth's chantry.

The ceiling of the arch over the aisle has a crown for the centre; pannelled rays diverge from it, which are bounded by a circle of quatrefoils; some of the pannels contain deer, and others swans. The basement of Henry the Fifth's tomb next the aisle is formed into quatrefoils, much decayed,

The ascent from the abbey to the Blessed Mary's, or Henry VII.'s chapel, is formed by twelve steps; over them is a most magnificent arch of the same width as the nave; unfortunately it has very little light. The capitals of the pillars on the western side have a bear and staff, a greyhound and dragon on them: the angles on the sides of the great arches have the king's arms within quatrefoils, and those of the two sides his badges; a row of pinnacled and foliaged arches, divided by one bay, extend north and south across the entrances. The frieze is adorned with roses, and the whole is completed by a battlement. The roof is composed of quatrefoils, filled by badges; between which are beautifully enriched pannels. On the platform of the stairs are two doors leading to the north and south aisles. The basements of the two rows have rows of quatrefoils; over them arches and vast blank windows of three mullions, crossed by one embattled, which finish in beautiful intersections; one of those divisions on each side is glazed; besides those the other lights are only reflected. Three steps higher is the pavement of the chapel, of black and white marble lozenges, in which is a square, something different in the shape of the pieces, containing a small plate of perforated brass. This is the only memorial the present royal family have to distinguish the place for their interment, and the only monument to the remains of king George and queen Caroline, the late duke of Cumberland, &c. &c.

Tomb of Henry the Seventh.

Its grand brazen enclosure would, with a very trifling alteration, form an outside plan for a magnificent palace in the Gothic style; the double range of windows terminating by a projecting arched cornice, the frieze of quatrefoils and the embattlements are all suited to such a building; and the portal would be an exquisite window for the hall, a little shortened.

Although brass is not easily broken, and the ornaments are firmly fastened, yet we may find strong traces of devastation and theft in the vacant niches and injured decorations; the little slender pillars, the badges of a greyhound, dragon, portcullis, &c. &c. are introduced with great taste throughout the design, which must be admitted to be worthy of the monarch's splendid chapel. The form of the altar-tomb admits of so little variety, that we are nearly confined to saying the effigies are very well executed, as are the angels at the corners. The bas-reliefs on the sides are finely drawn; but the circles of leaves are too thick, and the pilasters too excessively crowded with ornaments and emblems.

On the north side of the tomb is the following inscription:—

'Hic iacet Henricvs eivs nominis Septimvs, Anglie qvondam Rex, Edmvndi Richmvndie, comitis filivs, qvi die xxii Avgvsti Rex creatvs, statim post apvd Westmonasterivm die xxx Octobris coron'tvr, Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXV. Moritvr deinde xxi die Aprilis, anno etatis LIIII. Regnavit annos XXIII. mensis Octo: minvs vno die.'

On the south side,

'Hic iacet Regina Elizabetha, Edwardi IIII qvondam Regis Filia, Edwardi V. Regis qvondam nominati Soror: Henrici VII. olim Regis conivnx atque Henrici VIII. Regis Mater inclyta. Obiit avtem svvm diem in Tvrri Londoniarvm die xi Febrvarii, Anno Domini M.DII.XXXVII annorvm etate fvneta.'

On the frieze,

Septimvs hic sitvs est Henricvs gloria regum
Cvn'torvm, ipsivs qvi tempestate fvervnt:
Ingenio atqve Opibvs gestarvm et nomine rervm;
Accessere qvibvs natvrae dona benignae:
Frontis honos facies avgvsta, heroica forma;
Ivnctaqve ei svavis conivnx per pvlcra. pvdica,
Et foecvnda fvit foelices prole parentes,
Henricvm qvib: Octavvm terra Anglia debes.

Let us now, says Mr. Malcolm, attempt a more detailed description of this wonderful piece of architecture, where some new perfections may be discovered after the fiftieth examination: and first, the gates of brass. The great gate is divided into sixty perfect squares, and five imperfect ones; these contain pierced crowns and portcullisses, the king's initials, fleur-de-lis, an eagle, three thistles springing through a coronet, their stalks terminating in seven feathers; three lions, a crown, supported by sprigs of roses; on each division of that gate is a rose, and between them dragons: some of which are broken off, as are also one or two of the roses. The smaller gates contain twenty-eight squares each, with the above emblems. The two pillars between the gates are twice filletted, and the capitals are foliage. The animals, badges of the king, hold fanciful shields on them, but have lost their heads, and are otherwise mutilated. The angles of the three arches are all filled with lozenges, circles, and quatrefoils, with a rose in the centre of the quatrefoil. Fourteen busts of angels, habited as bishops and priests, crowned, extend across the nave; the two corner ones are hidden by the canopies over the respective stalls of prince Frederick, and the king's stall, bearing the flag of England and France; this canopy has no crest. Between them are seven portcullisses, three roses, and three fleur-de-lis, all under crowns, more or less broken. From hence to the roof is filled by a great window of many compartments, so much intersected and arched, that a description would not be comprehended. The lower part is blank. The upper part contains figures in painted glass, crosses, or crowns, and fleur-de-lis; single feathers of the prince of Wales's crest, red and blue mantles, crowns and portcullisses, crowns and garters, crowns and red rose, and two roses or wheels full of red, blue, and yellow glass; but little light passes through this window, it is so near the end of the abbey, and covered with dust. Several fragments of pinnacles in glass remain in the arches of the lower divisions, which were parts of the canopies over saints.

The side aisles have four arches hid by the stalls; the clustered pillars, five in number, between them support great arches on the roof, each of which have twenty-three pendant small semi-quatrefoil arches on their surface, and two rich pendants or drops; there are five small drops in the centre.

Four windows, very like the western, fill the spaces next the roof; in all of them are more or less of painted glass, of three lions, fleur-de-lis, and red, yellow, and blue panes, having quatrefoil arches, with embattlements. Under the windows the architect and his sculptor have exerted their utmost abilities; and exquisite indeed are the canopies, niches, and their statues, which they have left for our admiration: there are five between each pillar; trios of two-part pinnacled buttresses form the divisions: the canopies are semi-sexagons; their decorations and open-work are beautifully delicate; over them is a cornice, and a row of quatrefoils; and the battlement is a rich ornament of leaves: the statues all stand on blank labels; and, although the outline of the pedestals are alike, the tracery and foliage differ in each: beneath those is the continuation of half-length angels, before described on the west wall.

As many of my readers are most probably unacquainted with the legends of Roman Catholic saints, I shall describe the statues as they stand, without appropriating them; those who are conversant in legends will name them from their emblems: the first five to the north-west are cardinals and divines; the next a figure with St. Peter's keys on his hat; the second holding a mitre; the third a prelate, whose hand is licked by a dog, St. Roch; the fourth a fine studious old man, St. Anthony, reading, a pig at his feet; the next a prelate blessing a female figure kneeling before him; the next compartment a bishop reading, with a spindle in one hand, a king, and a bishop wresting the dart from death, who lies prostrate under his feet; under the fourth window, a priest uncovering the oil for extreme unction; St. Lawrence, with the gridiron, reading; a venerable old man, with flowing hair, bearing something (decayed) on a cushion; a priest, and the fifth a female, probably a prioress.

On the south side, commencing at the great arch which separates the nave from the chancel, a king reading, an old man reading, one playing on a flute, St. Sebastian naked bound to a tree, and a figure with a bow. Further on, a bishop with his crosier in the left hand, with his right he holds a crowned head placed on the corner of his robe; a queen, a bishop with a crosier and wallet, a king with a sceptre; one with a head in his left hand, St. Dennys; the fifth a bishop. Under the third window, the first statue is removed, a bishop reading; St. George and the dragon; a mitred statue supporting a child with a tender and compassionate air; the fifth a priest in a devout attitude. The last division, a female holding a label; a cardinal reading; one with a label; another cardinal; also another reading.

There are eight statues belonging to the great arch before mentioned, four on each side; two of those are a continuation of the niches, and the others over them; the statues consist of a prelate before a desk, with a lion fawning on him; another reading. Above, two religious, about the same employment; those are on the south: one on the opposite side, one of the figures is gone, the other is a bishop giving the benediction, the upper ones, reading statues of old men.

The chancel is semi-octagonal, and consists of five sides; the windows are like the others, the eastern has a painting of an old man in fine colours; the angels, niches, and enrichments are continued round; the statues are a female saint kneeling, a coronated female, a monk with a boy singing by his side; one mutilated; a figure bearing a cross in his right hand, and reading, another with a spear and book, St. Thomas; a fine animated statue consecrating the contents of a chalice; a pilgrim; one reading.

It is with difficulty the eastern figures can be seen, from the cross lights; but the first is St. Peter,

The south-east side has a statue reading, another in meditation; a third giving the benediction, and two bearing what cannot be discerned; the next a female, an old man; a pilgrim, a female, holding a tower on her left hand, and reading, and a saint with his book, supported by a cross.

These seventy-three statues are all so varied in their attitudes, features, and drapery, that it is impossible to say any two are alike; the disposition of their limbs is seen through the clothing; and the folds of their robes fall in those bold, marked lines, which is the characteristic of superior sculpture and painting. Why cannot some of our artists follow this art, instead of dividing their drapery like rolls of parchment tied together at one end?

The arch which forms the division between the nave and the chancel is bounded by clustered pillars, its intercolumniation is another proof of the consummate skill of the great architect; the variety and beauty of the divisions I shall attempt to describe, from the base upwards. Two niches are the first ornaments, but the statues are gone. Their pedestals are octagonal; the shafts adorned with arched pannels, and the frieze with foliage, fighting dragons, grape vines, and shields with roses; the niches are surmounted by pointed arches foliaged and embattled. On the pillar between them, angels hold a rose on the north side, and a portcullis on the south; the portcullis broken; and the figures broken by the wooden canopies: these last are supported on the sides by greyhounds and dragons. Two crowns in alto relievo over them have been nearly beaten to pieces. Each niche has two slender pillars on their backs, with delicate groins, roses, &c. but they differ; other decorations consist of oak branches and acorns. Above the great arch over the niches are pannels and quatrefoils, and a frieze of branches and roses, with a cornice and battlements. The next compartment has the arms of Henry VII. under an arch, with the dragon and greyhound as supporters; two angels issue from the side pillars, and suspend the crown over the arms; but they have been under the fangs of the destroyer on both sides. Another frieze of branches, with a foliaged battlement crosses the intercolumniation; higher are two lozenges with squares, each containing four circles, and in them quatrefoils; the next are the angels, and niches over them, which have been noticed before; the arch across the roof is filled with pannels in two ranges, divided at intervals by ovals and quatrefoils, containing badges; the extreme lines of the arches are indented with small arches.

The east ends of the side aisles are formed into beautiful little chapels, before which is the basement of their screens; the screens gone. The lower part is a range of circles, and quatrefoils, roses, and fleurs de lis; higher are arches, and quatrefoils, with a frieze of dragons, greyhounds, and sprigs, the top embattled, but almost worn smooth. From this other ornaments, forming the top of these circular screens, once arose.

They both had grand altar-pieces; and, wonderful to tell, they have been but little injured; the marks of the altars are visible still;

over them are arched pannels, surmounted by quatrefoils, on which is a row of angels, with the king's badges, and above three superb niches, whose ornaments and canopies are extremely rich. On the top of the middle one is a seated lion, and on the right the greyhound; to the left a dragon; the centre niche in the south chapel is empty, but the right contains a statue, about four feet high, of a venerable man, who reads from a book, resting on the hilt of a sword. A mitred figure on the left was probably intended for St. Dionysius; for he supports with much veneration a mitred head, which has been cut off. These are both noble figures, with excellent drapery, and faces full of expression; the reading figure is almost as fresh as when new; the sides of the chapel and the whole of the lower parts of the building, have waved windows, whose ichnography is thus 〰; the west-ends are similar to the east, from the pavement to the angels, above which, they are pannelled, and terminate to the shape of the roof in foliaged arches. These windows have been restored.

The ceiling consists of several circles pannelled; and in the centre is a lozenge within a lozenge, containing a circle, and eight quatrefoils round a lozenge, on which is a rich fleur de lis.

The enormous quadrangular tomb of Lewis, duke of Richmond, with his and his lady's recumbent effigies, almost fills the chapel. He died Feb. 16, 1623, the duchess on the 8th of October, 1639. The figures are finely cast; but the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence, caryatides supporting the canopy, are most excellent, and their drapery wonderfully correct; the artist, to avoid the appearance of too great weight, has most absurdly pierced the canopy into a number of fantastic thin scrolls, and a crest within the garter. Fame on the top is too vehement; but the flaming urns are close copies of the antique; a clumsy black pyramid and urn, to the memory of the infant Esme, duke of Richmond, defaces the east end of the chapel. The two unburied coffins of Spanish ambassadors were removed from this chapel several years ago.

In the north chapel the figures over the altar are, a fine statue holding a book, with a tame lion at his feet, and on each side a priest; where the altar stood is a black tablet, to whom is not legible. The preposterous monument of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed at Portsmouth, August 23, 1628, has demolished all the decorations at the west end.

The windows contained painted glass of the arms of Edward the Confessor, Henry the seventh, his initials, a crown on a tree,* with the red rose and fleur de lis; but little now remains, being newly glazed. The north-east recess is like the chapel in its roof and windows; and on the west end the decorations of niches and statues are perfect. The centre is St. Sebastian; on the left a soldier, and the right a martyr, with an imperfect instrument of torture on his neck. A monument by Scheemakers stands where the altar did, and was erected to the memory of John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire, who died at the age of 75, Feb. 24, 1720; in addition to the titles and employments usually held by persons of his rank, he bears the name of an author, and that of the friend of poets. Dryden was honoured by him with a monument, and Pope with the care of his works for the press; his creed I shall introduce from the tomb:

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* Alluding to the finding of Richard's Crown at Stoke, near Bosworth-field.

'Dubius sed non Improbus, Vixi. Incertus morior, non Perterbatus Humanum est nescire et errare. Deo confidio omnipotenti, benevolentissimo. Ens Entium miserere mei.'

Thus Englished by Dart:—

'I lived doubtful, not dissolute. I die unresolved, not unresigned. Ignorance and error are incidental to human nature. I trust in an Almighty and all-good God. O, thou Being of beings! have compassion on me.'

On the verge of the sarcophagus:—

'Pro Rege sæpe, pro Republica semper.'

The tomb is one of the handsomest in the abbey, and the figure of the duke (in Roman armour) is well imagined. It consists of a sarcophagus, on which are the recumbent figures of the duke and his duchess in their robes of estate. Near the angles of the tomb are four pedestals surmounted by lofty obelisks, and, by the side of them, sitting in mournful attitudes, are Mars, Neptune, Pallas, and Benevolence. On different parts of the tomb are boys, skulls, cyphers, &c. Behind them are groups of armour and military ensigns, and, in the middle, upon an elevated bracket, is a figure of Fame, with medallions in alto relievo of the deceased children of the duke.

The eastern recess is like the others in every respect, and once contained six statues; the middle one on the south side is gone; those on its sides are venerable prelates; opposite is St. Peter, and Edward the Confessor, with (probably) his queen. As the figures just mentioned are much decayed, as well as some on the south side, were they not removed from an ancient building, perhaps the chapel of St. Mary taken down to make room for the present structure? The materials are not the same, nor is the workmanship like the others.

The south-east recess is perfect, with the marks of an altar. The oaken stalls destroy one half of the beauty of the chapel; for by them we are deprived of the arches of the aisles, with their rich ceilings. They are much inferior to the stone work, but parts of them are certainly finely imagined, though others are heavy and incongruous. On the tops of the pinnacles the helmets, crests, and swords of the knights of the Bath are placed, and from the band of angels, large banners of the same companions are suspended so close together as to hide each other, and destroy a complete view of the chapel. When an installation takes place, the sovereign's seat is on the right side of the nave, at the west end; the knights are seated in the upper ranges, and the esquires on those next the pavement; the arms, names, and titles, engraved on brass plates, are fastened to the backs of the stalls. The seats are fixed to the wall by hinges; when they are down, nothing is to be seen; upon turning them back, we find those improper representations, which were the disease of the times when they were carved. Many of them possess an irresistible whimsicality of thought, most ludicrously expressed; such as apes gathering nuts; another drinking, a bear playing on the bagpipes; two figures with their hands tied across their knees; a woman flagellating the exposed posteriors of a man; another beating a man with a distaff; a man distorting his mouth with his fingers; a giant picking the garrison of a castle out over the walls; an ape overturning a basket of wheat; a figure seated on a *pot de chambre*, an ape pulling it away; the figures are much broken; a fox in armour riding a goose; a cock in armour riding a fox; a devil carrying off a miser; and many others too indecent to describe: some are serious; for instance, the judgment of Solomon, David and Goliah, &c. Those which represent flowers, as many are in the first state of preservation, are all of wood.

To give an accurate description of the roof of the nave is nearly impossible; when we reflect on the geometrial precision necessary to put together such a mass of stone, formed into hanging arches, pendants, &c. we must at once pronounce both the architect and mason adepts in their professions. Each pendant is formed into pannelled rays, with a thousand beautiful ornaments, and the whole, when viewed from either end of the chapel, presents a crowded, yet distinct and grand whole.

The east end of both the aisles have had altars, and over them the same kind of beautiful niches and ornaments that adorn the recesses in the nave; the statues on the north are a king, St. Lawrence, and a saint who had succeeded in taming a dragon; the middle niche in the south aisle is empty; on the left is a female coronated, resting a book on the hilt of a sword, with the point of a prostrate man's cap; the other, a female with her hands in prayer on a long staff, on which is a cross, with the ends in a dragon's jaws. Both of the west ends have large windows, full of intersecting arches, with many panes of painted glass; and those on the sides have scraps still remaining; they are representations of the red rose, fleur de lis, a rose half red, and half white, port-cullis, and the initials 𝕳. 𝕽. The entrance is through beautiful arches, whose ceiling, as well as those of the aisles, is rich in the ornaments so often mentioned.

At the west end of the north aisle is an enclosure (partly hidden by the press, in which is kept the effigies of queen Elizabeth) whose sides are adorned with pannels, and a frieze and battlements of much beauty, which has probably been a sacristy, or vestry, for the use of the chantry priests. The aisle contains the

Tomb of Queen Elizabeth.

This is a sumptuous and lofty pile of the Corinthian order, though of far less grandeur than that of her rival and victim Mary queen of Scots in the south aisle. It consists of a low basement pannelled with projecting pedestals, on which stands ten columns of black marble, having bases of white marble and gilt capitals; these support an enriched entablature, crowned by a semicircular canopy. In the recess is a thick slab supported by four couchant lions, on which is a recumbent figure of the queen finely executed in white marble. Her attire is regal, but the crown that originally adorned her brow is gone; and the sceptre and mound which she held in her hands have been broken. The point lace frill of her chemise is turned back upon a broad plaited ruff, below which was a collar of the order of the garter, cast in lead and gilt; but the last portion of this was stolen when the iron railing was removed in 1822. This monument was erected in 1606, and cost 965*l.* 'besides the stone.' The following are the inscriptions:—

Memoriæ sacrvm. Religione ad primævam sinceritatem restavrata, Pace fvndata, Moneta ad ivstvm valorem redvcta, Rebellione domestica vindicata, Gallia malis intestinis præcipiti svblevata, Belgio svstentato, Hispanica classe profligata, Hibernia pvlsis Hispanis, et rebellibvs ad deditionem coactis pacata, Redditibus vtrivsq.' Academiæ lege annonaria plvrimvm adavctis, tota deniq.' Anglia Ditata prvdentissimeq.' annos XLV administrata: ELIZABETHA, Regina victrix, triumphatrix, pietatis stvdiosissima, fœlicissima, placida morte septvagenaria solvta, Mortales reliqvias, dvm Christo ivbente resvrgant immortales in hac Ecclesia celeberrima ab ipsa conservata et denvo fvndata deposvit.

Obiit xxiiii Martii, Anno Salvtis MDCII: Regni XLV. Ætatis LXX.

Memoriæ Æternæ ELIZABETHÆ Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ; R. Henrici VIII filiæ, R. Hen. VII nepti R. Ed. IIII pronepti, Patriæ parenti, Religionis et bonarvm artivm altrici, plvrimarvm lingvarvm peritia, præclaris tum animi tum corporis dotibvs, regiisq.' virtvtibvs supra sexvm Principi Incomparabili; Jacobvs, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Virtvtvm et Regnorvm hæres, bene merenti pie posvit.

On the base, west side:

Regno consortes et vrna, hic abdormimvs, ELIZABETHA et MARIA Sorores, in spe Resvrrectionis.

The little recess where the altar stood in the north aisle contains a memorial erected by Charles II. to the bones of Edward V. and his brother, who were destroyed by the usurping Richard. They were found in July, 1674, ten feet under ground, at the Tower, upon removing it for repairs. The monument was designed by sir C. Wren.

H. S. S. Reliquæ Edwardi V. Regis Angliæ et Richardi Dvcis Eboracensis. Hos Fratres germanos Tvrre Londin. conclvsos, iniectisq.' Cvlcitris svffocatos; abidite et in honeste tvmvlari ivssit Patrvvs Richardvs perfidvs Regni prædo: Ossa deside ratorvm, div et mvltvm quæsita, post annos CXC & I, Scalarvm in rvderibvs (Scalæ istæ ad Sacellvm. Tvrris Albæ nvper dvcebant) alte defossa indiciis Certissimis sunt reperta: XVII die Jvlii Ao Dni MDCLXXIIII.

Carolvs II. Rex clementissimvs, acerbam sortem miseratvs, inter avita Monvmena, Principibvs infelicissimvs ivsta Persolvit. Anno Dom. 1678. Annoq.' Regni sui 30.

It should seem that this spot is peculiarly appropriated for children; for here lay Sophia and Mary, daughters of James I.; the former with a cradle, and the latter a pretty little altar-tomb, with an effigy of the infant. This aisle contains two other tombs; an exceedingly heavy one to George Saville, marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695, aged 62, and that to Charles Montague, earl of Halifax, infinitely better imagined; and yet it is nothing more than a pedestal with vases and a pyramid. He died in 1715, aged fifty-four.

In the south aisle, the tomb of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII. demands our first notice; for the effigy of brass gilt is, without exception, one of the best figures in the abbey. It is supposed to be the workmanship of Torrigiano; it is an altar-tomb of black marble; the front is divided into three compartments by ornamented pilasters, between which are wreaths of flowers enclosing the royal arms. On the slab is her effigy, with her hands uplifted in prayer. The whole is of copper gilt. This lady died July 30, 1509. The lady Margaret Lenox, grand-daughter to Henry VII. lies farther west: she has an altar-tomb with her effigies of alabaster. The whole was formerly painted and gilt. She is in the robes of estate with a coronet, and at the sides of the tomb are kneeling figures of her children, viz. four sons and four daughters in the costume of the times. She died March 10, 1577.

Scheemakers and Kent were employed to make a monument for the duke of Albemarle, which occupies the first arch at the east end; it has a rostral column, with the duke in armour, a medallion, and weeping figure, turning her eyes upwards; her left elbow leaning on the medallion, sword, bullet, &c. arranged without taste, and poorly executed. On the pedestal is this inscription:—

'Grace countess Granville, viscountess Carteret, relict of George lord Carteret, baron of Hawnes, & youngest daughter of John Granville, earl of Bath; John Gower, viscount Trentham, baron of Sittenham'; grandson of lady Jane Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the said earl of Bath; Bernard Granville, esq. grandson of Bernard Granville, brother to the said earl of Bath, have erected this monument in pursuance of the will of Christopher, duke of Albemarle.'

This inscription occupies the base of the two pedestals, and the circular front: it is not much mutilated.

Near it is a tall, but graceful musing statue (whose drapery is in too many small folds) on a pedestal.

'To the memory of Catharine, lady Walpole, eldest daughter of John Shorter, esq. of Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford. Horace, her youngest son, consecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout, though without bigotry to any sect; and was without prejudice to any party, though the wife of a minister, whose power she esteemed but when she could employ it to benefit the miserable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to shine in public, and was an ornament to courts, untainted by them. She died August 20th, 1737.'

If we except the numberless folds of the garment, and perhaps the fore-finger of her right hand, which appears to be just entering her ear, this is a most exquisite monument.

The principal object in this aisle is the monument of

Mary Queen of Scots.

This is an elaborate and costly pile, like that of Elizabeth. It is principally of the Corinthian order, and of similar design, but its dimensions and elevation are much greater. It is constructed of different coloured marbles, and consists of a plinth, which has four projecting pedestals on each side, which sustain eight columns supporting the entablature, and a canopy; beneath which, upon a sarcophagus ornamented with lions' heads, &c. is a recumbent figure of the queen. She wears a close coif and a laced ruff; her mantle is lined with ermine, and fastened over the breast with a jewelled brooch. Her feet rest against a seated lion, crowned, supporting the emblems of sovereignty.

On the sarcophagus and base are the following inscriptions:

'D. O. M. Bonæ Memoriæ, et spei æternæ MARIÆ STVARTÆ Scotorvm Reginæ, Franciæ Dotariæ, Iacobi V. Scotorvm Regis filiæ et hæredis vnicæ Henricii VII. Angl. Regis ex Margareta, maiori natv filiæ (Iacobo IIII. Regis Scotorvm matrimonio copvlatæ) proneptis Edwardi IIII Angl. Regis ex Elizabetha filiarv' svarvm natv maxima abneptis. Francisci II. Gallorv.' R. conivgis coronæ Angl. dv' vixit certæ, & indvbitatæ hæredis, et Jacobi Magnæ Britanniæ monarchæ potentissimi matris.

'Stirpe vere Regia et antiqvissima prognata erat, maximis totivs Europæ Principib' agnatione et cognatione conivncta, et exquisitissimis animi, et corporis dotibvs, et ornamentis cvmvlatissima; ' vervm vt svnt variæ rervm hvmanarv' vices,) postqvam annos plus minvs viginti, in cvstodia detenta, fortiter, et strenve (sed frvstra) cvm malevolorvm obtrectationibvs, timidorvm svspicionibvs, et inimicorv' capitalium insidiis conflictata esset, tandem inavdito, et infesto Regibvs exemplo, securi percutitur; et contempto mvndo, devicta morte lassito carnifice, Christo servatori animæ salvte. Jacobo filio spem regni, et posteritatis, et vniversis cædis infavstæ spectatoribvs exemplv' patientiæ com'endans, pie, patienter intrepide, cervicem, Regiam, secvri maledictæ svbiecit, et vitæ cadvcæ sortem; cvm cœlestis Regni perennitate com'vtavit. VI Idvs Febrvarii, Anno Christi MDLXXXVII. Ætatis XXXXVI.

Si generis splendor raræ si gratia formæ
Probri nescia mens, inviolata fides,
Pectoris invicti robvr sapientia candor,
Nixaqve solantis spes pietate Dei:
Si morvm probitas dvri patientia fræni,
Maiestas, bonitas pvra, benigna manvs,
Pallida fortunæ possint, vitare tonantis
Fvlmina, quæ montes, templaqve sancta petvnt,
Non præmatvra fatorvm sorte perisset;
Nec fieret mæstis tristis imago genis.

Jvre Scotos, thalamo Francos, spe possidet Anglos;
Triplice sic triplex, ivre corona beat.
Fœlix, hev nimivm fœlix, si tvrbine pvlsa
Vicinam sero conciliasset opem.
Sed cadit vt terram teneat, nvnc morte trivmphat,
Frvctibvs vt sva stirps, pvllvlet inde novis.
Victa neqvit vinci, nec carcere clavsa teneri
Non occisa mori, sed neqve capta capi.

Sic vitis svccisa gemit fœcvndior vvis,
  Scvlptaqve pvrpvres, gemma decore micat,

Obrvta frvgifero sensim sic cespite svrgvnt
  Semina, per mvltos, qvæ latvere dies.
Sangvine sancivit fœdvs cvm plebe Iehova,
  Sangvine placabant nomina sancta patres.
Sangvine conspersi qvos præterit ira penates;
  Sangvine signata est quæ modo cedit hvmvs,
Parce Devs, satis est infandos siste dolores;
  Inter fvnestos pervalet illa dies,
Sit Reges mactare nefas vt sangvine post hac
  Pvrpvres nvnqvam terra Britannia flvat.
Exemplum pereat cæsæ cvm vvlnere Christæ:
  Inqve malvm præceps avthor et actor eat.

Si meliore, svi post mortem, parte trivmphet,
  Carnifices sileant, tormina clavstra, crvces.
Qvem dederant cvrsvm svperi, Regina peregit.
  Tempora læta Devs, tempora dvra dedit.
Edidit eximivm fato properante Iacobvm,
  Qvem Pallas, Mvsæ, Delia, fata colvnt.
Magna viro, maior, natv, sed maxima partv;
  Conditvr hic Regvm filia, sponsa, parens.
Det Devs vt nati, et qvi nascentvr ab illa,
  Æternos videant hinc sine nvbe dies.

H. N. Gemens,

At the west end,

'1 Pet. ii, 21. Christvs pro nobis passvs est, relinqvens exemplvm vt seqvamini vestigia eivs.'

At the east end,

'1 Pet. ii, 22. Qvi cvm malediceretvr non maledicebat: cvm, pateretur non comminabatvr; tradebat avtem ivdicanti ivste.'

Chapel of St. Nicholas.

There are two saints of this name, the Bishop and Confessor, whose anniversary was celebrated on the 6th of December; and St. Nicholas of Tolent, who had an anniversary on the 10th of September; his altar stood where the duchess of Somerset's tomb now is, at which those who heard mass had three years and sixty-days indulgence.* The screen has a door in the middle with pierced arches over it, and on each side are three ranges of the same. The embattled frieze is adorned with shields and roses.

The monument of Winifred, marchioness of Winchester, is of the Corinthian order, and is constructed of various coloured marbles; in an altar-tomb lies the effigy of the marchioness in her robes and coronet. She died in 1586.

In this chapel is the elaborately gilt monument erected by the great lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred, his wife, and Anne, countess of Oxford, their eldest daughter. It rises to the height of twenty-four feet, and is constructed of various coloured marbles, after a design of the Corinthian order. It consists of two stories, surmounted by obelisks and shields of arms; the lower contains a sarcophagus with an altar tomb behind: on the first lies the statue of lady Burleigh in her robes; and on the latter is the recumbent figure of the countess of Oxford. In the upper story is a statue of lord Burleigh, in his robes, with the collar of St. George, kneeling. Lady Burleigh died April 4, 1589, aged 63; Anne died June 5, 1588, aged 31. The inscriptions, which are very long, are in Latin, and were written by lord Burleigh.

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* Malcolm. i. p. 147.

Here is also a handsome mural monument, with statues of alabaster, of sir George Fane, and lady Elizabeth, his wife, 1618. This monument was restored by lord Despencer, in 1764.

On the eastern side is a broken and brassless tomb, probably that of Baron Carew and his lady; they both died in 1470. A pedestal and pyramid before it was erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, the infant child of Nicholas Bagenall, of Anglesea, esq. and his wife Charlotte.

Under the south window is the beautiful monument to the remembrance of William de Dudley, bishop of Durham, who died 1483. This is one of those which deserve a particular description. The altar-piece is adorned with four quatrefoils enclosing shields, and between them five pointed arches; the buttresses at each end have alternate arches terminating in foliage; before them are pedestals, but no statues. Three other arches, with the same ornaments, form the canopy. The ribs spring from angels with shields, a range of ten lancet-shaped niches fill the spaces on the sides of the spirals; it is completed at the top by two friezes of grape vines and labels. The effigy cut in brass is removed. A decayed effigy, taken from an ancient tomb, of lady Catherine St. John, who died March 23, 1614, and is represented resting upon her elbow, is placed on it; the feet broken off. It lies loose on the tomb.

Over the tomb of the marchioness of Winchester is a female, supported upon her left arm under an arch, as a memorial of lady Elizabeth Ross, who died April 11, 1591; it has no inscription, and is very much decayed. At the west end is a large monument, inscribed:

> 'Near this place lies interred Elizabeth Percy, duchess of Northumberland; in her own right Baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, sole heiress of Algernon, duke of Somerset, and of the ancient earls of Northumberland. She inherited all their great and noble qualities, with every amiable and benevolent virtue. By her marriage with Hugh, duke of Northumberland, she had issue Hugh Earl Percy, Lady F. Eliz. Percy, who died in 1761, and lord Algernon Percy. Having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends. She died December 5, 1776, aged sixty, universally beloved, revered, lamented. The duke of Northumberland, inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory.'

It was designed by R. Adams, and sculptured by N. Read, and is composed of a basement of three pannels, on two of them pedestals, with the cumbent lion and unicorn, inverted torches, crescents, and festoons. On the pedestal statues of Faith and Hope, and a large arch behind, nearly at their feet; there is besides a sarcophagus, with a bas-relief of the duchess distributing alms, two boys weeping by an urn, and a pyramid for a back ground. Over the urn the family arms in a circle richly emblazoned. On the frieze above the arch, 'ESPERANCE EN DIEU.'

At the west end of the screen is a tomb of freestone, with the effigy of Philippa, duchess of York. She died in 1474. The side of the tomb has five double quatrefoils, with shields; and it had formerly a very rich canopy, painted to represent a serene night, with gilt stars, and a painting of the Passion. No marks of the canopy remain.

Her effigy is in a veil, wimple, gown, and mantle. Round the edge is the following inscription: the letters in italics are destroyed.

Phillippa Filia *et cohæres* Johannis D'ni *Mohun de Dunster uxor Edwardi ducis Eboracensis mori*tur An° D'ni 1433.

On the eastern side of the door is an altar-tomb with Ionic pillars at the corners, and sepulchral emblems tied by ribbands on the sides, to lady Cecil, lady of the bedchamber to queen Elizabeth, who died 1591. Only one of the pillars remain, and that is loose from the capital. The volutes are richly gilt.

A very awkward sarcophagus, with a clumsy large scroll suspended to it, was erected near it, to the memory of lady Jane Clifford, who died in the year 1679.

A pyramidal monument of white marble on a pedestal of black supports a vase which contains the heart of Anna Sophia, daughter of the count Bellomonte, who was ambassador from the court of France to James I. She died in the year 1605. The tomb is on the south side of the chapel. An ill-shaped altar-tomb stands in the midst of the pavement, on which lie the effigies of sir George Villiers, knight, and his lady. The brass effigy of sir Humphrey Stanley, who died 1505, lies on the pavement very little injured. Not far from it 'lyeth in hope of a blessed resurrection' the body of J. Amy Blois, who died April 2d, 1733, aged 34.'

St. Edmond's Chapel.

St. Edmond was archbishop of Canterbury, and the anniversary held at his altar was on the 16th day of November; the indulgence granted to those who attended it at mass is not known. An ancient wooden screen divides it from the aisle; the ascent to it, and to that of St. Nicholas, is by a single step, and another leading into the body of the chapel.

Tomb of William de Valence.

The tomb of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III. who died at Bayonne, in France, on May 13, 1296, stands on the right side of the door. It is an altar-tomb of stone, with four quatrefoils, and as many shields on the sides, and little pannels with leaves at the ends, a broken wooden sarcophagus, with his effigy of oak lies on it, the right foot broken off. This was once plated with gilt copper; the cushion is enamelled with little golden circles on a blue ground; in them a quatrefoil of light blue, and on them a red cross. Between them are diminutive shields, *gules*, three lions *or*. Visitors have rubbed the cushion, and in those places the colours, rich beyond description, are nearly perfect. His vest has small shields spread upon it, but they appear to be all broken off, except one; the marks where they have been are still visible, and many of the nails left in. The sword hilt is enamelled with a blue ground and fanciful gold ornaments, with roses, &c. the colours of which are perfect. The shield is of enamel, and contains barry of ten *ar.* and *az.* an orle of martlets, *gu.* almost in the state when first made. A broken border of shields buried in dust remains on the side next the screen, with traces of enamelled lozenges of blue and white, and the lions may be discovered with great difficulty between the legs. Almost all the traces are stripped off from the sarcophagus, and the arches which once enclosed the statues are nearly broken away. Thus his tomb, originally uncommonly splendid, is rendered even more wretched than many of its neighbours. Prayers offered up at the remains of Valence would have procured one hundred days indulgence soon after his interment; now the only indulgence his effigy receives is from the kindness of the dean's respectable verger, who some time since carefully nailed down the corners of the broken copper.

Monument of John of Eltham.

The alabaster monument of John, earl of Cornwall, on the eastern side of the door, is shamefully injured; but what remains of the decorations and statues are beautifully spirited. The effigy is cross-legged. It had originally a canopy of three arches, and must then have ranked among the richest in the church. On his left arm is a neater shield charged with his arms, viz. three lions of England within a bordure of fleurs-de-lis. The effigy is less injured than almost any other in this chapel. The statues are some of them gone; only two remain perfect on the north side: but on the east side three are perfect. At the west end are three statues; the middle has the head broken off. Two of the shields remain in a perfect state. He was second son to Edward III. and died at the age of nineteen, in the year 1334, at St. John's Town, now Perth, Scotland.

Near it is a little altar-tomb of Petworth marble, with diminutive effigies of William of Windsor and Blanche de la Tour, children of Edward III.; the latter died in 1340. The feet of William are sawn away. In the corner is a slab of stained marble, more curious from that circumstance than worthy notice from any elegance in the ornaments or richness in the colours. It is inscribed:

'In this chapell lies interr'd all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who, in 1738, married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerset, esq. by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Aubyn, of Alfoxton, in the same county, esq. His heart was as truly great and noble, as his descent; faithfull to his God, a lover of his country, a relation to relations, a detester of detraction, a friend to mankind, naturally generous and compassionate, his liberality and charity to the poor were without bounds. We therefore hope, that at the last day, his body will be received in glory into the eternal tabernacles; being snatch'd away suddenly by death, which he had long meditated and expected with constancy, he went to a better life the 1st of April, 1762, having lived 61 years, nine months, and six days. The Countess Dowager, in testimony of her great affection and respect to her Lord's memory, has caused this monument to be placed here.'

It is nearly perfect, only soiled by age. The figures round the inscription are the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descended by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France. 'Invented and stained by Robert Chambers.'

Another monument of a pyramidal form of white and grey marble, surmounted by a mitre, to the memory of Nicholas Monk, bishop of Hereford, brother to the duke of Albemarle. He died December 2, 1661.

At the east end two of the ancient arches of the wall remain tolerably perfect. The angles over them contain scrolls and branches of oak, and a figure holding a crown in each hand: the intercolumniation over the altar of St. Edmond appears to have had a painting on it, which has been covered by a dark wash: where that is broken red paint is visible.

Above is a handsome mural monument, consisting of a large tablet of white marble between two Corinthian pillars supporting an arched pediment with the family arms, to the memory of Mary, countess of Stafford, who died in the year 1719, aged 72. Near it is a circular pedestal, on which is seated a statue* in Roman armour, intended for Francis Holles, son to the earl of Clare. He died in 1622, aged 18. Adjoining is the tomb of Frances, duchess of Suffolk. The effigy of the duchess is represented as lying on a mat in her robes with a ducal coronet; the latter, with her face, has been most wantonly mutilated.

Here lieth the ladie Frances dvchess of Sovthfolke davghter to Charles Brandon, duke of Sovthfolke, and Marie the French quene, first wife to Henrie dvke of Sovthfolke, and after to Adrian Stock, esqvier.

Lady Jane Seymour, 1560, aged 19, and lady Katherine Knollys, 1568, have mural monuments of the Corinthian order under the south-east window. The pleasing thought of representing lady Elizabeth Russel asleep in a chair, on a pedestal, pointing to a skull under her right foot, 'she is not dead, but sleeps,' DORMIT NON MORTUA EST, for a motto, has given rise to an idle fancy propagated from one cicerone to another, that she 'died by the prick of a needle.' Her left hand is broken off. At her ladyship's right hand, John lord Russel reclines in a posture as unnatural as his dress is badly executed, on a sarcophagus. Behind him is a Corinthian arch. He died in 1584, as did the infant, Francis, whose effigy lies at his feet.

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* This statue was executed by Nicholas Stone for 50*l*.

The tomb of sir Bernard Brocas, chamberlain to queen Anne, Richard the Second's first queen, who was beheaded in January, 1400, is in a grand Gothic recess in the wall on the south side, the canopy of which is as nearly like that of William de Dudley, already described, as possible; the effigy is in complete armour.

On the ledge of the tomb is the following inscription:—

Hic iacet Bernardvs Brocas miles T. T. quonda' Camare' Anne Regine Angl. cui Aie ppicietvr Deus Amen.

At the back of the recess is the following inscription:—

Here lieth buried Sir Bernard Brocas, third son of sir John Brocas, who had a considerable command of archers at the siege of Calais in 1349, and was a lineal descendant from sir Bernard Brocas the younger, son of the earl of Foix, in France, who came into England with the Norman king William, and in requital of his services had a grant of land in Hampshire to the then value of four hundred pounds per annum, which he chose near Basingstoke, and thereon built a mansion-house and called it *Beau-repaire*. This sir Bernard served in the French wars, and being afterwards sent against the Moors, overcame the king of Morocco in battle, and was allowed to bear for his crest a Moor's head crowned with an old eastern crown: his elder brother sir John being slain in an engagement with the French, near Southampton; and his second son Oliver, who was captain seneschal of Guienne and Aquitaine, and governor of Bordeaux, under king Edward 3rd, dying without issue, sir Bernard succeeded to the paternal inheritance both in England and France, and having married Mary, daughter and heiress of sir John de Roch, had a large estate with her, and the hereditary post of master of the buck-hounds, which was confirmed to him by king Edward the Third, and held by the family till sold in James the First's reign. He was chamberlain to Anne, Richard the Second's queen, and his son a knight of the same Christian name, was carver to his said majesty; the son was one of the conspirators against king Henry the Fourth at Oxford, and was afterwards taken and executed at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire; and he himself having raised a considerable force on the same side advanced to Reading, in Berkshire, which place refusing him admittance, he burnt a part of it, and made the rest his quarters, till on the retreat of the conspirators' forces into Oxfordshire, sir Bernard's dispersing, he, with many of his adherents, became an easy prey to the townsmen of Reading, who executed several on the spot, but sent sir Bernard to London, where he was beheaded on Tower-hill in January, 1400.

Before the last tomb is a small altar-tomb of grey marble on which has been the brass figure of Humphrey Bourchier, who was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1470. The shields, helmet, and a few ornaments are all that remains.

At the west end is a very superb marble tomb, with a sarcophagus at the base, and five (one of the middle ones being away) Ionic pillars on a slab, on which lie the effigies of Edward Talbot, the eighth earl of Shrewsbury, and Jane his countess; over them is a grand arch of the Corinthian order, adorned with roses in pannels; and at the sides, two composite pillars with an architrave, frieze, and cornice, several of the roses gone.

Within the arch are the effigies of the deceased earl and his lady habited in the costume of the times in which they lived. He died Feb. 8, 1617, aged 57. At the feet of the countess is a female child kneeling.

Near the last is a handsome monument to the memory of sir Richard Pecksall, knt. and his two wives, viz. Eleanor, daughter of William Poulett, marquis of Winchester, and Eleanor, daughter of J. Cotgrave, esq. It is of the Corinthian order, and contains small alabaster figures of the knight and his two ladies.

The brass effigies of Eleanor de Bohun, duchess of Gloucester, (who died in 1399) is inlaid on a tomb, a little elevated from the pavement, and in good preservation. One of the shields at the feet is gone.

+ Cy gist Alinore de Bohun eisne fille et un des heirs a honorable seignour Mons' Humfrey de Bohun counte de Hereford, d'Essex et de Nor'hampton et conestable d'Engletre, et femme a puissant et noble Prince Thomas de Wodestocke, filz a tres excellent et tres puissant seignour Edward Roy d'Engleterre puis le Conquest tiers et Duc de Gloucestre counte d'Essex, et de Buckingham, et conestable d'Engletere Qe morrust le tierz iour d'Octobr. l'an du grace Mill. CCCLXXXXIX. *De qui alme dieu face Mercy. Amen.*

On a tomb of the same description a slab, with a rich brass, forms the monument of Robert Waldby, archbishop of York, who died in 1397; he is clothed in the episcopal habit, which is exceedingly rich and fringed. Round the ledge this inscription :—

Hic fuit exptus in quobis iure Robtus de Waldebii dict *us nunc est sub marmore strictus sacre scriptore Doctor fuit et geniture ingenuus medicus et plebis semper amicus; presul Adurensis, post hec archas Dublinensis hinc Cicestrensis tandem* primas Eborensis quarto Kal Junii migrabit cur sib' Anni Milleni ter sepm C nonies quoque deni vos precol orate q' sint sibi dona brate cum scis bite requiescat et hic sine lite.

The words in italics are now gone; they are supplied from Dart and Weaver.

At the feet of the above is an inscription with a mitre in brass, for Henry Ferne, bishop of Chester, who died March 16, 1661, aged 59. Near it, on the left, a marble slab, to Thomas de Woodstock, and Eleanor de Bohun.

A monument to the children of Henry III. is in the intercolumniation, between the chapel of St. Edmond and that of St. Benedict; it now serves as a writing-desk to the person who attends at the gates of the south aisle; its top is covered with boards, and on them are the paper, pens, and ink. This cover serves to hide the rich Mosaic work, which either doth, or more probably did adorn it; that on the front is reduced to the marks in the stucco of the sparkling materials that once adhered to it, now gone to an unit: it is broken as with the end of a stick.

The back of the niche, over the table, has a red painted ground much decayed, on which are very imperfect traces of four children, whose draperies are a dirty yellow; the mouldings of the arch still show fragments of gildings and spots of red, as do the capitals of the pillars. Above this, are the remains of a painting evidently defaced on purpose; what it has been cannot be discovered on the closest inspection; there are, besides, marks where a statue has stood, which Strype gives us reason to suppose was of silver.

By the side of Richard the 2nd's tomb below in the aisle is an ancient slab, which had formerly a brass figure and inscription, commemorating sir John Golofre, who died in 1396.

Near this is another brassless figure, which had formerly an incription to the memory of Ralph Selby, LL.D. a monk of Westminster; died 1420.

Chapel of St. Benedict.

The chapel of St. Benedict was, without doubt, dedicated to the abbot of that name, who was styled the Great, founder of the holy order of Benedictines, and whose anniversary was held on the 21st of March; and not to St. Benedict, abbot of Ware, who had an anniversary on the 12th of January.

This chapel has no door: a screen of monuments and their railings enclose it from the south transept and the aisle.

Mr. Malcolm gives the following account of his researches in this chapel:—

'I first visited the east side, in order to know whether any thing was left of the altar, where it was the custom to grant indulgences of two years and forty days to those who heard mass. I found an altar, but it is to the tomb of Frances, countess of Hertford, whose effigy lies precisely where the candlesticks and host formerly stood. The lady died May 14, 1598, aged forty-four years; and probably this tomb was erected within two years after, when the two steps to the altar were made to serve as basements to it. The platform is strewed with dust; but I scraped and washed till I found that great part of the original glazed-tile pavement is still in being, but entirely deranged, and without a symptom of regularity in their disposition. The steps are of coarse marble, but were probably covered with carpeting in times of ceremony. On the south wall, near the altar, is a plain long stone bracket; what its use may have been I know not, but it probably supported small moveable statues of the saint; or possibly his scapula, which was among the numerous relics belonging to the church, might at times have rested on it.'

The oldest tomb in this chapel is that of

Simon de Langham.

He was monk, prior, and afterwards abbot of this monastery, archbishop of Canterbury, and a cardinal. He died July 22, 1376, at Avignon in France, and founded a chantry for the souls of his father and himself.

This monument is of the altar form, and the sides are adorned with quatrefoils and shields of arms; the effigy robed and mitred is exceedingly well sculptured, particularly the face and profile. It had a canopy, of which nothing remains. On the verge is the following inscription in raised letters :—

Hic iacet Dominus Simon de Langh'm quondam Abbas hujus loci, Thesorarius Anglie, electus London' ep'c Elien. Cancellar. Anglie, Archiepc. Cantuar. Presbiter Cardinalis et postea cardinalis ep'c Penestrin. . . .

Another was erected to William Bill, dean of Westminster, 1561; and a third to dean Goodman, 1601; both these tombs are very black and decayed.*

As the door leading to Palace-yard is open in all kinds of weather, the damps confined in this corner, without light or circulation of air, have corroded the walls and some of the tombs greatly; the arches and the wall are otherwise uninjured on the south side.

In the midst of the pavement is a great tomb, with recumbent effigies of the earl and countess of Middlesex in their robes of estate, with coronets on their heads. He died August 6, 1645, aged 70; the countess died June 25, 1647.

Here is a pretty tablet to the memory of George Sprat, 1683.

At the entrance of this chapel, near the monument of the earl of Middlesex, was interred the celebrated dramatist, Francis Beaumont, who died March 9, 1615. Here also is interred Isaac Casaubon, who died July 8, 1604. In this chapel is a blue marble slab to Dr. Vincent, dean of this church, who died December the 21st, 1815.

St. Benedict's chapel is the last on the south side of the church, and is entirely surrounded with iron rails, which prevent access to the monuments.

This circumstance, though in some measure to be regretted, conduces greatly to their preservation from the rude unhallowed touch of curiosity, which in many instances, totally defaces these interesting relics of antiquity.

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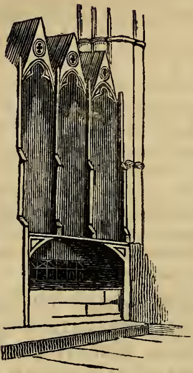
* Malcolm i. 147.



King Sebert's Monument.

On the opposite side of the aisle is the tomb of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, and Ethelgeda, his queen. Over the lower part is a plain arch or recess; the back contains two arched pannels, three quatrefoils, with roses in their centres, and two lozenges over them. At the west end has been a painting, part of which is entirely destroyed; but the despoilers have left a head of much grace and expression bending forward, probably St. Catherine kneeling before the Virgin and Christ, as there is at present (but the thick paint is chipping off, and that which yet remains is loose to the touch,) a representation of the wheel called after that saint on the opposite side of the tomb. The colours of the face of the saint are very clear and good, the hair a light chesnut, a cap on her head is vermillion, and in perfect preservation; the drapery is of white, and little more than outlines. On the roof of the arch some colour seems to have been blistered off by the heat of burning candles, or torches placed under it at funerals. The horizontal moulding of the top of the stone-work is continued beyond the recess to the pillars, and supports an oaken canopy of four compartments, having quatrefoils on their pointed summits, which fill the intercolumniation. The back part of this, or south side, is divided by three buttresses, into four compartments; the second from the left hand contains fragments in distemper of St. Edward the Confessor, so broken, tattered, and destroyed, that nothing but a ladder and perseverance can trace any thing of it; the three others are for ever lost. On the north side facing the altar, are other paintings, engraven many years since by the Society of Antiquaries. These pictures are supposed to have been the work of Pietro Cavalini, an Italian artist of great merit.

The height of the enclosure is 13 feet, 9 inches, to the top of the finials; and each compartment is about two feet seven inches wide, being separated from each other by small buttresses. They were originally adorned with a full-length figure in each, painted in oil colours on a ground of plaister, as ancient an example of the art as is to be found in the kingdom, being undoubtedly of the period of Henry III. or of Edward I. The small pillars, from which the arches of the several compartments take their spring, were white diapered with black in various patterns, while the capitals and bases were gilt; but have been all painted black in the recent alteration.

The first compartment has been supposed to exhibit king Sebert. 'It must be observed,' says Mr. Moule,* 'that this is merely presumed to be the representation of Sebert, to whom historians agree in attributing the first foundation of a church at Westminster. There is certainly no objection to be urged as to the identity of the portrait, and it may reasonably be supposed that he would be honoured with the stall nearest the altar.

This figure is the most perfect of the series, and merits particular attention from the fine state of preservation in which it remains. A venerable personage is represented, bearing in his right hand a sceptre of ancient form, terminating in a pinnacled turret, with his left hand raised in a commanding manner; his head is crowned with a diadem ornamented with strawberry leaves painted on a gold ground; and his beard, of silvery whiteness, is long and curled, with mustachios; his tunic is rose-coloured, worked on the borders and bottom with white and red; his hose are purple, and his shoes of blue damask, buckle over the instep with a small gold buckle; the ground upon which the figure is painted is a reddish brown, and he is represented standing on a lawn or carpet studded with flowers, &c.; the white gloves on his hands are unadorned with embroidery, and his crown and sceptre, whatever may have been their original appearance, are now of a darkish brown colour.

The next pannel or division of the screen exhibited only a small portion of a painting which was formerly concealed, the greater part of it having been purposely planed off, and it is now entirely obliterated, having been painted over a wainscot colour, at the late repairs.

The figure appeared to have been that of an ecclesiastic; and it may be supposed that the screen or enclosure contained figures of a king and bishop (or saint) in alternate succession. This series, it may without presumption be assumed, was continued round the whole choir. The sacerdotal robe was represented of pure white, edged with lace and rich fringe, the colours of which were green, white, and red; the ends of the stole were seen, as well as the bottom of the under garment, or alb, which reached down to the feet, ornamented with a diapered hem, in squares and lozenges, very curiously worked with a mosaic pattern, in which green, red, blue, and white, were alternately introduced. The lower part, and point of the crozier was also seen; the buskins were purple, but quite plain; at least no ornament could be discerned upon them. The ground of the picture had been a dark brown, and the figure was represented standing on a lawn, or carpet of green, with small sprigs.

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* Antiquities in Westminster Abbey, folio.

The third compartment is, without hesitation, considered to represent Henry III.

This portrait, upon comparison, is found greatly to resemble the features of the cumbent figure of the monarch upon his tomb in this church. It is painted upon a dark brown ground, which is semee of golden lions, passant guardant, in allusion to the charge, in the royal arms of the kings of England, of the house of Plantagenet, a very early instance of heraldic decoration.

The figure of the king is well drawn, and the folds of the drapery are particularly easy and gentle, but very indistinct at the lower extremity; his countenance is mild and expressive; the figure is in action, and evidently commanding attention to the passing scene. He is represented crowned, and in regal robes; the mantle of a murrey colour, is lined with white fur, and guarded with broad lace, and is fastened on the right shoulder by a fibula of a lozenge form. His tunic, which is scarlet, is bound round the waist by a girdle of very rich workmanship, fastened with a gold buckle; his gloves also are ornamented on the back of the hand and the bottom of the little finger, with embroidery; the monarch bears in his right hand a sceptre of ivory, terminating in a rich finial of gold.

From the other pannel the figure is obliterated, the paint having been entirely scraped off the surface by a plane or some such instrument. The pictures that have been suffered to remain are highly curious and interesting, as ancient examples of painting in oil applied to pictures.

Not the least interesting part of this venerable abbey is the

South Transept.

Generally termed ‘ the Poet's Corner.’ The first monument is to the memory of Mr. John Dryden. It is handsome, of the Ionic order, and beneath an arch is his bust.

The inscriptions are as follow:—

J. DRYDEN,
NATUS 1632: MORTUUS MAIJ 1, 1700.

On the base:—

JOANNES SHEFFIELD, DUX BUCKINGHAMIENSIS POSUIT, 1720.

On a pillar is a very neat table monument, to the memory of Mrs Martha Birch, who, as appears by the inscription, was daughter of Samuel Viner, esq. Died May 15, 1703, in the 50th year of her age.

The monument of Abraham Cowley is very plain, but expressive: it consists of a pedestal supporting a vase. The inscription, in Latin, on the pedestal, is thus rendered into English:

> 'Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England: and the delight, ornament, and the admiration of the age.'

He died in the 49th year of his age, and was carried from Buckingham House with great and honourable pomp, being attended by illustrious characters of all degrees, and buried August 3, 1657. This monument was erected by his grace the duke of Buckingham. His grave is just before the monument.

John Roberts, esq. This gentleman, as we gather from the inscription, was the faithful secretary of the right hon. Henry Pelham, minister of state to king George II. This marble was erected by his three surviving sisters, Susannah, Rebecca, and Dorothy, 1776. Neither his age, nor the time of his death, is mentioned. Over the inscription is his profile, and at the top sits a weeping figure by the side of an urn.

The monument of Geoffrey Chaucer, at the north end of a magnificent recess, formed by four obtuse foliated arches, is very well executed: it is a plain altar, with three quatrefoils, and as many shields, but is now much defaced, and is often only very slightly glanced at. Geoffrey Chaucer is styled the father of English poets, and flourished in the fourteenth century. He was son of sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negociations abroad, relating to trade. He was a great favourite at court, and married John of Gaunt's wife's sister. He was born in 1328, and died October 25, 1400.

On a corner pillar of St. Benet's chapel hung a leaden plate with his epitaph, composed by Surignius, a poet of Milan; round the verge of the tomb were these verses:—

Si Rogitas quis eram forsan te fama docebit;
Quod si fama neget mundi quia gloria transit
Hec Monumenta lege......

On the inside of his tomb were his arms per pale, *arg.* and *gu.* a bend countercharged, now gone, but painted over it, under the arch of the church wall. The inscription put up by Brigham runs thus:

> M. S. Qui fuit Anglorum vatester maximus alim; Galfridus Chaucer, conditur hoc tumulo, Annum si quæras Domini si tempera mortis, Ecce notæ subsunt quæ tibi cunctæ notant 25 Octobris 1400 Aerumnarum requies mors. N. Brigham hos fecit musarum nomine sumptit 1556.

Mr. John Phillips. This gentleman's bust is represented as in an arbour, interwoven with laurel branches, entwining an apple-tree, on account of his poem on 'Cyder,' and this motto over: *Honos* *erat huic quoque Pomo;* alluding to the high qualities ascribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his, called 'Cyder.' Sir Simon Harcourt, knt. with a generous friendship, encouraged and countenanced him amply when living, and extended his regard for him, even after his death, by causing this monument to be erected to his memory. The inscription invokes the shade of Chaucer to permit the name of Phillips to be placed near him, and numerous bards around.

Barton Booth, esq. This is a neat, elegant, and well-executed monument, consisting of a sarcophagus, bust, and infants, holding a crown and a scroll, on which is inscribed his descent; his admission into Westminster school, under Dr. Busby; and his qualifications as an actor. He died in 1733, in the 54th year of his age; and this monument was erected by his surviving widow, in 1772. On the base the dramatic insignia lie neglected and broken.

Next to this is the last memorial on this eastern wall: it is Michael Drayton's monument; but it does not appear by whom it was erected. The inscription and epitaph were formerly in letters of gold, but now nearly obliterated, and are here preserved:

Michael Drayton, esq. a memorable poet of his age, exchanged his laurel for a crown of glory, anno 1631.

Do pious marble! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To DRAYTON's name, whose sacred dust,
We recommend unto thy trust:
Protect his mem'ry and preserve his story;
Remain a lasting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasurer of his name:
His name, that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.

The monument to the memory of Ben Jonson, is of fine marble, very neatly cut and ornamented with his bust, and emblematical figures; by some supposed to allude to the malice of his contemporaries. His epitaph is quaint:

O RARE BEN JONSON

and was engraved by direction of sir William Davenant, who has on his tomb-stone, in the pavement on the west side of the cross, 'O rare sir William Davenant.' He died August 16, 1637, aged 63.

The tablet and bust have a festoon of masks. His epitaph is repeated on a stone in the north aisle, where, it is said, he was buried in an erect posture, because the stone is about eighteen inches square, and for no other reason.

Samuel Butler. It appears by the inscription on this tomb, that it was erected by John Barber, esq. lord mayor of London, that he who was destitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead. He was author of Hudibras, a man of consummate learning, pleasantry, and wit, and peculiarly happy in his writings. He lived to a good old age, and was buried at the expense of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden. He was born at Sternsham, in Worcestershire, in 1612, and died in London in 1680. This monument consists of a base, a pyramid, pedestal, and bust.

Beneath Mr. Butler's, there was a rough decayed tomb of Purbeck stone, to the memory of Mr. Edmund Spencer, one of the best English poets, which being much dilapidated, a subscription was set on foot by the liberality of Mr. Mason, in 1778, to restore it. The subscription succeeded, and the monument was restored as nearly as possible, but in statuary marble. On his monument is the following inscription:

'Here lies, (expecting the second coming of our Saviour Christ Jesus,) the body of Edmund Spencer, the prince of poets in his time, whose divine spirit needs no other witness than the works which he left behind him. He was born in London in 1553, and died in 1598.'

John Milton, author of Paradise Lost. He was born at London in 1604, and died at Bunhill in 1674. It is by Rysbrack, and consists of a tablet surmounted by a bust of the poet.

'In the year of our Lord Christ 1737, this bust of the author of Paradise Lost was placed here by William Benson, esq. one of the two auditors of the imprests to his Majesty king George the Second, formerly surveyor-general of the Works to his Majesty king George the First.'

Underneath is an elegantly executed monument to the memory of Mr. Gray. This monument seems expressive of the compliment contained in the epitaph, where the lyric muse, in alto relievo, is holding a medallion of the poet, and at the same time pointing up to the bust of Milton.

'No more the Grecian muse unrivall'd reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay:
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.
Died July 30, 1771, aged 54.'

A neat piece of sculpture has the following inscription, by bishop Hurd: 'Optimo viro Gulielmo Mason, A. M. Poetæ sigius alius, culto, casto, pro sacrum. Ob. April 7, 1797, æt. 72.' A medallion of the deceased is held up by a figure of Poetry bemoaning her loss.

Above is the marble monument of Thomas Shadwell, ornamented with a fine mantling urn and bust, and crowned with a chaplet of bays. It was erected by Dr. John Shadwell, to the memory of his deceased father. He was descended from an ancient family in Staffordshire; was poet-laureat and historiographer in the reign of William and Mary, and died November 20, 1692, in the 55th year of his age, at Chelsea, by taking opium, to which he had been long accustomed, and was there buried.

The stately monument of Matthew Prior next attracts attention.

It is a bust and pediment, over a sarcophagus. On one side the pedestal stands the figure of Thalia, with a flute in her hand; and on the other History, with her book shut; both miserable productions: between, the bust of the deceased, upon a raised altar of fine marble; on the outer side of which is a Latin inscription, importing, that while he was busied in writing the history of his own times, Death interposed, and broke the thread of his discourse and of his life, September 18, 1721, in the 57th year of his age. Over the bust is a pediment, on the ascending sides of which are two boys, one with an hour-glass in his hand, run out, the other holding a torch reversed; on the apex of the pediment is an urn; and on the base of the monument a long inscription, reciting the principal employments in which he had been engaged, all of which he executed with uncommon address and ability; and had retired from public business, when a violent cholic, occasioned by a cold, carried him off.

The next is a neat bust and tablet to the memory of Charles de St. Denis, lord of St. Evremond. This gentleman was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed by the army in France, but retiring to Holland, he was invited by king Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greatest intimacy with the king and principal nobility, more particularly with the duchess of Mazarine. He lived to the age of 90, and was carried off at last by a violent fit of the stranguary, September 9, 1703.

Nearly adjoining is a neat tablet, with a profile bust, to the memory of Granville Sharp, who died July 6, 1813, aged 78.

Immediately contiguous is a large, but neat marble tablet, to the memory of Christopher Anstey, esq. a very elegant poet. He died in the year 1805, at the advanced age of 81.

On the left is a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Pritchard, inscribed as follows:—

'To the memory of Mrs. Pritchard. This tablet is here placed by a voluntary subscription of those who admired and esteemed her. She retired from the stage, of which she had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath in the month of August following, in the 57th year of her age.

Her comic vein had every charm to please,
'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's ease.
E'en when her pow'rs sustain'd the tragic load,
Full, clear, and just, the harmonious accents flow'd;
And the big passions of her feeling heart
Burst freely forth, and sham'd the mimic art.
Oft on the scene, with colours not her own,
She painted Vice, and taught us what to shun.
One virtuous track her real life pursu'd,
That nobler part was uniformly good;
Each duty there, to such perfection wrought,
That, if the precept fail'd, th' example taught.

W. WHITEHEAD, P. L.'

William Shakespeare. The design and workmanship of this monument are peculiarly elegant. The figure of Shakespeare, his attitude, his dress, shape, genteel air, and fine composure, so forcibly expressed by the sculptor, create universal admiration. The following lines appear upon a scroll :—

> ‘ The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
> The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
> Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
> And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
> Leave not a wreck behind.’

A tablet behind the monument is inscribed :—

‘ Gulielmo Shakspeare, anno post mortem CXXIV. amor publicus posuit.’

This monument was designed and executed by Kent and Scheemakers.

Next is a monument erected to the memory of James Thomson, author of the ‘ Seasons,’ and other poetical works. The figure of Mr. Thomson leans its left arm upon a pedestal, holding a book in one hand, and the cap of liberty in the other. Upon the pedestal, in basso-relievo, are the Seasons; to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the tragic mask, and the ancient harp. The whole is supported by a projecting pedestal; and in a pannel is the following inscription :—

James Thomson, ætatis 48, obit 27 August, 1748.

Tutored by thee, sweet poetry, exalts her voice to ages, and informs the page with music, image, sentiment, and thought, never to die!

This monument was erected 1762.

Nicholas Rowe, esq. A very well executed monument to the memory of this gentleman and his only daughter. On the pedestal, which stands on an altar, is a most beautiful bust; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepest sorrow; and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relievo.

On the front of the altar is the following epitaph ;—

To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, esq. who died in 1718, aged 45: and of Charlotte, his only daughter, the wife of Henry Fane, esq. who, inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 22nd year of her age, 1739.

> Thy relicks, Rowe, to this sad shrine we trust,
> And near thy Shakspeare place thy honour'd bust.
> Oh! next him skill'd to draw the tender tear,
> For never heart felt passion more sincere;
> To nobler sentiment to fire the brave,
> For never Briton more disdain'd a slave;
> Peace to thy gentle shade! and endless rest,
> Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest;
> And blest that timely from our scene remov'd,
> Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
> To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
> The childless parent and the widow'd wife,
> With tears inscribe this monumental stone,
> That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

Mr. Rowe was poet laureat, and author of several fine tragedies.

On the left hand of the door is a monument to the memory of Gay; consisting of a pyramid, medallion, and boy, on a pedestal.

Life is a jest, and all things show it,
I thought so once, but now I know it.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child.
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once and lash the age.
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted ev'n among the great.
A safe companion, and an easy friend,
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end.
These are thy honours! not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms, here lies Gay.—A. Pope.

Here lye the ashes of Mr. John Gay, the warmest friend, the gentlest companion, the most benevolent man, who maintained independency in low circumstances of fortune; integrity, in the midst of a corrupt age; and that equal serenity of mind, which conscious goodness alone can give; through the whole course of his life a favourite of the muses, he was led by them to every elegant art, refined in taste, and fraught with graces all his own. In various kinds of poetry superior to many, inferior to none. His works continue to inspire what his example taught, contempt of folly, however adorned; detestation of vice, however dignified; reverence for virtue, however disgraced. Charles and Catharine, duke and duchess of Queensbury, who loved this excellent person living, and regret him dead, have caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

Nearly under the clock is the monument of Oliver Goldsmith, on which is represented the doctor, in profile. Underneath is the following inscription:—

Olivarii Goldsmith, poetæ, physici, historici, qui nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit, nullum, quod tetigit non ornavit: sive risus essent movendi, sive lacrimæ, affectuum potens, at lenis dominator: ingenio sublimis, vividus, versatilis, oratione grandis, nitidus, venustus: hoc monumento memoriam coluit sodalium amor, amicorum fides, lectorum veneratio. Natus in Hibernia Forneiæ Longfordiensis, in loco cui nomen Pallas, Nov. 29, 1731; Eblanæ literis institutus; obiit Londini, Apr. 4, 1774.

John duke of Argyll and Greenwich. This lofty and highly-finished monument is enclosed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as life. An epitaph, said to be written by Paul Whitehead, esq. is on the pyramid:—

In memory of an honest man, a constant friend, John, the great duke of Argyll and Greenwich. A general and orator, exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Fermer, baronet, by his last will left the sum of 500*l.* towards erecting this monument, and recommended the inscription. Born Oct. the 10th, 1680: died Oct. the 4th, 1743.

Briton behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear.
Silent that tongue admiring senates heard,
Nerveless that arm, opposing legions fear'd.
Nor less, O Campbell! thine the pow'rs to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.

Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace,
Arts, which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

A table is affixed to the wall, inscribed :—

To the memory of Mary Hope, who died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, on the 25th of June, 1767, aged 25; and whose remains (unnoticed) lie in the neighbouring church at Norton. This stone, an unavailing tribute of affliction, is by her husband erected and inscribed. She was the only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty-hall, Middlesex, esq. and was married to John Hope. of London, merchant, to whom she left three infant sons, Charles, John, and William.

Tho' low in earth, her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid:
In sad remembrance the afflicted raise
No pompous tomb, inscrib'd with venal praise.
To statesmen, warriors, and to kings, belong
The trophied sculpture, and the poet's song.
And these the proud expiring often claim,
Their wealth bequeathing to record their name.
But humble Virtue, stealing to the dust,
Heeds not our lays or monumental bust.
To name her virtues ill befits my grief,
What was my bliss, can now give no relief!
A husband mourns! the rest let friendship tell:
Fame! spread her worth: a husband knew it well.

Immediately underneath is a medallion and inscription to the memory of the right hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, lord privy seal of Scotland, a man whose virtues did honour to humanity. Died 6th of April, 1800, in the 82d year of his age.

A beautiful monument next strikes the eye, sacred to the memory of general sir Archibald Campbell, knight of the Bath, M.P. colonel of the 74th regiment of foot, &c. He departed this life March 31, 1791, aged 52.

Several appropriate devices ornament the monument with the profile bust of the deceased in a medallion.

Below is an elegant monument of particularly rich marble, inscribed :—

To the memory of sir Thomas Atkyns, one of the barons of the exchequer, in the reigns of king Charles the First and Second. He was a person of such integrity, that he resisted the many advantages and honours offered him by the chiefs of the grand rebellion. He departed this life in 1669, aged 82 years.

Of sir Robert Atkyns, his eldest son, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the Second; afterwards lord chief baron of the exchequer under king William; and speaker of the house of lords in several parliaments. Which places he filled with distinguished abilities and dignity, as his learned writings abundantly prove. He died 1709, aged 88 years.

Of sir Edward Atkyns, his youngest son, lord chief baron of the exchequer, which office he discharged with great honour and integrity; but retired, upon the Revolution, from public business to his seat in Norfolk, where he was revered for his piety to God, and humanity to men. He employed himself in reconciling differences among his neighbours, in which he obtained so great a character, that few would refuse the most difficult cause to his decision, and the most litigious would not appeal from it. He died 1698, aged 68 years.

And of sir Robert Atkyns, eldest son of sir Robert abovementioned, a gentleman versed in polite literature and in the antiquities of this country, of which his History of Gloucestershire is a proof. He died in 1711, aged 65 years.

In memory of his ancestors who have so honourably presided in the courts of justice in Westminster-hall, Edward Atkyns, esq. late of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, second son of the last named sir Edward, caused this monument to be erected. He died Jan. 20, 1750, aged 79 years.

Joseph Addison, esq. This monnment, which reflects great credit on the artist, was erected in 1809. A fine statue of the deceased is seen standing on a circular basement, about which are small figures of the nine muses. He was born in the year 1672: died in the 48th year of his age, the honour and delight of the British nation.

The last monument which that eminent statuary, Roubiliac, lived to finish, is erected to the memory of George Frederick Handel. The figure is very elegant, and bears a strong likeness to the original. Beneath is this inscription:—

George Frederick Handel, esq. born Feb. 23, 1684. Died April 14, 1759.

Above, on a plain tablet, is inscribed:

Within these sacred walls the memory of Handel was celebrated, under the patronage and in the presence of his most gracious majesty George the Third, on the 26th and 27th of May, and on the 3rd and 5th of June, 1784.

The music performed on this solemnity was selected from his own works, under the direction of Brownlow earl of Exeter, John earl of Sandwich, Henry earl of Uxbridge, sir Watkin William Wynne, baronet, and sir Richard Jebb, bart. The band, consisting of five hundred and twenty-five vocal and instrumental performers, was conducted by Joah Bate, esq.

Near this is a neat pedestal with two busts to the memory of the dowager baroness Lechmore, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle, and widow of Nicholas, lord Lechmore, afterwards married to sir Thomas Robinson, of Rookby Park, in the county of York, bart. who ordered this monument to be erected, with particular directions that his own bust should be placed by her's. She was born October 28, 1728, and died April 10, 1772, age 44. Sir Thomas died March 3, 1777, aged 76.

William Outram, D. D. An accomplished divine, and a nervous and accurate writer. Died August 22, 1678, aged 54.

Over Dr. Outram's is a monument with a profile medallion erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philosopher, Dr. Stephen Hales. Died 4th January, 1761, in the 84th year of his age.

The monument of Isaac Barrow has a remarkably fine bust on the top of it. His works have been extravagantly called the foundation of all the divinity that has been written since his time. Died May 4, 1677, aged 47.

Over Barrow's is a neat monument for Dr. Wetenhall, an eminent physician, son of bishop Wetenhall. Died August 29, 1733.

Adjoining is an elegant monument to the memory of sir John Pringle, bart. Born in Scotland, April, 1707. Died in London, January, 1782.

Next is a monument of beautiful marble, to the memory of sir

Robert Taylor, knt. Died on the 26th of September, 1788, aged 70 years. An urn surmounts a tablet, on which is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of sir Robert Taylor, knt. whose works entitle him to a distinguished rank in the first class of British architects. He was eminently useful to the public as an active and impartial magistrate. He rendered himself deservedly dear to his family and friends, by the uniform exercise of every social and domestic virtue.

Thomas Triplett. This great divine was born near Oxford, and educated at Christ Church, where he was esteemed a wit, a good Grecian, and a poet. He died at a good old age, July 18, 1670, much beloved and lamented.

Adjoining is a table monument of white marble, erected to the memory of sir Richard Coxe. He died a bachelor in the 69th year of his age, December 13, 1623.

Beneath is a neat marble tablet to the memory of James Wyatt, esq. surveyor to this church, and surveyor-general of his majesty's board of works. He died Sept. 4, 1813.

Isaac Casaubon. This monument was erected by the learned Dr. Moreton, bishop of Durham, to his memory. He was a profound scholar. Died 1614, aged 55.

John Ernest Grabe. Over Casaubon's is a curious figure, as large as life, representing this great man sitting upon a marble tomb, contemplating the sorrows of death and the grave. He was a great Oriental scholar. Died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancras, near London, This monument was erected by Robert Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

Over the last is a monument representing Garrick in an ancient habit, pushing aside a veil which hung before a medallion of Shakspeare, on the top of a pyramid. Lower down are the tragic and comic muses. The figures are all graceful in their motion, but rather disproportioned; the thought deserves praise. It is by Webber:—

To the memory of David Garrick, who died in the year 1779, at the age of 63.

To paint fair nature by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakspeare rose: then to expand his fame
Wide o'er this breathing world, a Garrick came.
Though sunk in death the forms the poet drew,
The actor's genius bade them breathe anew.
Though like the bard himself in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick call'd them back to day:
And till eternity with power sublime
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary time,
Shakspeare and Garrick like twin stars shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine. S. T. Pratt.

This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797.

* * *

Near the above is a monument to the memory of that great recorder of our antiquities, William Camden, who is represented in a half-length within a pointed niche, in strict costume, with his left hand resting on a book, and in his right his gloves, on the body of which is an inscription, in Latin, setting forth his indefatigable industry in illustrating the British antiquities, and his candour, sincerity, and pleasant humour in private life. Born May 2, 1551; and, in August, 1622, he fell from his chair, at his house in Chisselhurst, Kent, and never recovered, but lingered till November 9, 1623, and then died, aged 74.

In Poet's Corner there are many names to be met with on the pavement, too considerable to be passed over in silence. Among these are to be found Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, born in 1483. He lived in the reign of ten princes. Died, aged 152 years, and was buried in this place November 15, 1635. He did penance for bastardy at the age of 130.

Not far from Parr, distinguished by a small white stone, thus inscribed:—

'O Rare Sir William Davenant!'

lie the remains of that once celebrated poet, who, upon the death of Ben Jonson, succeeded him as poet-laureat to Charles I. He was a vintner's son at Oxford, whose wife being a woman of admirable wit, drew the politest men of the age to the house, among whom Shakspeare is said to have been a frequent visitor. Died 1668, aged 63.

Near him lies sir Robert Murray, a great mathematician, He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the first president. He died suddenly, July 4, 1673, in the garden at Whitehall, and was buried at the king's expense.

Under the pavement, near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died in London in 1515, and was buried here, March 9, without tomb or inscription.

About the middle of the transept are two large slabs, inscribed to the memory of sir R. Chambers, and William Adams, both eminent architects. Another is inscribed to Dr. Johnson, adjoining whose tomb Garrick was buried without an inscription.

A few feet east of Camden's monument is interred the remains of William Gifford, esq. editor of the Quarterly Review. He died Dec. 31, 1826, aged 71.

Abbot Curtlington, who died 1333, had a figure on brass on a stone near Mr. Camden's monument; this has been removed.

Affixed to the pillars in this place are two table monuments, one to the memory of Dr. Samuel Barton, and the other to Dr. Anthony Horneck.

Before we finally quit Poet's Corner, we must not omit to take some notice of the present vestry, called the

*Chapel of St. Blase.**

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* The site of the old chapel of St. Blaze is occupied by the tomb of Shakespeare, &c. in poet's corner, says Mr. Malcolm, but on what authority I know not; neither do I think him correct in thus correcting his first statement, which is, that this vestry is in fact the site of that chapel.—*Brayley.*

It is entered by a strong wooden gate immediately under the great south window, and is a dark, damp, and gloomy chamber, in great part filled by large wooden presses used to hold the surplices of the choristers, &c.

St. Blase was a bishop and martyr, and had his anniversary on the third of February. The indulgence granted at his altar, marks of which are still visible, was for two years and twenty days.

At the east end of the chapel is a strong plain pointed arch, about two feet in depth, painted in alternate red and white zigzags. The ground of the back part is a dark olive, on which is a painted niche of deep red, formed by two ill-shaped pillars supporting a light blue angular canopy, edged with yellow, as are the pinnacles. On the capital of a pillar stands a female saint, coroneted, whose under vestment is blue, and the outer purple. Her right hand, holding a book, crosses her breast, with the fore-finger pointed to a square, crossed by five bars held in her left by a ring on a line with the book. I cannot decide who this figure is intended to represent; nor can I suppose it designed for the blessed Virgin. Though there are many faults in 'the drawing and in the proportions, there is still an air of graceful dignity throughout the figure, improved by the correct folds of the drapery. It is much injured by the darkness and dampness of the situation. An oblong compartment crosses the arch at her feet, formed into four lozenges of yellow within squares; in the centre is the painting of the crucifixion, with the Virgin and Mary Magdalen on the sides. The figure of the Saviour is a true representation of a lifeless body, and the linen round it is formed into very correct folds. The figure on the right hand is far superior to that on the left: her under garment is green, and the outer purple; the colours of the vestments on that of the other Mary are 'the same. The artist seems to have failed most in the hair of the heads. On the left side of the arch, a little higher than the altar, is a praying Benedictine monk, from whose mouth issues an address to the saint, in Saxon characters, now nearly illegible. Two steps of coarse stone to the altar remain; the lower projects into a semicircle. The pavement is of small red tiles. In the south wall, near the altar, is a deep recess, and over it two large windows, now dark. They have each one mullion and a quatrefoil in the arch. A vast pier, carried into a strong arch, crosses the roof; and from hence westward it is higher than the rest. The ribs spring from capitals on heads of rude workmanship and ghastly effect, but are extremely firm and strong. A fence of deal boards defaces the west end of the chapel. Over it, high in the wall, is an iron-grated window, which opens into a space of considerable width; and in the wall of that is a smaller glazed window.

The chapel is destitute of any other light than what streams through it. There are recesses in the north wall, one like that over the altar, and another flatter, with pillars and mouldings. An ancient oaken pulpit,* with a diminutive sounding-board, stands on the south side; the only furniture of the place besides are the plain presses, already mentioned. Abbot Littlington, who died 1386, was buried near the door of the porch, and against the altar of this chapel, his brass statue and inscription have been long since removed.

Proceeding from what is strictly called Poet's corner to the south aisle, the monument of Sophia Fairholm first strikes the eye. It is a sarcophagus, over which is a wreath of flowers, surmounted by the family arms. We are informed, by the inscription, that she died December 13, 1716, aged 49.

A small oval tablet is affixed to the wall, to the memory of Ann Wemyss, daughter of Dr. Lodowick Wemyss, some time prebendary of the cathedral; and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave, his wife, who departed this life December 19, 1698, in her 67th year.

Under is a neat tablet to the memory of William Dalrymple, midshipman, eldest son of sir John Dalrymple, bart. one of the barons of the exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Mackgill, representative of the viscounts of Oxford; who, though heir of ample estates, preferred the toilsome and perilous profession of a seaman to the indulgences necessarily attendant on opulence. At the age of eighteen he was killed off the coast of Virginia, in an engagement, in which captain Salter, in the Santa Margaretta, took the Amazone, a French ship, of superior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet; receiving in the public dispatches of his skilful and generous commander, every honorable testimony of his exemplary virtue and brave conduct. Obit 29th July, 1782.

Over the last-mentioned three monuments are tablets, in quatrefoil, to the memory of rear-admiral John Harrison. Died October 5, 1791.

Sir John Burland, knt. L.L.D. This is a neat pyramidal monument to his memory, on which is a medallion, ornamented by the scales of justice, and a caduceus, expressive of justice and wisdom, surmounted by the family arms. He died suddenly, February 29, 1776, aged 51 years.

Sir Cloudesly Shovell, knt. This monument is of the composite order. Sir C. is represented as reclining on a cushion, under a canopy of state, surmounted by his crest; an angel on the top of each pillar bears heraldic emblems of the family. Behind the pillars, between pilasters, are sea-weeds, &c. In the base is finely represented a storm, and the ship striking on a rock. He was shipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, on his voyage from Toulon, 22d of October, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age.

Next is a very neatly executed monument to the memory of William Wragg, esq. consisting of a tablet of white marble, crowned with a fascia, supporting the figure of Memory in a musing attitude, over an urn, enriched by marine ornaments; in the centre is a representation of the fatal accident that happened, when he, with many more, was drowned September 3, 1777. His son, who accompanied him, was miraculously saved on a package, supported by a black slave, till he was cast on shore on the coast of Holland.

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* This is the old pulpit from the choir.

Adjoining is a monument to the memory of Thomas Knipe, S. T. P. erected by Alice, his second wife. He was employed fifty years in Westminster school, sixteen whereof as head master. He was also a prebendary of this cathedral. Died August 8, 1711, aged 73.

Underneath is the grave of his affectionate scholar, William King, LL. D. without any inscription. To which has been added an inscription to the memory of two brothers, who both died in the service of their country; captain John Knipe, 90th regiment, at Gibraltar, October 25, 1798, in the 22d year of his age; captain Robert Knipe, 14th light dragoons, at Villa Formosa, May 17, 1811, aged 32. Both highly esteemed by their brother officers.

On a neat marble tablet surmounted by a bust, is an inscription in Latin to the memory of Charles Burney, LL. D. eighteen years master of Greenwich school, died Jan. 28, 1818, aged 60. This monument is by Gahagan.

Adjoining is the monument of George Stepney, esq, for which two Gothic windows have been broken up. There are two pilasters, a globe on the one to the right, and one has been broken off, that to the left; two weeping figures and a bust, under a canopy of state; the arms are encircled by a wreath of laurel. He died at Chelsea in 1707.

Over Stepney's is a monument erected to the memory of John Methuen, esq. who died in the service of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was interred here, September 17, 1708.

Also to that of his son, the right honourable sir Paul Methuen, of Bishop's Canning, Wilts, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, who died April 11, 1757, aged 86.

A neat small monument of white marble is erected to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts. It is divided by a fascia, over which a bust of that eminent divine is exhibited, supported by genii. Underneath, in a circle, is a fine figure of the doctor, sitting on a stool, as in deep contemplation, which is finely expressed by an angel opening to him the wonders of creation, in one hand he holds a pen, and with the other points to a celestial globe. His name and the dates of his birth and death, are inscribed on the plinth :—

'Isaac Watts, D. D. born July 17, 1674. Died Nov. 25, 1748.'

The whole is as fresh as if just erected. Either by design or accident, the head, and right hand of the angel, are broken off.

Sir Richard Bingham. On a plain marble stone, surmounted by the family arms, is an English inscription, reciting the military glories of the knight to whom it is inscribed. He died at Dublin

January 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought and interred here by John Bingley, some time his servant. Sir Richard was of the ancient family of the Binghams, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorsetshire, and served in the reign of queen Mary, at St. Quintin's; in the reign of queen Elizabeth, at Leith, in Scotland; in the Isle of Candy, under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the famous battle of Lepanto, against the Turks; in the civil wars of France, in the Netherlands at Smerwick. After this, he was made governor of Connaught, in Ireland, where he overthrew and expelled the traitorous O'Rourke, suppressed the rebellion, and was finally made marshal of Ireland, and governor of Leinster.

Major Richard Creed. This is a table monument against the wall, to his memory, erected by his mother. He was the eldest son of John Creed, of Oundel, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of sir Gilbert Pickering, bart. of Tithmarsh, in Northamptonshire. At the battle of Blenheim, in 1704, he commanded those squadrons that began the attack; in two several charges he remained unhurt; but in the third, after receiving many wounds, still valiantly fighting, he was shot through the head.

George Churchill. A monument of the Doric order is erected to the memory of this great man, who was second son of sir Winston Churchill, of Dorsetshire, knight, and brother of John, duke of Marlborough. He died May 8, 1710, aged 58. Churchill was early trained to military affairs, and served with great honour by sea and land in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William and Anne. He was a captain in the English fleet at the burning of the French at La Hogue in king William's reign; and for his bravery there was made one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In the succeeding reign he was made admiral in chief.

His monument consists of a flaming urn, on which recline two cherubs, the one weeping, the other in an expression of hope, surmounted by the arms and a crest, supported by two variegated marble pillars.

Over the last mentioned monument, is a Doric one, erected to the memory of Martin Folkes, of Hillington, in the county of Norfolk, esq. He died on the 28th of June, 1754, at the age of sixty-three. He is represented sitting, with his hands resting on a book, shut, as if contemplating; above is an urn, surmounted by drapery, held up by a boy; there are two more boys, one of whom seems observing a microscope, with his eye several inches from the eye-glass! while the other, with a pair of compasses, is measuring the globe.

Captain William Julius, who commanded the Colchester man of war, and a weeping figure, to the memory of general Strode, died Jan. 14, 1776, in the 78th year of his age. This is the last monument on the south side of this aisle, before we enter the gates, hereafter mentioned, into the nave. On the other side, but more easterly, a door leads into the cloisters. Scarcely a single arch on this side remains perfect; some have been patched and mended. On the other side is

Thomas Thynne, esq. This is a fine piece of statuary, surmounted by an urn, on each side of which is a trumpet, with large rich drapery, one side of which is entirely broken off; in the centre is the coat of arms. The principal figure is represented in a dying posture, and at his feet a weeping figure. It bears this inscription:

> 'Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Co. Wilts, esq. who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, the 12th of Feb. 1632.'

Upon the pedestal, in relievo, the story of the murder is forcibly depicted, but the figures are shamefully mutilated.

The next is a neat tablet to general sir Thomas Trigge, who died Jan. 11, 1814, aged 72.

Thomas Owen, esq. On this monument is a fine figure of a judge in his robes, leaning with his right arm on a cushion; in his left hand was formerly a roll, and over him is an inscription shewing that he was son of Richard Owen, esq. that from his youth he made the law his peculiar study, and that he died Dec. 21, 1598.

Adjoining is a well executed bust of Pasquale de Paoli; an excellent likeness. He died in London, Feb. 5, 1807, aged 82 years.

On the clustered pillar is an oval monument, to the memory of James Kendall, esq. supported by a death's head, and on the top a close helmet much broken. Died July 10, 1708, aged sixty.

Dame Grace Gethin. This lady, married to sir Richard Gethin Grot, in Ireland, (and famed for exemplary piety,) died Oct. 11, 1697, aged 21. Her figure is represented kneeling between two angels, one presenting a crown, and the other a wreath.

Elizabeth and Judith Freke. On the face of this monument, which is of the composite order, there is a long inscription, setting forth the descent and marriages of these two ladies, whose busts, in alto relievo, ornament the sides. They were the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington, in Wilts, esq. Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of West Balney, in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged 69. Judith married Robert Austin, of Tenterden, in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64. They were both examples worthy of imitation.

Sir Thomas Richardson. This is an effigy, in brass, of a judge, in his robes, with a collar of S. S. representing sir Thomas Richardson, knight. He died in 1634, in his sixty-sixth year.

William Thynne, of Botterville, esq. On this ancient monument of marble and alabaster, gilt, (now worn off) lies a warrior at full length, his head supported by a roll of matting, He died in 1584.

At the western extremity the aisle is crossed by a large iron gate, which was formerly always open to the public; but is now opened only during the cathedral service, or on the payment of threepence. The organ loft is on the north side.

The gate opens into the nave. The first monument that strikes the eye on the left hand is the mutilated basso relievo to the memory of the unfortunate major Andre. The monument consists of a tomb, with Britannia and a lion mourning, on the front; the major is represented in the tent of general Washington, with a flag of truce, to solicit his pardon. The figures are most scandalously mangled and broken; and though, comparatively, a new monument, the head, hands, &c. of some of the most prominent figures are totally gone.

Sacred to the memory of major John Andre, who was raised by his merit at an early period of life to the rank of adjutant-general of the British forces in America; and, employed in an important but hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2d of October, A. D. 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious sovereign king George the Third has caused this monument to be erected.

The execution, by Robert Adams and P. M. Van Gelder is not of the first rate.

The next is a clumsy tomb, with a long epitaph by Mr. Dryden, to the memory of sir Palmes Fairbourne, governor of Tangier, where he was killed by a shot from the besiegers, Oct. 24, 1680, aged 46. On a dome is the arms of the deceased.

The next is an exquisitely fine monument by Adams and Carter, to the memory of the honourable lieutenant-colonel Roger Townshend.

This monument consists of a pyramid of red and white marble, against which are two caryatide Indians, in the complete costume of their country; the one holding a gun, the other a tomahawk. These Indians support a ponderous sarcophagus, on which is a beautiful basso-relievo of a field of battle; in which, unfortunately for propriety, all the soldiers are Romans; as is also their general; the heads of two are broken off.

This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the lady viscountess Townshend, to the memory of her fifth son, the honourable lieutenant-colonel Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon-ball on the 25th of July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderoga, in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his sociable and amiable manners, his enterprising bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction. Yet, stranger! weep not; for, though premature his death, his life was glorious, enrolling him with the names of those immortal statesmen and commanders, whose wisdom and intrepidity, in the course of this comprehensive and successful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominions, and upheld the majesty of these kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age.

Over this, in the window, is a large handsome tablet by Cheere, with a globe and mathematical instruments, &c. to the memory of sir John Chardin, bart. The globe exhibits a view of the different countries through which sir John had travelled. The motto beneath refers to the dangers he escaped, for which he ascribes glory to God :—' Nomen sibi fecit eundo'—' sir John Chardin'— ' Soli Deo Gloria'—' Resurgam.'

Near this, but lower down, in the corner to the west, is a tablet to Mrs. Bridget Radley, wife of Charles Radley, esq. (gentleman usher, daily waiter to James II.) who erected this monument to her memory. She died Nov. 20, 1679.

A fine bust, pedestal, and curtain, perpetuate the memory of Sidney, earl of Godolphin, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and prime minister in the reign of queen Anne. He died the 15th of September, 1712, aged sixty-seven. The bust is richly attired.

A pair of tablets of sir Charles Harbord, knight, and Clement Cottrell, esq. is the next. They perished together during an engagement in the Royal James with the Dutch fleet, on the 28th of May, 1672. They were faithful friends ; and their pathetic story is told at full length in the inscription. Cottrell was a volunteer, and though but 22 years of age, understood seven languages.

Over an old fashioned tablet to Diana Temple, and others of sir William Temple's family, in a window, is a curious monument, designed and executed by Roubiliac, to the memory of William Hargrave, esq. Mr. Malcolm is of opinion, that ' Europe can barely shew a parallel' to this monument, which, however, is placed in a bad light, and is seen to great disadvantage from its height.

The following description is extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine.*

' The figure of the general is supposed to be just re-animated, and rising in an extacy of joy, from the tomb in which he had reposed ; behind him a pyramid is tumbling into ruins ; at his head and below him, Time has just thrown Death backward, and is in the act of breaking his dart. The expression in Hargrave's face is admirable ; it is a mixture of wonder and joy ; every limb seems to strain forward, and every muscle is exerted to break from the grasp of death. The truth with which the pyramid is executed deserves every praise ; a plain surface is converted by the chisel into a vast mass of stone falling in every direction. The figure of Time is fine ; and the old broken feathers of his wings, torn with age and long use, are well worth examination. The skeleton seems to hang in agony by his broken spear, which is snapped by Time on his knee. The skull and bones are wrapped lightly round with drapery, and a crown drops from the head.'

In this description is omitted the figure of a cherub in the clouds sounding the last trumpet.

A little farther west is the tomb of John Smith, esq. It is a design by Gibbs, the architect, and consists of a weeping female on a sarcophagus, with a medallion of the deceased in her right hand.

On the base is a Latin inscription setting forth his descent from the Smiths in Lincolnshire, issue, &c. He died July 6th, 1718.

On one side of this is a tablet of Anne Fielding second wife of

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* Gent. Mag. vol. lxv. p. 389.

Samuel Morland, bart. who, it would seem, was a man of learning, by the Ethiopic and Hebrew inscriptions which he has made to the memory and virtues of his wife: the Hebrew is to this effect:—

'O thou fairest among women! O thou virtuous woman! the hand of the Lord hath done this. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!'

Of the Ethiopic, the following is a translation:—

'Come, lament over this monument with a beloved husband for thee; but in certain hope that thou art united with Christ.

'This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chaste: while she continued in life, she was honoured; and is happy, through mercy, in death.'

Under this latter inscription is the following:

Anne, daughter of George Fielding, esq. and Mary his wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, knight and bart. died February 20, 1679-80, Ætatis 19.

On the other side of Smith's monument is one to the memory of another of sir Samuel Morland's wives: this, also, is much like the former, and has Hebrew and Greek inscriptions: this was the baronet's first wife, Carola Harsnet. She died in child-bed of her second son, October 10, 1674, in the twenty-third year of her age.

The Hebrew runs thus:

'Blessed be the Lord, my wife was precious; blessed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman!'

The Greek thus:

'When I think of thy mildness, patience, charity, modesty, and piety, I lament thee, O most excellent creature! and grieve exceedingly; but not like such as have no faith, for I believe and expect the resurrection of those who sleep in Christ.'

In the window, over these singular tablets, and above the monument of John Smith, are two fine figures of Hercules and Minerva, ridiculously employed in binding a serpent and a glass, the emblems of Wisdom and Prudence to his club, designed, I suppose, as an emblem of Valour.

These figures are to perpetuate the memory of James Fleming, major general of his majesty's forces, and colonel of a regiment of foot, who having served forty-four years a commissioned officer, died March 17th, 1715, aged 68.

At the top is a medallion of the general in a marble pyramid, with the inscription. This is one of Roubiliac's tombs; but is not equal, in design, to some of his other productions.

Over the centre is another of Roubiliac's monuments: Mr. Malcolm calls it 'the third in the scale of merit:' It is, however, a most stately monument, to the memory of general George Wade, field-marshal of his majesty's forces, &c. &c.

In this monument Fame pushes Time from a column, on which highly finished military trophies are suspended; on its base is the general's head in a medallion. A neat sarcophagus below is encircled with laurel, and contains the inscription.

On the right to the door is a monument to Robert Cannon, D.D.

dean of Lincoln, and prebendary of this church, who died March 28, 1722, aged 59.

On the left of the door is a neat pedestal surmounted by a fine bust, to the memory of Charles Herries, esq. colonel of the light horse volunteers of London and Westminster. He died April 3, 1819, aged 74.

The adjoining arches are entirely demolished; the side ones have been attempted to be restored.

A neat design by Gibbs. In the centre is a monument erected by Mrs. Mary Pope to the memory of her friend Mrs. Katherine Bovey, who died January 21, 1726-7, aged 57. The principal figures are Faith with her book closed, and Wisdom lamenting the death of her patroness. Between these is a lady's head in an annulet of black veined marble. Over this the inscription.

Over Mrs. Bovey, in the window, is a figure of the imaginary genius of the province of Massachuset's Bay, lamenting the loss of George Augustus viscount Howe, brigadier-general of his majesty's forces in America, who was slain July 6th, 1758, on the march to Triconderoga.

As it was not possible the artist could rightly imagine the genius of a distinct province, and as this happened to be an American province, perhaps he would have been farther from the truth had his figure been more unlike 'a representation of melancholy intoxication;' though certainly lord Howe merited a better companion to lament his loss.

Near to this is a bust of the rev. John Thomas, LL.D. bishop of Rochester, and dean of this collegiate church. The inscription is in Latin, and rather long; and, as usual, sets forth the worthy prelate's innumerable virtues, qualifications, and 'profound learning.' The bust is very good; besides which there is a lamb bearing the cross, a chalice, sacramental bread, mitre, crosier, and books. This is one of Bacon's productions. Dr. Thomas died August 20th, 1793, aged 81 years.

Near this is an exquisite bust, by Tyler, of the truly learned Dr. Zachary Pearce. This bust stands on a pedestal, and the features are said to have a striking resemblance to those of the original. It is enough to say that this is the prelate who wrote the well known 'Commentary on the Holy Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles,' a work of great learning and research, and highly esteemed among the orthodox. He died June 29, 1774, aged 84.

The arches that remain under the next window are coloured black. They contain the monument of sir Samuel Robinson, bart. of Kentwell-hall, in Suffolk. He died August 6th, 1684, aged 36; and another of porphyry, inlaid with white marble flowers, and foliage of great taste and beauty. On it two very elegant children hold and read a label.

On the pedestal is an oval tablet adorned by inlaid scrolls, which contains a basso relievo of a north-west view of the Abbey, apparently well done, and two figures of Faith and Hope on each side. The inscription, which is in Latin, is to the memory of Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, bishop of Gloucester, and afterwards of Rochester, also dean of this church. He died March 9th, 1756, aged 83.

Near this is a monument, with a very long Latin inscription, to Dr. Thomas Sprat. He died May 20, 1713, aged 77.

Above these monuments is one of a most singular description, as far as concerns the design. It is to the memory of Richard Tyrrell, esq. vice-admiral of the white. Mr. Malcolm has conceived so very justly of the design of this monument, that I shall make no apology for the verbatim insertion of his description :—'To comprehend it,' says that able critic, 'the spectator must suppose himself in a diving bell at the bottom of the sea. When he has shaken off the terrors of his situation, he will find on his right hand the Buckingham, of sixty-six guns, jammed in a bed of coral. Directly before him, he will perceive a figure pointing to a spot on a globe, either intending to shew where the deceased body was committed to the deep, or the latitude where an action, mentioned in the inscription, was fought.'

Sacred to the memory of Richard Tyrrel, esq. who was descended from an ancient family in Ireland, and died rear admiral of the white, on the 26th day of June, 1766, in the 50th year of his age. Devoted from his youth to the naval service of his country, and being formed under the discipline, and animated by the example, of his renowned uncle sir Peter Warren, he distinguished himself as an able and experienced officer in many gallant actions; particularly on the 3d of November, 1758, when commanding the Buckingham, of 66 guns, and four hundred and seventy-two men, he attacked and defeated three French ships of war, one of which was the Florissant, of 74 guns, and 700 men; but the Buckingham being too much disabled to take possession of her after she had struck, the enemy, under cover of the night, escaped. In this action he received several wounds, and lost three fingers of his right hand. Dying on his return to England from the Leeward Islands, where he had for three years commanded a squadron of his Majesty's ships, his body, according to his own desire, was committed to the sea with proper honours and ceremonies.

The next arch is filled with a circular pedestal and bust, by Rysbrack, to the memory of John Friend, M. D. He died July 26, 1728.

Near this, in an oval frame, is a half-length marble portrait of William Congreve, esq. placed on a pedestal of fine Egyptian marble, and enriched with dramatic emblematical figures. He died January 19, 1728.

In the south-west corner is a fine monument of the right hon. James Craggs, secretary of war in 1717, and secretary of state in the year following. The statue is as large as life, and leans on an urn, bearing in gilt letters the inscription. His epitaph, by Pope, is on the base of the monument.

It would be useless to particularize the demolition of every arch and carvings under the windows: all the windows are partly filled by stone-work, exclusive of the monuments in them. The great pillars for the towers are formed by sixteen small ones; and the arches across the roof of the nave from these are extremely strong and massy. Under the last window of the south aisle is a door; over it a gallery of oak, pannelled, with small arches, and a range of quatrefoils; behind it a strong flat arch, in which is a door. At the west ends, under the towers of both aisles, are lancet-shaped windows; in the point of each arch blank trefoils; the lower part of that to the north is filled by a poorly executed figure in stained glass, of a bearded old man, in a crimson vest, and blue and yellow mantle: the colours, both of the drapery and ill-shaped canopy, are wonderfully clear and brilliant. Under him is a portcullis, and a double triangle: this is generally said to represent Edward the Confessor. In the south window is a king, completely armed, of the house of Lancaster, as appears by the red rose. Under him are the arms of Edward the Confessor. This is not by the same artist who stained the other, if we may decide from the colours; besides, the latter is a more finished performance, though rude. This window was probably made about the time when that part of the nave was completed, which has key-stones of the Lancastrian rose, that is, between the years 1399 and 1461. If Islip had put them up, we should have had the red and white roses. After all, the king may be intended for Henry IV., V., or VI. The above figures are generally well imagined, and the colours of the drapery very clear. On the right side of the door is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with boys of bronze hanging a medallion on a pyramid, by Cheere, to the memory of John Conduit, master of the Mint. A stone arch has been turned over the west door, on which is erected a monument, voted by the parliament to the memory of the right hon. William Pitt, who died on the 23rd of January, 1806. This illustrious statesman is represented as he appeared in the British senate, habited in the robes of the chancellor of the exchequer. To the right of the base of this statue, History, in a reclined attitude, is recording the chief acts of his administration, whilst Anarchy, on the left, lies subdued and chained at his feet. The statues composing this group are of the proportions of nine feet in height, executed by Richard Westmacott, R. A.

On the left side of the door is a very good reclining figure with a boy weeping by an urn; but absurd, from the Roman costume: it has the usual accompaniments of a sarcophagus and pyramid on the pedestal, thus inscribed:

'Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under sir George Rooke, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war, by his great diligence and judgment he joined the English fleet, and gave the admiral that intelligence, which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the aforementioned galleons and men of war were either taken or destroyed. After the success of the action, the admiral sent him with an account of it to the queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him. Some years after he was made a rear-admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her majesty, and from her royal consort, prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. He died August 16, 1732, aged 66.

The screen which formed thc enclosure under the south tower has been removed for a magnificent monument, whose base and pyramid are of rich Sicilian jasper, thirty-six feet high, designed and executed by Taylor, and erected by order of king George the Second, on the unanimous vote of the House of Commons. On it is a double arched rock of white marble, with laurel and plants growing in the interstices, cannon, anchors, and flags at the sides. In the rock are two cavities: in the one a Latin epitaph is inscribed; in the other, is a view of the sea-fight off Toulon, in bas-relief, representing a fleet engaged, remarkably well done, both in the fore-shortening the vessels, and the construction of their rigging. On the fore-ground the Marlborough is seen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarre's ship, the Real, of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures, the one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame; who having presented to Britannia a medallion of the hero, supports it while exhibited to public view: the medallion is accompanied with a globe and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty-spreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's shield of arms, together with a laurel-tree, both of which issue from the natural barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event.* The marble is so strangely corroded, that little more of the inscription can be read than the name of James Cornwall, who commanding the Marlborough, a ninety gun ship, lost his life in an engagement with the Spanish admiral's ship off Toulon, February 11, 1744, in the memorable fight under Matthews and Lestock.

Under the north tower is the belfry, the ancient door of which remains, the rest of the screen is hidden by a circular pedestal, and behind it an Ionic tablet and pediment: Minerva is represented in the act of removing a curtain from a medallion, with books, square, and compass, at her feet; a boy holds the plan of a fortification, to the memory of William Horveck, esq.

Near the same is a tablet, with sarcophagus and flag:—

'Sacred to the memory of the hon. George Augustus Frederick Lake, late lieutenant-colonel in his majesty's 29th regiment of foot, who fell at the head of his grenadiers in driving the enemy from the heights of Rolera in Portugal, on the 17th of Aug. 1808.

This stone is erected to his memory by the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates of the corps, as a testimony of their high regard and esteem.'

In the centre of the belfry is a handsome monument to the memory of captain Montague. He is represented as large as life, standing with his right hand resting on his sword, and his left on his hip; behind him is a figure of Victory, with a wreath and branch of laurel. On the pedestal on which he stands is a fine bas-relief of the action in which he fell, and beneath is the following inscription :—

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* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxv. pp. 86, 90.

Erected at the public expense to the memory of James Montagu, who was killed on board the Montagu, which he gallantly commanded in the memorable victory over the French fleet off Brest, on the first of June, 1794, in the 42nd year of his age, and 28th of his service.

On each side is a noble couching lion.

Near Horveck's monument is a marble tablet representing a shield with military trophies to the memory of Charles Banks Stanhope, second son of the earl of Stanhope, who was killed at the battle of Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809.

Nearly adjoining is a monument with naval trophies inscribed as follows :—

Sacred to the memory of rear-admiral sir George Hope, K: C. B. Erected by several captains of the royal navy who served under him as midshipmen.

The architecture of the sides over the pillars is exactly the same with those of the north transept before described: many of the key-stones are adorned with rich foliage, iron keys, a Catharine wheel, and some other devices. Several of the pillars in the choir, to the third in the nave, are filleted with brass; the remainder with stone. The gate of the choir is a flat arch, with an obtuse foliaged one over it, and pinnacles on the side pillars: the spaces on the right and left are filled by the monuments of Newton and earl Stanhope; the former is on the left, and represents him leaning and reposing at full length, with four books under his arm, in an antique robe. Upon a sarcophagus near him are two-winged boys, with labels, who appear to be speaking. Half buried in a dark pyramid behind hangs a celestial globe, on which is a golden line, with 'Dec. 20, 1680.' On the globe is a figure of Astronomy leaning on a book; and the tablet of the sarcophagus contains a bas-relief of infants making philosophical experiments: it is the joint production of Kent and Rysbrack, and, perhaps does but little credit to their talents.

On the pedestal is inscribed :—

H. S. E. Isaacus Newton, eques auratus, qui animi vi prope divina, planetarum motus, figuras, cometarum semitas, Oceanique æstus, sua Mathesi facem præferente, primus demonstravit; radicorum lucis dissimilitudines, colorumque inde nascentium proprietates, quas nemo antea vel suspicatus erat, pervestigavit. Naturæ, Antiquitatis, S. Scriptuaræ, sedulus, sagax, fidus interpres, Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophia asseruit, Evangelii simplicitatem moribus expressit. Sibi gratulentur mortales, tale tantumque extitisse HUMANI GENERIS DECUS. Nat. 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726.

Directly before the tomb, on a blue stone, is

Hic depositum est quod mortale suit Isaici Newtoni.

On the right side of the gate is a large monument, on the sarcophagus of which reclines a Roman general under a most diminutive canopy, hardly high enough indeed to admit the winged boy, who stands near it bearing a shield: the goddess Minerva has alighted upon the little cupola of it, and there maintains an uneasy seat, assigned her by Kent and Rysbrack. The pedestal is very handsome: on it are four medallions, the first inscribed, 'Pugna equestris, Hispanis ad almenarem vict. Julii 16, 1710.' The battle is well grouped. On the second is queen Anne: the third represents a figure on a shell upon the sea, a palm branch in her right hand, and the British flag in her left: 'Sardini et Belearis minor captæ 1708:' the fourth has the queen seated under a canopy, an angel laying flags at her feet; the earl of Stanhope points to them. On the base:

'Hocci monumentum. amoris conjugalis extremum pignus, virique publica funeris pompa condecorati, parennem effigum adornaria moriens curavit uxor domina Lucia, tanto marito et amore et vertutibus conjunctissima.'

On a smaller pedestal of the basement is,

'Hic quoque memorandus est Georgus Stanhope, Jacobi comitis Stanhope felius secundus, qui tribunatu vicarie (quem animos tenuerat circiter quinque) abdicato anno 1747-8. Privatus obiit March 24, 1754. Annum agens 37, patria forsan desiderandus, amicis certe desiderattissimus, anno 1743. Coram rege strenuus apud Dettingen, anno 1745-6. Cladis depulsor apud Falkirk, anno 1746. Victoriæ particeps apud Culloden, anno 1747. Honeste vulneratus apud Lafelot. Tocrens faciendum curavit frater P. C. S.'

On another pedestal:

'To the memory of Philip (second) earl of Stanhope. conspicuous for universal benevolence, unshaken public integrity, and private worth: deep were his researches in philosophy, and extensive his ideas for his country's good: he was ever a determined supporter of the trial by jury, of the freedom of elections, of a numerous and well-regulated militia, and of the liberty of the press; on the 7th day of March, 1786, (and in the 72d year of his age) he terminated an honourable life, spent in the exercise of virtue. in the improvement of science, and the pursuit of truth: in respectful remembrance of him the above lines are inscribed by his affectionate son, Charles earl of Stanhope.

The North Aisle.

Against the west end of the belfry stands the tomb of sir Godfrey Kneller; it consists of a good bust under a canopy, with boys on each side, one holding a medallion, inscribed:

'M. S. Godefredi Kneller, eqvitis Rom. Imp. et Angliæ baronnetti, pictori regibvus Carolo II. Jacobi II. Gulielmo III. Annæ Reginæ, Georgio I. qvi obit 26 Oct. an. MDCCXXIII, œtat LXXVII.

Kneller by heav'n, and not a master, taught,
Whose art was nature, and who pictures thought,
When now two ages he had snatch'd from fate,
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great;
Rests crown'd with princes' honours, poet's lays,
Due to his merit and brave thirst of praise.
Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvye
Her works; and dying, fears herself may die. A. POPE.

On the north wall is a large dark tablet, with a white frame or border, surmounted by a vase, to Penelope, wife of Randolph Egerton, esq. died 1670. The next is a monument by Tyler.

> 'Erected by the East-India Company to the memory of major general Stringer Lawrence, in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from the year 1746 to the year 1766.'

The above is on a pedestal of rich black marble; on it are the flags of France and the Indies, and above is a fine bas relief of the fortress of Trichinopoly. Britannia seated on a bale covered with matting, remarkably well done, points to a bust of the deceased on another pedestal, behind which are colours. On it 'born March 6, 1697: died January 10, 1775.' A very pleasing statue of Fame on the other side holds a shield, inscribed,

> 'For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic.'

A tablet in the window is to James Egerton, who died in 1687, aged 10.

Adjoining is a most miserable statue, on a sarcophagus of beauful marble.

> 'Here lyes the right hon. Ann countess Dowager of Clanrickard, eldest daughter of John Smith, esq. who is interred near this place. She married, first Hugh Parker, esq. eldest son of sir Henry Parker, of Hennington, in the county of Warwick, baronet, by whom she had the present sir Henry John Parker, bart. three other sons, and three daughters, by her second husband, Michael earl of Clanrickard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the ancient and noble family of the Burkes, she had Smith, now earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, lady Ann, and lady Mary. She died Jan. 1, 1732, in the 49th year of her age.'

The next is a handsome female statue, representing Philosophy, sitting, and looking upwards: in her left hand she holds a shield, whereon is the doctor's head in bas-relief supported on her knee; and her right arm rests upon two books lying on a pillar, with a sceptre in that hand. The ground is ornamented with various plants and fossils, in the front of which is this inscription:

> 'M. S. Johannis Woodward, medici celeberrimi, philosophi nobilissimi, cujus ingenium et doctrinam scripta per terrarum fere orbem pervulgata, liberalitatem vero et patriæ caritatem Academia Cantabrigiensis, munificentia ejus aucta, opibus ornata, in perpetuum declarabit. Natus kal. Maii, A. D. 1665; obiit 7 kal. Maii, 1728. Richardus King, tribunus militum, fahrumque præfectus, amico optimo de simerito. D. S. P.'

Above the three last monuments is a fine piece of sculpture by 'Bacon, 1804.' It represents Britannia reclining and clasping a vase, on which is a medallion of two heads. On the other side is a figure of Fame pointing to an inscription

> Sacred to J. Harvey and J. Hutt, captains of the Brunswick and the Queen, who fell gloriously in the memorable victory obtained off Brest, on the 1st of June, 1794.

This monument was erected at the public expense, as an honourable testimony of their meritorious services.

An highly ornamented sarcophagus, by Hayward, inscribed,

> 'To the memory of William Levinz, esq. grandson of sir Creswell Levinz, knight, who was attorney-general in the reign of king Charles II., and afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, from which station he was displaced in

the reign of king James II. for opposing the dispensing power, and was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. William Levinz, esq. the son of sir Cresswell, represented the county of Nottingham in parliament, as did his son William Levinz, esq. till the year 1747, when he was appointed a commissioner of his majesty's customs: and in the year 1763 receiver-general of the said revenue, in which office he died upon the 17th of August, 1765, aged 52 years.'

Near this, is a small tablet in memory of Thomas Banks, esq. R. A. sculptor. He died February 21, 1805, aged 70, and was buried at Paddington.

A neat tablet to John Twysden, a midshipman on board sir Cloudesley Shovell's ship, when she was shipwrecked in the year 1707, aged 24.

Another to Josiah Twysden, who was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Agremont, near Lisle, in the year 1708, aged 23 years.

A third to Heneage Twysden, who was killed in an action under the duke of Argyll, at Blaregnies, in Hainault, 1709, aged 29. He was the duke's aid-de-camp.

These three gallant and unfortunate youths were sons of sir William and lady Frances Twysden; a rare instance of casualties in one family in so short a period.

An oval tablet on a curtain, with military trophies, contains an inscription to colonel James Bringfield, aid-de-camp of the duke of Marlborough, &c. He lost his life when in the act of remounting, by a cannon-ball striking his head, at the battle of Ramillies, May 12, 1706, aged 50, and was buried at Bavechem, in Brabant. Clemence, his widow, erected this tablet the same year.

An assemblage of fire-arms, axes, swords, and banners, in marble, with a shield on them, was erected to brigadier-general Robert Killegrew, killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain, April 14, 1707, aged 47, and of his military life the 24th year. This was sculptured by Bird.

Mrs. Mary Beaufoy, who died July 12, 1705, is represented kneeling on another tomb, with cherubs about to crown her, and others weeping. She was daughter and heiress of sir Henry Beaufoy and the hon. Charlotte Lane; who, when the monument was erected was a widow: she informs us, that 'young and old without distinction leave this world.' 'This monument was made by Mr. Grinlin Gibbons.' About 10 feet before is a small white marble slab inscribed 'O rare Ben Jonson.'

In the window above is the simple, affecting, and exquisite monument by Bacon,

'To the memory of Mrs. Anne Whytell, who died the 17th August, 1788.'

Two statues, full of beauty, and highly expressive of innocence and peace, lean gently against a pedestal, on which is an urn. Another stands in the same window by Banks. A statue, tall and well executed, of a female resting her right hand on a lion, and holding a medallion in her left, which is supported by a circular pedestal, is the only figure in the design. A pedestal at the back contains a pyramid, on which are the arms of Loten Hœuff Seltus, Deutz Aerson, Van Jucken, Starick Van Linschoten, and others. It is a monument to the memory of governor Loten, with a long inscription; the lower part being a portion of the 15th Psalm. He died Feb. 25, 1789.

Above is a neat marble slab, with the stern of a ship and naval trophies, to the memory of Captain John Stewart, who died Oct. 25, 1811, aged 36.

A monument of three spiral Corinthian pillars on a pedestal festooned, with an urn on the centre pillar, and two oval tablets in the intercolumniations: that to the left is inscribed to Thomas Mansell, who died 1684, aged 38 years; and the other to William Morgan, 1683, aged 19.

In the centre of the next compartment is a pedestal, with a curtain for the inscription to Robert and Richard, sons of lord viscount Cholmondeley: the first died in 1678, aged 14; and Richard 1680. Adjoining a pedestal and bust, among books and medical emblems, by Scheemakers, is a monument to the memory of Dr. Richard Mead, with the following inscription:—

'M. S. V. A. Richardi Mead, archiatri, antiquâ apud Buckingenses familiâ nati; qui famam haud vulgarem medicinam faciendo in primâ juventute adeptus tantâ nominis celebritate postea inclaruit, ut medicorum hujus sæculi princeps haberetur. In ægris curandis lenis erat ac misericors, et ad pauperes gratuito juvandos semper paratus. Inter assiduas autem artis salutaris occupationes operibus non paucis docte et eleganter conscriptis quæ ingenio perspicaci et usu diuturno notaverat in generis humani commodum vulgavit. Literarum quoque et literatorum patronus singularis, bibliothecam lectissimam optimis et rarissimus libris veterumque artium monumentis refertam comparavit, ubi eruditorum colloquiis labores levabat diurnos. Animo itaque excelso præditus, et moribus humanis orbisque literati laudibus undique cumulatus, magno splendere et dignitate vitâ peractâ, annorum tandem ac famæ satur, placide obiit 14 kalendas Martias, A. D. 1754, ætatis suæ 81. Artium humaniorum damno haud facile reparabili, quibus ipse tantum fuerat decus et præsidium. Bis matrimonio junctus ex priori decem suscepit liberos, quorum tres tantum superstites sibi reliquit; duas filias viris archiatrorum honore ornatis nuptas, et unum sui ipsius nominis filium, qui pietatis causa patri optime de se merito monumentum hoc poni curavit.'

On the western side is a plain slab to the memory of Edward Mansell, who died June 20, 1681, aged 15. Above in the window, is a handsome sarcophagus, with a full-length recumbent figure of the lamented Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham, on the 11th of May, 1812. Patriotism, Integrity, and Justice, personified by three female figures, are represented mournfully contemplating the lifeless figure: above this group is a basso-relievo of the assassination, in which the members of the British parliament are absurdly attired in Roman dresses. This monument is by Westmacott, and no inscription has yet been placed on it.

On each side of this monument are tablets, with drapery, scrolls,

&c. to the memory of E. Herbert, esq. who died Sept. 18, 1715, and to Gilbert Thornburgh.

In the next compartment is a rostral column on a sarcophagus, with military trophies round the base, erected to the memory of John Baker, esq. vice admiral of the white, who died at Port Mahon, the 10th of November, 1716, aged 56.

An adjoining sarcophagus, supporting a pyramid with a medallion on it, an anchor, and cannon, and naval instruments, is for Henry Priestman, esq. who was commander of a squadron of ships in the time of Charles II.; a commissioner of the navy, and for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain in the reign of William III. He died August 20, 1712, aged 65

Above is a handsome monument by Flaxman, representing a female in agony reclining on a bier, on which is a medallion of the deceased,

'To the memory of the most affectionate of brothers, George Lindsay Johnstone, esq. This monument is erected by his afflicted sister. His remains are interred in the south cloister.'

The monument of Philip Carteret, second son of lord George Carteret, who died at Westminster school, 1710, aged 19, has a very good figure of Time inscribing some affecting and classical Latin lines in his praise, upon a label in his left hand: above him a bust of the deceased.

Another to Edward Carteret, son of sir Edward Carteret, 1677, aged seven years; and a tablet to Thomas Levingston of Peebles, lieutenant-general, &c. who died January 14, 1710, aged 60, occupy the compartment.

Above is a neat marble tablet, surmounted by a vase, to J. Stewart Denham, bart. who died Nov. 26, 1780, aged 67.

Entering the gates of the north aisle is a tablet to Robert lord Constable, viscount Dunbar, who died November 23, 1714, aged 64; and his second wife, the countess of Westmoreland, who died Jan. 26, aged 91.

Dr. Peter Heylin's tablet was broken and decayed, but has been repaired and removed a little eastward to make room for Dr. Agar's: he was sub-dean and prebendary of this church, and died May 8, 1662, aged 63.

In the centre arch, under the first window, is the last monument that has been erected in this abbey; it is one of exquisite workmanship, by J. Bacon, junior, whose skill and taste derogate nothing from those of his most excellent father. This monument, which is dated 1815, is to the memory of Charles Agar, earl of Normanton, and archbishop of Dublin. His lordship is represented at full length, as also three of his inferior clergy, standing on his left. He holds a book in his left hand inscribed 'Let us not be weary in well doing.' On his right hand are a poor woman, but withal somewhat too richly attired, and two children, the one seated, and the other in her arms. A defect in the marble hurts the head of the first of these. A little lower is a kneeling figure of a decrepid old man, leaning on a crutch. An angel holds a mitre over the archbishop's head. Underneath the right arm of the archbishop, and in the back ground, is a circular tablet, on which is represented the cathedral church of Cashel, which he erected principally at his own expense.

Sacred to the memory of Charles Agar, D. D. earl of Normanton, and archbishop of Dublin. He was educated at Westminster school, and was a student at Christ Church, Oxford: in 1768, he was consecrated bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland; and translated from thence to the archbishopric of Cashel in 1779: in 1795, he was created baron Somerton, of Somerton, in the county of Kilkenny; and viscount Somerton in 1800: in the following year he became archbishop of Dublin; and, in 1806, was created earl of Normanton, He departed this life on the 14th of July, 1809, aged 72 years: and rests near this spot, in the same grave with his uncle the right honourable Welbore Ellis, baron Mendip. In the course of his episcopal labours, no less than seventeen churches and twenty-two glebe houses for the residence of his clergy, were built under his direction and assistance; and he erected principally, at his own expense, the cathedral church of Cashel. As a statesman and a prelate, he was an able and zealous supporter of the religion which he professed and taught, and of the country at whose councils he assisted. His care for the welfare of the church is testified by the numerous acts of parliament which he framed for its permanent regulation and support. The perfect state in which his dioceses were left, and the veneration impressed by his talents and virtues on the hearts of those over whom he presided, are far nobler monuments than any which can be erected to his memory.

Another is to Charles Williams, of Caerleon, esq. He died 29th August, 1720, aged 87.

The next is a handsome monument, with two busts on a medallion, a sleeping and weeping boy, and a sepulchral lamp, by Cheere.

Near this monument, in one grave, in the middle isle, are deposited the remains of sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, baronet; and dame Anne, his wife. He departed this life February 26, 1728, in the 55th year of his age; and she May 10, 1741, aged 55 years.'

Another to captain Richard Le Neve, who was commander of the Edgar, and killed at the age of 27, in an engagement with the Dutch, August 11, 1763. Farther east is a very handsome pedestal, with a good bust, and trophies.

'Sacred to the memory of Temple West, esq. who dedicating himself from his earliest youth to the naval service of his country, rose with merit and reputation to the rank of vice-admiral of the white; sagacious, active, industrious; he was a skilful seaman, cool, intrepid, and resolute; he approved himself a gallant officer in the signal victory obtained over the French, May the 3d, 1747; he was captain of the ship which carried sir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory, in the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein, as rear-admiral, he commanded the second division; his distinguished courage, and animating example, were admired by the whole British squadron, confessed by that of France, and, amid the national discontent which followed, rewarded, as they deserved, by the warmest applause of his country, and the just approbation of his sovereign. On the 17th of November following, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty: he adorned this station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit, and a candour which disposed him to reward that of others. With these public talents, he possessed the milder graces of domestic life; to the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a Christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his fame and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple West, A. D. 1761.

Above is a sarcophagus ornamented with Greek tiles, &c. and on the front is an alto-relievo of a gentleman seated, apparently discoursing with an Indian, to the memory of sir George Leonard Staunton, bart. who died Jan. 14, 1801.

The next is a pedestal, with a bust, and a representation of an organ on the base.

The angles of the arches have been cut to admit the mouths of two sepulchral lamps with gilt flames.

To the memory of William Croft, Mus. Doc. died 14th Aug. 1727.

Dr. John Blow's tablet which adjoins, informs us he was organist, composer, and master of the children of the chapel royal for 35 years; and organist of the abbey 15. He was the pupil of Gibbons, and the master of Purcell; and died the first of October 1708, aged sixty. Under the tablet is a music book open; being 'A canon of four parts in one, by Dr. John Blow.'

Underneath is a plain slab to Charles Burney, Mus. D. F.R.S. born April 7, 1726, died April 12, 1814.

The last on the wall is a monument, by Cheere, of porphyry and white marble, beautifully inlaid with shells, tied by strings of beads, and a large shell for the inscription; under it is a bas-relief of an engagement at sea, above it a weeping child, and another withdrawing a curtain, shewing a bust on a medallion,

Sacred to the memory of Philip de Sausmarez, esq. one of the few whose lives ought rather to be measured by their actions than days, from 16 to 37 years of age, he served in the navy, and was often surrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalleled, always approving himself an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a lieutenant on board his majesty's ship the Centurion, under the auspicious conduct of commodore Anson, in his expedition to the South Sea. He was commanding officer of the said ship when she was driven from her moorings at the Isle of Tinian, in the year 1746, being captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ship, he, then alone, attacked and took the Mars, a French ship of 64 guns, in the first engagement of the following year, when admiral Anson defeated and took a squadron of French men of war, and Indiamen, he had an honourable share, and in the second under admiral Hawke, when the enemy, after a long and obstinate resistance were again defeated, in pursuing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously but unfortunately fell. He was the son of Matthew de Sausmarez, of the island of Guernsey, esq. by Ann Durell, of the island of Jersey, his wife. He was born November 17, 1710, killed October 14, 1747, buried in the old church, Plymouth, with all the honours due to his distinguished merit; and this monument is erected out of gratitude and affection, by his brothers and sisters.

On the east side of the door leading into the choir, is the monument to the memory of the eminent statesman Charles James Fox. He is represented in a recumbent posture falling into the arms of Liberty; at his feet is Peace lamenting the loss of one whose voice had so often been raised in her behalf, and an African negro testifying his gratitude for the patriotic efforts of Mr. Fox to abolish the slave trade. This monument is by Westmacott, and has no inscription ; this and Mr. Percival's monument were set up in 1823.

Against the choir is the tomb of sir Thomas Heskett, who died in the year 1605’; his broken effigies of stone in close garments and ruff lies, under a slightly marked Corinthian canopy, with two columns of the same order, on a handsome pedestal; the tomb has been richly painted and gilt, but is considerably injured. A clumsy urn on a pedestal near it is to the memory of dame Mary James, who died anno 1677.

In the next intercolumniation westerly is a very good monument to H. Chamberlain, by Scheemakers and Delvaux: his statue reclines on a sarcophagus under an arched pediment; the mourning females on the sides do credit to the artists. One holds a serpent, the other a shield, having a lion and eagle.

On the next pillar is a neat marble tablet to Dr. Samuel Arnold, who died Oct. 22, 1802, aged 62. On the other side a scroll tablet.

> Here lyes Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded. Obiit 21 die Novembris, anno ætatis suæ 37, anno domini 1695.’

In the next intercolumniation is a most beautiful pyramidal monument by J. Bacon, junior, a female weeping on a pedestal. It is to the memory of captain George Bryan, who was killed in July, 1809, at the battle of Talavera.

A very indifferent performance, further west, was erected to Almericus Courcy, lord Courcy and baron Kinsale of Ireland, who died Feb. 9, 1719, aged 57. His effigy in Roman armour is reclining on a sarcophagus supported by two boys. On a cushion is a coronet. Next to this is a pyramidal tablet, with a small neat medallion, to the memory of Dr. John Plenderleath, physician in the army under the duke of Wellington. He died at Coimbra, June 18, 1811. This is likewise by the younger Bacon, and does him great credit. On a pillar the tablet of sir Thomas Duppa, 1694, aged 75, and the last next the nave is a most wretched broken tomb to dame Elizabeth Carteret, who died 1715, aged 34.

The communication through the piers ceases at the nave. Four shields of the contributors to the building of this glorious church remain tolerably perfect; two are much decayed, but the inscriptions are not legible; they are hung by sculptured straps, over heads which project from the wall. The key-stones of the roof are the head of a man surrounded by apes, a satyr drawing a bow, and two others of foliage. Eight of the arches remain, though battered. The ninth is nearly gone.

In the north tower is a circular staircase, leading perpendicularly to a level with the roof of the church; after which it ascends on the opposite side to the leads of the tower; whence a most expanded and beautiful prospect is seen on three sides, the south tower hiding the fourth.

The bells are six in number.

On the oldest is this inscription,

IHV DI NOS ✝ CRISTE.

On the great bell,

'Remember John Whitmell, Isabel his wife, and William Rus, who first gave this bell, 1430.' 'New cast in July 1599, and in April 1738, by Richard Phelps and T. Lester.'

Two others have on them,

'Patrem audate, donantibus cultum. Gabriell Goodman Decanus, 1598.'

Another,

'T. Lester made me, 1743.'

And the sixth,

'Thomas Lester, of London, made me,
And with the rest I will agree.' 1743.

The font is in the consistory court; it is an octagon, with pannels, quaterfoils, and shields, on a shaft.

The Cloisters.

The door has a pointed arch, and over it four circles; two filled with crosses, and the others with leaves, round like a wheel; without, a flatter arch, from two pillars; the key-stones are roses, scrolls, faces, a figure with uplifted hands, a terrific mask with acanthus leaves in the mouth, and foliage. Monks projecting from the wall, support the ribs of the last arch at the south end. In it are two circles with crosses, and two pannels. The side is nine pillars in length, and has a seat, or basement, which is continued across the cloisters. The outward arches have three clustered columns in each, and above them five broken apertures; many of those intersections becoming dangerous and decayed, have been entirely removed. In the first is one to Edward Wortley Montagu. It is impossible to describe all the tablets, &c.

'Here lies the body of George Vertue, late engraver, and F. S. A. who was born in London, an. 1684, and departed this life July 24, 1756.

'With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the graphic art,
His fame shall each succeeding artist own,
Longer by far than monuments of stone.'

Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, says, he was buried probably near an old monk of this abbey, of his own family, whom Willis discovered to have been buried there in 1509. The engraver was a catholic. Margaret Vertue, his faithful wife, who survived him near twenty years, lies buried in the same grave. She died March 17, 1776, aged 76. The wall of this first arch has been painted with orange-coloured sprigs, on a dark ground, but both are nearly lost. In the next is a large monument, composed of a pedestal, sarcophagus, Corinthian pilasters, and a pediment, erected to Charles Godolphin, esq. brother to Sidney, earl of Godolphin. He died July 10, 1720, aged 60. His lady July 29, 1726, aged 63. He was a commissioner of the customs.

Further south, a tablet to Arthur O'Keefe, descended from the kings of Ireland. He died the 26th of September, 1756, and Isabella his wife the 26th of September, 1762. Jeremiah Lewis, gent. 1761, aged 61. Below it, a very handsome white marble tablet with a canon, ' by two-fold augmentation,' in score:—

Near this place are deposited the remains of Benjamin Cooke, Doctor of Music, in the university of Oxford and Cambridge; and organist, and master of the choristers of this collegiate church for above thirty years. He departed this life on the 14th day of Sept. 1793, in the 59th year of his age.

In the next arch are a bust and bas-relief described in the following lines:—

The genius of engraving handing down to posterity the works of painting, sculpture, and architecture, whilst Fame is distributing them over the four quarters of the globe, was erected and inscribed to William Woollett, born August 29th, 1735, died May 22d, 1785.

In the adjoining arch, an exceedingly pleasing pyramid tablet, with the genius of the healing art mourning, near a medallion, formed by a serpent and oak branch above, and two torches below, containing a bust. This is to Dr. Richard Jebb. On the right is a small but uncommonly neat tablet, with an angel kissing the cross. It is to Frances Louisa Parnelle, who died Sept. 1812. On the left is a plain tablet and miserable profile bust of the celebrated Dr. Buchan, author of the ' Domestic Medicine.' Another is

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Saunders Depuis, Doc. Oxon. organist and composer to his majesty; who departed this life July 17, 1796, aged sixty-six years. He was a man, as much esteemed for every moral and social view as he was eminently distinguished in his profession.

The next arch is nearly bricked up, but has an iron casement, with quatrefoil tracery above.

The south side, whose west end has a pointed entrance. On the wall, close above it, are fragments of black letter inscriptions, on serpentine labels, too distant and decayed to be legible. In the first key-stone, once a shield, is an ancient iron pulley for a lamp. The first arch contains a door with double pillars to the sides, the mouldings terminating in a pinnacle. This leads to the carpenters' lumber-yard; far different was its former use. Over it, without the cloisters, is a range of brackets that supported the roof of the refectory, and below them many pointed windows that lighted the hall. There are one or two statues in these windows, which are now filled up. Through this door the monks passed to their meals; those are the only ones that remain to shew us the situation and length of the dining-hall, which was that of the cloister.

Returning to the cloisters, in the arch on the right, are four lancet-shaped niches, said to have been used as a lavatory. Among numerous tablets is one with a bust of Edward Tufnel, the architect. The last, or open, arch has one or two tablets illegible.

The east side. In the first division is a pedestal, sarcophagus, and reclining reading statue, erected to Daniel Pultney. Near it is a memorial to James Broughton, 1710. A very strong and handsome iron gate crosses the cloisters on this spot. In the second arch is a strong prison-like door, and over it a tablet to lieutenant general Henry Withers, not legible. Another to lieutenant colonel Richmond Webb, who died the 27th of May, 1785, aged 70. Sarah, his widow, the 8th of June, 1789, aged 66. In the next division a strong pointed arch; and near it a tablet to Michael Robert Van Millingen, 1773, aged 13. In a recess where was a door, a tablet for John Savage, S. T. P.

The ancient chapter-house has, or rather had, the arch over its entrance most magnificently adorned with carving, gilding, and painting. On each side are three pillars, between them foliage. One range of the mouldings contain circular scrolls which have been gilt, and the depths coloured black, another scarlet. A third space is divided into small niches by waved scrolls; within them are twenty imperfect statues. Here are the Blessed Virgin and infant Jesus, and king David, much broken. Fragments of the paint and gilding adhere on various parts of them, enough to shew their former splendour; the centre is divided into two arches; one containing a door and window, and the other a window latticed and glazed. The mouldings of those are scrolls, and are supported by a head; a plane between them has been painted with white foliage on a red ground, and the outside ones in compartments of golden flowers. Between the arches is a broken carved bracket without a statue. On each side are two others, the right sustains a headless, and almost wingless angel, whose right arm has been elevated; the left is nearly destroyed, but its outline is like the other; they appear to have been exceedingly correct figures. Directly before this door-way the vaulted roof of the cloisters has a greater number of ribs than the rest, and some of the key-stones are rich in carving and gilding, but beyond they are fewer than before. On the spot where the centre statue stood over the door, a tablet has been erected to Elizabeth Moore, who died in 1720, aged thirty-five. She was wife to Thomas Moore, librarian to the church. The outward wall opposite contains three pillars within its arch, which is filled with thirteen pierced quatrefoils, almost destroyed by the weather. Others of those arches have three trefoils, and four ovals. The remainder of the divisions on the east wall are alike, and have three arches within each, with a string of gold, once about three inches broad, extending horizontally about three yards from the pavement. The wall was painted of a dark faded colour, on which are numbers of white trefoils. The tablets placed on it are, to lieutenant general George Walsh, esq. colonel of the 49th regiment of foot; died October 23, 1761, aged 73. Mrs. Addison, who died the 30th of September, 1715. Opposite, over a door, one for lieutenant general the honourable William Barrell, governor of Pendennis Castle, and colonel of the king's own regiment of foot.

The north side. A very strong arch crosses the east end. The mouldings over the arch of the great door leading to the south aisle are numerous, and richly carved. All the key-stones of the roof are scrolls. Quaterfoils have embellished the outward arches, but they are now reduced to imperfect circles by the weather. Nine pointed windows filled up, may be seen from this side over the roof of the south cloister, which belonged to the refectory before noticed. The first four divisions on the side of the church are like those mentioned on the east side, except in the painting and gilding.

In the south walk all the abbots of this church, from Vitalis to Humez inclusive, except Arundel were interred. But there are now only four gravestones which record their names. The first represents an abbot arrayed *in pontificalibus* with a pastoral staff, above is inscribed GISLEBERTUS CRISPINUS ABBAS, 1114, adjoining is another figure with a mitre, and above LAURENTIUS ABBAS. An immense slab of dark blue marble, known as Long Meg of Westminster, is inscribed GERVASIUS DE BLOIS, ABBAS, 1160, another stone is inscribed VITALIS ABBAS 1082.

Having surveyed the whole of this venerable structure, with as much care and circumspection as possible, few, if any, monuments of interest have escaped observation; nor have I failed to call in the assistance of such authors as have gone before me, in this pleasing, but laborious task.

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CHAPTER III.

History and Topography of St. Margaret's Parish.

This and the adjoining one of St. John's forms the ancient city of Westminster, and originally formed but one parish, St Margaret's. The dismemberment took place in 1728. The bounds of this parish are as follows: commencing at Whitehall stairs it takes a western course on the north side of the Banquetting-honse, through the carriage entrance of the Horse Guards, across the park to near Cumberland gate, thence on the west side of Stafford-place, by Elliot's brewery, along the common sewer behind Bedford-place, Trelleck-terrace, and Pembroke-place, Vauxhall-bridge-road; to near the turnpike, where it turns to the north-east behind the Military Hospital, and Rochester-row, to the east side of the Green Coat school, down Artillery-place and Old Pye-street, up New Pye-street along Orchard street, and part of Great Smith-street, to the south side of Dean's Yard, along College-street, up Abingdon-street, and then finally, on the east side of the same street, to Parliament stairs.

In this parish is one church:

St. Margaret's.

This edifice, which is situated on the north side of the abbey church, near Henry the Seventh's chapel, was founded by Edward the confessor in the year 1064, for the convenience of the monks, attached to the conventual church, and was dedicated to St. Margaret the virgin, and martyr of Antioch. Being in a ruinous state it was rebuilt, in the reign of king Edward I. by the merchants and other parishioners, the chancel excepted, which was built at the expence of the abbot of Westminister, about the year 1307.

In the year 1735, this church was not only repaired, but the tower cased, and mostly rebuilt, at a charge of three thousand five hundred pounds, granted by Parliament, in consideration of its being looked upon as a national foundation, for the use of the House of Commons. It had before been repeatedly repaired, particularly in the years 1641, 1651, and 1682, when the north gallery was rebuilt at the sole charge of sir John Cutler, knight and baronet, for the benefit of the poor.

In 1758, it was repaired at the expense of four thousand pounds, also given by parliament. It was also repaired in 1803 and 1825. The plan of the church gives a nave and side aisles, with a chancel at the east end, which is internally octagonal and externally square. A square tower with a staircase attached to its south east angle, and octagonal buttresses to the other angles, projects from the first division from the west of the north wall. The tower is in four stories, in the north front of the first is an entrance, under a low pointed arch, surmounted by a square cornice, above which is a pannel with the following inscription:—

Sumptu Publico Favente optime Principe Georgio, Secundo Ex Senatus Brittannici Auctoritate Instaurata Turre atq refecta, Altius Honore Superbiens attollit caput sanctæ Margaretæ, Deo sacra Ædes Anno Domini, MDCCXXXVI. Honoratssimis Viris et ob Beneficia in Parochianos Sæpius collata, non sine Laude nominandis Arthuro Onslow Senatus Britannici maximo sito merito iterum Prolocutore Roberto Walpole nobilissimi ordirus et Periscelidis Equite Præfeciorum erarij Primo et Scaccarii Cancellario Vire in consilijs ac Laboribus Publicis Maxime omnium indefesso unoq multis pare Carolo Wager Equite Aurato, Summo Rei Navali præpositorum Septem-viro et Gulielmo Barone Sundon de Ardagh in Hibernia Fisco Publico Curando Quinque viro Ornatissimis Duumviris Senatorijs Westmonasteriensibus.

In the west side is a low arched window divided by mullions into three lights, this is one of the original windows of the church ; the east front has no window or opening, the south side of the nave abuts on the church ; the second story has a large window of four lights in the north front divided horizontally by a transom, and the head of the arch occupied by subarches and quaterfoil divisions ; this window is also original, in the west front is a circular opening, the east front is also unoccupied : the third story which is clear of the church has a circular opening, covered with a square-headed cornice in every aspect, the north and west fronts have each dials. The fourth story has a large arched window enclosed in a square-headed recess, in every aspect it is filled with mullions, forming a bungling imitation of the ancient window below, and in the spandrils are cherubs ; the elevation is finished with unsightly battlements, the four octangular buttresses are continued in height above the parapet, the ancient finish is destroyed, and paltry pinnacles notched at the angles substituted. From the centre of the platform rises an octangular turret of wood ending in a cupola, sustaining a flag staff. The west front of the church has an entrance in the centre, partly modernized, the enriched spandrils remain, but jambs and imposts of Roman architecture have been inserted in lieu of the ancient columns ; this entrance is covered by a porch of Batty Langley's Gothic, which defies description. Above this is a large arched window, the ancient mullions destroyed, and uprights of Roman architecture substituted for them ; this window is walled up, similar windows occupy the ends of the aisles, the elevation is finished with a plain parapet and coping.

The south side of the church has seven windows, all of which have been treated as those in the west front ; near the east end is an attached vestry, in the modern Gothic style, and a recurrence of the western porch ; the clerestory retains its ancient windows unaltered ; they are formed in pairs, and each is divided by a single mullion into two lights with arched heads ; the elevations finish as before. The east front has a large window in the centre of five lights, made by mullions, with perpendicular divisions ; in the head of the arch on each side is a small light, and above is a paltry imitation of an ancient rose window ; the elevation finishes with some nondescript ornamental work, and at the angles are pinnacles as the tower. The aisles have windows of four lights in the worst style of modern Gothic, below which are low arched entrances ; the elevation finishes with Chinese battlements. The north side has six open windows of the same description as in the other aisle, and one blank window ; on this side a single buttress remains ; the clerestory is a copy of the other side. From this description it will be seen that the church has been completely modernized by the tasteless architect employed by the House of Commons ; the former decorations were beautiful specimens of ancient architecture ; the present the worst examples of carpenters' Gothic ; the modern appearance given to the church by the entire new ashlaring of Portland stone completes the character of the exterior. The lower story of the tower forms a porch with groined ceiling; it communicates with the church by an arch in which is an original pointed door-way with enriched spandrils of a handsome design.

The interior retains more of its ancient features; the nave and aisles are divided by seven pointed arches springing from the usual clusters of columns; the spandrils are enriched with quatrefoil pannels; a sweeping cornice bounds the arches springing from corbels carved with angels holding scrolls, above the columns, from which also spring small columns attached to the walls of the clerestory, and sustaining the arched supports of the roof, which is entirely covered with modern pannelling, sustained on trusses in the form of low pointed arches with pierced spandrils. The internal termination of the chancel, as before observed, takes an octangular form, and is highly ornamented, though much of the false taste which prevails in the exterior is observable; it is separated from the church by a handsome and spacious pointed arch, the modern columns of which have Prince-of-Wales's feather capitals; on the side walls are niches containing paintings of Moses and Aaron in chiar-oscuro; the ceiling is groined; in the centre is a large division, painted with the descending dove. The three eastern divisions in the chancel have each a window; the two lateral ones are filled with poorly designed tracery, and derive a false light from the small windows before noticed in the exterior; below the windows are the usual inscriptions: the central division is occupied by the great east window, below which is the altar screen, which is composed of five arches, with canopies in the style of an altar-tomb of the fifteenth century; the three central arches are recessed, and contain the altar; the two lateral ones niches, having seats for the officiating clergymen thrust into them; at the back of the recess and just above the table, is a relief of the 'Meeting at Emmaus,' copied from Titian's painting of that subject. The entire chancel was rebuilt in its present form, and the existing decorations added in 1758. A gallery is erected at the west end, in which is the speaker's pew; behind this is the organ in a richly ornamented case; other galleries occupy the aisles, the fronts are pannelled in the style of the church. The pulpit and desks are situated on different sides of the centre aisle in front of the altar rails; the former is richly but clumsily carved in oak; it stands on a pillar, and is sustained by flying buttresses copied from Henry Seventh's chapel. The pulpit and desks were first set up in 1803, at which time the speaker's seat was removed to the gallery. The glory of this church is its splendid east window, representing the whole history of the Crucifixion of our Lord, and the two Thieves. These figures are so extremely well executed that there may be seen the muscles of each limb, occasioned by the different positions in which they are expanded on the crosses.

In the centre compartment is our Saviour on the cross; over his head the letters I N R I; an angel on the right side holds two chalices to catch the blood from the wounds in the hands and side; a second on the left hand has a single chalice for the wound in that hand, and a third acts in like manner at the feet.

Round the cross of the Saviour, are the Roman officers and soldiers attending the execution, with some of the chief rulers among the Jews. At the foot are Mary Magdalen, and Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and sister to the Virgin Mary, who stands in the front, and is represented as fainting away. On the hem of her robe the letters M A J : D E : (mater deo.)

On the right hand of the cross (which is on' the left facing the window)·is the Roman centurion on horseback, who, with a lance pierces our Saviour's side, from which blood and water are represented issuing. The horse whereon the Roman centurion sits, is finely executed, with full spirit and vigour. Behind the cross, a little to the left, is a small perspective view of the city of Jerusalem. On the right is the penitent thief; over his head an angel receiving his soul in the form of a child, and on the left the reviling thief; over his head the devil flying away with his soul on his back.*

The first capital figure on the left hand, attending in a niche curiously delineated, is that of St. George of Cappadocia, the reputed patron saint of England, standing, completely armed at all points, holding in his hands, partly unfurled, a white banner charged with a red cross, and behind him lies at his feet a red dragon. This representation of him is not unlike that described by Eusebius, in his life of Constantine the Great, who erected his statue, and over his head was displayed a banner with the cross, and under his feet a dragon. The banner he holds is a symbol of his dying in defence of the cross; and the red dragon under his feet alluding to his conquest over that 'red dragon, the devil, who burneth with fury, and is red with the blood of the faithful.'†

The second figure on the right hand, standing in a niche, (like that of St. George) is that of Catharine the virgin, a martyr of Alexandria, holding in her right hand a book, and resting her left on a sword, her head encircled with a crown of glory.

At the bottom, towards the left, is a hermit holding something resembling a root, and looking up towards the virgin saint, drawn about breast high. On the right hand, towards the bottom, is part of a wheel, as an emblematical device of the manner by which she suffered martyrdom: hence the name of 'Catharine wheel,' in use at the present day. This saint was martyred under Maximus I. emperor of the western monarchy, A. D. 455.

The third figure on the left hand, under St. George, is Henry VII. at his devotions, in his royal robes, crowned with a diadem, and kneeling under a canopy of state, in a small oratory, with a book before him.

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* Mr. Pennant records the meditated destruction of this fine window by a reverend zealot, who took offence at this whimsical representation.

† Rev. chap. xii. v. 3. 'Ornaments of Churches considered.'

The fourth figure, on the right hand, under St. Catharine, is that of Elizabeth, Henry's consort, also at her devotions, and kneeling under a state canopy with a book before her: her devotion is expressed in a very lively manner in her countenance.

Above the whole is a row of six small panes, in which are representations of angels attendant on the crucifixion. On the left hand, in a small pane, is the moon, and on the opposite side the sun, alluding to the preternatural manner of the darkness (the sun not being eclipsed, the moon being at full) at our Saviour's crucifixion.

On the left of these figures, and over the moon, is placed a white rose, within a red one, to signify that the house of York was united to the house of Lancaster, in the person of Henry and Elizabeth. On the opposite side, and over the sun, is placed a pomegranate to signify the houses of Lancaster and York's descent from the royal house of Spain; John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, married Constance, the eldest daughter and coheir of Peter, king of Castile and Leon; and his brother Edmund of Langley, duke of York, (great grandfather of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII.) married Isabel, the youngest daughter and coheir of the aforesaid king. The pomegranate *vert* in a field *or*. are the arms of Granada, in Spain, which kingdom was added to that of Castile, by Ferdinand V. A. D. 1478, who united Spain into one monarchy, having married Isabel queen of Castile and Leon.

Such is the description of this beautiful window. It is proper that some notice should be taken of the history of this ancient piece of workmanship.

The magistrates of Dort, in Holland, being desirous of presenting Henry VII. something worthy to adorn his magnificent chapel, then building at Westminster, directed this window to be made, which was five years in finishing; king Henry and his queen sending their pictures to Dort, whence their portraits are delineated.

Henry dying before the window was completed, it fell into the hands of an abbot of Waltham, who placed it in his abbey church, where it remained till the dissolution of that abbey by Henry VIII. in the year 1540. To preserve it from being destroyed, it was removed by Robert Fuller, the last abbot of Waltham, to a private chapel at New Hall, an ancient seat belonging to the Butlers, earls of Ormond, in Wiltshire; which afterwards came into the hands of Thomas Boleyn, father of Ann Boleyn, Henry VIII.'s queen.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, New Hall was in the possession of Thomas Ratcliff, earl of Sussex, and it was purchased from this family by Thomas Villiers, duke of Buckingham; his son sold it to general Monk, who having more taste than fell to the lot of most generals of his time, caused this window to be buried under ground, during the rebellion against Charles I. and the subsequent usurpation of Oliver Cromwell. Monk well knew, that the puritans would not fail to demolish this fine effort of genius and talent, as they had done several others, should it fall into their Vandalic hands. It is said, that during these disgraceful times, painted windows of the most beautiful kind, even to the amount of eight hundred, were destroyed by those wolves in sheep's clothing.

After the Restoration, Monk caused this window to be replaced in his chapel at New Hall.

In 1688, Christopher, duke of Albemarle, son and heir of the late general Monk, died without issue. This seat, therefore, devolved to his duchess, but she not chusing to reside there, it became ruinous and decayed.

The estate was afterwards purchased, of the heirs of the duke's family, by John Olmius, esq. who, in a few years, demolished the greatest part of the structure, including the chapel; the window, however, he preserved, with a view to its being sold for some church.

For some time, it lay cased up in boxes, until it came to the knowledge of Mr. Conyers, when he purchased it for his chapel at Copthall, near Epping; and paid Mr. Price, a great artist in that way, a large sum for repairing it. It remained at Copthall till Mr. Conyer's son John built a new house, at some distance from the old seat, and having no further use for the window, sold it to the committee appointed for repairing and beautifying the church of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Such is the history of this justly celebrated window; and it is not a little remarkable, that after the many dangers to which it has been exposed, and the progressive changes it has undergone, it should, after the lapse of three hundred years, be found to occupy a place so immediately contiguous to the one for which it was originally designed.

Of its antiquity no reasonable doubt can be entertained: the portraits of Henry VII. and his queen, and the several badges of the royal houses of York, Lancaster, and Spain, which are found in the panes of this window are almost demonstrative of its age.

The side windows of the chancel are filled with stained glass, containing statues of St. Michael, and another with a book in his hand, and white and red roses, pomegranates, &c.

In the vestibule at the west end of the church, is an ancient pew of oak, still existing; it is handsomely decorated with tracery, in the style of the sixteenth century, and is now used for the distribution of bread to the poor.

The font is a modern basin of marble, on a pillar of the same, totally devoid of ornament.

This church is in length 130 feet, breadth 65, height 45, and of the tower to the summit of the pinnacles, 85 feet.

The monuments are very numerous, and are in a high state of preservation, a fact that confers great credit on the parochial authorities.

At the east end of the south aisle are the following:—A neat marble tablet, surmounted by a bust of the deceased, to Mrs. Margaret Graham, who died Jan. 28, 1772, aged 75.

A handsome marble tablet to John Leng, bishop of Norwich, who died Oct. 26, 1727, aged 62.

A profile bust and inscription, to W. Arnold, who died Aug. 23, 1734, aged 25. Near this is a handsome monument to John Lekeux, who died April 12, 1751, aged 75; above in a niche is his bust, surmounted by a pediment.

A neat marble tablet inscribed as follows:—

To the memory of William Caxton, who first introduced into Great Britain the art of Printing; and who, A. D. 1477, or earlier, exercised that art in the abbey of Westminster. This tablet in remembrance of one to whom the literature of his country is so largely indebted, was raised anno domini MDCCCXX, by the Roxburghe club. Earl Spencer, K. G. president.

In this part of the church is a handsome altar-tomb with the recumbent effigies of a lady in her robes of estate, in colours; her head rests on a double cushion, and her feet on a couching lion. Behind her is a man kneeling in armour, and above are shields of arms, &c. It is to the memory of Mary, lady Dudley, daughter of William, lord Howard of Effingham, who died Aug. 21, 1680.

In the south aisle are the following:—

On a painted board:

Within the walls of this church was deposited the body of the great sir Walter Raleigh, knt. on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, Oct. 18, Ano. Dom. 1618.

Reader, should you reflect on his error, Remember his many virtues, and that he was a mortal.

An ancient brass with an engraving, representing a man and his son, and a woman and two daughters at prayer. It is to the memory of the family of Cole, 1597.

By the side of the stairs leading to the gallery, over the south aisle, is a handsome bust with drapery coloured, to the memory of James Palmer, B. D. born July 1581, died Jan. 5, 1659.

At the west end of the south aisle is a marble monument to P. Colquhoun, L.L.D. who died April 25, 1820, aged 76. Above is a basso relievo of a hive, and emblems of 'Justice and Commerce.'

In the north aisle is the handsome monument and bust of Cornelius Vandun; he is represented in colours, in the costume of the yeoman of the guard, with E. R. on his breast. Round his bust is inscribed: OBITT ANNO DOMINI, 1577, BVRIED 3d. OF SEPT. ÆTATIS SVÆ 94. Beneath:—

Cornelius Vandun lieth here borne at Breda in Brabant, sovldiour with K. Henry at Tvrney, yeoman of the gard and vsher to K. Henry, K. Edward, Q. Mary and Q. Elizabeth; of honest and vertvovs lyfe, a carfvl man for pore folke, who in the ende of this towne, dyd bvyld for pore widowe 20 howses of hi wne coste.

A monument with the effigies of two men and a woman kneeling at a tomb, in the costume of the time coloured, to R. Peters, esq.

At the east end of this aisle are numerous monuments.

A handsome modern monument of white marble, to the memory of sir Peter Parker, bart. who was killed on Aug. 3, 1814, in landing some troops on the coast of North America. He was aged 28. Above the inscription is a basso relievo representing his death. On the summit is a sarcophagus, on which is a figure supporting a bust of the deceased.

On the same side is a handsome monument of the Corinthian order, with a male and female effigy, kneeling within recesses, to Thomas Seymour, second son of the earl of Hertford, and Isabel his wife. He died Aug. 8, 1600, she Aug. 20, 1619.

On the opposite side is a handsome monument of a lady kneeling at her devotions, in colours, and beneath a basso relievo of three men and three women in similar attitudes. It is to the memory of Dorothy Stafford, wife of sir William Stafford, knt. who died Sep. 22, 1604, aged 78. Near it is a similar one to Blanch Parr, chief gentlewoman to queen Elizabeth, who 'died a maide,' Feb. 12, 1589, aged 82.

Near this is a handsome monument, representing a man in half armour, kneeling within an arch; his right hand resting on his breast. Above are arms, a canopy with drapery, &c. It is to Francis Egioke who died Nov. 21, 1622. Below this monument is one with grating before it, representing a male and female at prayers, in colours, to Thomas Arneway and Margaret his wife. He was buried Dec. 8, 1603, she Aug. 9, 1596. This monument was repaired and beautified in 1713.

The next object of our notice is

Westminster Hall.

The history of which abounds with incidents of the most important nature, and of the highest interest.

The old hall was built by William Rufus, in the year 1097 and 1098, at which place, on his return from Normandy, the year following its completion, 'he kept his feast of Whitsuntide very royally.'* It was, therefore, first used as a banqueting-house to the ancient palace, which stood on the site of what is now called Old Palace Yard.

In the year 1236, Henry III. on New Years' Day, caused six thousand poor men, women, and children, to be entertained in this hall, and in the other rooms of his palace. This was on the occasion of queen Eleanor's coronation. The king and queen had been married at Canterbury; and on the day of this great feast they made their public entry into London.

Stowe informs us, that 'the citizens rode to meet the king and queen, being clothed in long garments, embrodered about wyth golde and silke of diverse couloures, their horses finely trapped in array to the number of three hundred and sixty, every man bearing golden or silver cups in their hands, and the king's trumpeters before them sounding. The citie was adorned with silkes and in the night with lamps, cressets, and other lights without number, besides many pageants and strange devices which were shewn.

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* Stowe's Annals, p. 182, and Hen. Hunt. Hist. who calls it the festival of Christmas.

'To this coronation resorted so great a number of all estates, that the citie of London was scarce able to receive them. The archbishop of Canterbury did execute the office of coronation: the citizens did minister wine as butlers. The citizens of Winchester tooke charge of the kitchen; and other citizens attended their charges.'*

In the year 1241, (the year before the king having caused the citizens to swear fealty to the young prince Edward, born at Westminster), the same monarch entertained in this hall and the adjoining palace, his principal nobility, and the pope's legate, then in London. On this occasion Henry is described as having dishonoured himself by placing the legate at the head of the table, seating himself on his right hand, and the archbishop of York on his left. This political or superstitious partiality gave great offence to the nobility, both spiritual and temporal.

'But,' says Maitland,† 'of all the royal entertainments that ever were given in this hall, or perhaps in any other, that (if a certain monk may be credited) given by the same king, at the nuptials of his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, anno 1243, was the most sumptuous; for, according to my author, the number of dishes at that feast amounted to above thirty thousand. If we admit the dishes to have been each but a foot in diameter. the present hall, which is much bigger than that in the time of Henry III. would (exclusive of the company), only contain fifteen thousand and forty-eight dishes.'

Without meaning to confirm the monk's statement, it may be remarked, that it does not follow that all those dishes were upon the table at the same time, nor is it necessary to allow so much as twelve inches for each dish; neither is it probable, that all the dishes were placed in the hall, as it was customary to make use of the other rooms belonging to the adjacent palace: there is, therefore, nothing impossible in the monk's statement.

In 1299, 27 Edward I. a fire destroyed or very much injured this ancient palace, and many houses adjoining, indeed it received so much damage that the parliament in the ensuing year was held at the house of the archbishop York.

Thomas Walsingham‡ mentions a royal entertainment given in

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* Stowe's Annals, p. 271—2.

† Hist. Lond. ii. 1340.

‡ Historia Brevis.

1317, by Edward III. in the hall of this palace, at Whitsuntide, to his court and nobility, when a woman, in a fantastical dress, representing that of a comedian, entered the hall on horseback, where, with an uncommon assurance, after having ridden round the several tables below, ascended the steps to that of the king, and throwing down a letter, she immediately retired.

This letter Edward commanded to be opened and read ; the contents were to the following effect : 'Our lord the king may take notice, that he has not kindly regarded those knights who faithfully served his father and himself with their lives and fortunes ; but has too much enriched others, who never performed any thing considerable.'

The woman being pursued and apprehended, readily acknowledged that she was employed and paid by a certain knight for that service ; who being thereupon arrested, boldly declared, that he had done it with no other view than that to the king's honour, which being taken into consideration, together with the contetns of the letter, which were incontestible facts, both the knight and the woman were soon discharged from custody.

Richard II. ordered the whole building to be pulled down, and, in the year 1397 the present edifice was erected. About two years afterwards this monarch kept his Christmas festival in the new hall, accompanied with all that splendour and magnificence for which his court was so conspicuous. It is said on this occasion twenty-eight oxen, three hundred sheep, and fowls without number were consumed. The number of guests on each day of the feast, amounted to ten thousand ; and two thousand cooks employed.*

The same author says, the great hall 'was begunne to be repayred in the yeere 1397 by Richard the Second, who caused the wals, windowes and roofe to be taken downe and newe made, with a stately porch, and divers lodgings of a marvellous worke and with 'great costs.' He goes on to state that the charges of the building were obtained by pillaging refugees who had fled their conntry, and that this dishonest and unfeeling mode of taxation produced 'great summis of monney,' and also gives the name of the architect John Botterell, he adds 'this hall being finished in the yeere 1399, the same king kept a most royal Christmas there'†. In the course of these repairs, a contract was entered into with Richard Washbourn and John Swalwe, masons, to raise the walls two feet higher than they were with Ryegate stone, and marble to strengthen it, the whole was to be done according to a model made by the advice of master Henry Zencley, and delivered to the said masons by Watkin Walden his warden ; and for every foot of assize in length they were to have twelvepence.‡

The hall received but little attention from government, except the substitution of slates for lead on the roof, a profitable job for some favoured contractor, until the reign of his present majesty, when the whole exterior and the interior of the roof underwent a thorough repair, and the principal front was rebuilt with Bath stone under the direction of J. Gayfere.

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* Stow apud Maitland. ii. 1341.

† Survey, p. 887.

‡ Smith's Westminster, p. 53.

The plan is parrallelogramatic, having two square towers and a porch at the north end. The principal front consists of a centre, between two wings or towers considerably in advance of it. The former is made in height into two stories, the towers into three, both towers are alike, the first story is a highly decorated basement entirely filled with beautiful niches, with semi-hexagonal canopies, and the wall behind is occupied with cinquefoil headed pannels; in the second story an arched window divided by a mullion and transom into two lights, between two canopied niches, and in the upper story a similar window only, the elevation finishes with a block cornice surmounted by an embattled parapet, at one of the angles of each tower, an octagon staircase turret. The central division consists of a porch with a bold and handsome pointed arch in the centre between niches similar to the towers, the whole surmounted by a gallery fronted by a parapet peirced with quarterfoils, the spandrils of the arch of the porch bear shields, charged with the arms of Edward the Confessor held by angels, below each the white hart, the well-known badge of Richard II; the side walls of the porch have traceried windows in blank; the ceiling is groined and ribbed; the inner entrance is by a small pointed arch filled with oak doors; the upper story of the main elevation is principally occupied by a magnificent window, made by perpendicular mullions into nine divisions, subdivided horizontally by a transom stone; every compartment thus formed has an arched head enclosing five sweeps; the head of the arch is filled with minute compartments, corresponding in form and dimensions with the larger ones; the weather cornice of this window rests on the white hart; the elevation finishes with a well proportioned gable, the cornice enriched with crockets raking up to a triangular niche in the centre, crowned with a pinnacle; the side walls are strengthened by buttresses, composed of a massive insulated pier, situated opposite to the piers between the windows, at about eighteen feet distance, from which flying arches spring and abut against the walls of the hall; but one of these buttresses can be seen, which is in the speaker's court yard; the others are hid and concealed in the new courts, and other adjacent excrescencies, which hide the exterior view of the building, it being much to be lamented that there was not taste enough in the directors of the public works, to have ordered the complete insulation of the hall. The southern end has a similar window to the north, and on the point of the gable is an octagon turret, which ends in a modern cupola. The interiore surprizes every spectator by the grandeur and vastness of the whole; it is covered by the most splendid timber roof ever witnessed; there are in all thirteen ribs, each composed of a trussed arch, comprehended within one large and magnificent pointed arch, stretching across the entire building; the trusses are carved with angels holding shields, charged with the arms of king Richard II., and from them spring king posts which bind the two arches together; the spandrils and all intervals are filled with uprights with trefoil heads; between the ninth and tenth beams a beautiful lantern springs from the roof, lately restored in iron; at the sides of the principal entrance are staircases; one is ancient and has a pillar charged with the arms of John Stafford, lord treasurer from 1422 to 1424, 1st. Henry VI. to 1426, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; and those of Ralph, lord Boteler of Sudley, treasurer of the exchequer, 21st. Henry VI. 1443. The motto round the top is **Dieu et mon Droit.** Opposite is a modern pillar charged with the arms of George III. with the date of 1781. At the upper end of the hall is a large flight of steps leading to a door communicating with inner apartments; on each side of the window are three niches, in five of which still remain statues of the following monarchs, William Rufus, Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. and John, beautifully coloured; the side walls are pierced with windows divided by one mullion, but which are generally stopped up by some adjacent building, and, in consequence, a row of dormer windows have been made in the roof. The repairs of the hall are still in an unfinished state, and the interior is filled up with temporary buildings for records until some permanent structure is found for them.

The dimensions are as follow:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length, exterior	266	8
——— in the clear	238	8
——— porch and towers	28	0
Breadth exterior north front	97	8
————— each tower	25	4
————— porch	24	9
——— in the clear north end	67	1
—————— south ditto	68	0
——— buttress	31	9
——— arch of ditto	18	3
——— solid of ditto	13	0
Height, towers to battlements	71	11
——— west front to point of gable	91	11
————— to pinnacle	127	9
——— buttresses including pinnacles	45	1
——— Lantern	38	2

Over the door leading into the receipt of the Exchequer, is a sculptured head covered with a hood: beneath is this inscription:

Ingrædiens Idni rediture
Sis emulus Argi.——

alluding to the vigilance and circumspection requisite in the affairs of the exchequer.

Of the old palace some few remains exist, though perhaps much altered, but before the present century, when the board of works with their surveyors and attached architects, were not so anxious to destroy or mutilate our ancient architecture, numerous ancient apartments existed, even within the memory of many inhabitants, which have been swept away, and mean, and nationally considered, disgraceful brick erections formed in their place.

From the present appearance of some of the buildings, and the known age of others, it should seem, that originally the palace of Westminster formed two sides of a square, and was all comprehended in Old Palace Yard, of which it constituted the east and south sides. Its east side consisted of the Court of Requests, the Painted Chamber, and several other nameless old rooms adjoining them. Those on the south cannot now be ascertained, as none of them are at present existing, but it is certain that they were remaining in the time of Edward III., that they were parts of the private palace, and joined the old stone tower, now the parliament office*; and that in 1754, when the houses for the clerks of parliament were erected, a stone wall, of nine feet thick was discovered, undoubtedly part of the old palace. Originally also, and before the erection of Westminster hall, it is supposed that the court of Requests was the great hall of the palace. Of the buildings adjoining Westminster hall on the west, few, if any, were of much antiquity. Some were of the reign of the Edward's, but the major part not earlier than the reign of Henry VII. or thereabouts. Near this side of the hall was two messuages known as the Constabulary and Paradise, and certain subterraneous passages were called Hell and Purgatory. The former, however, in the reign of James I. appears to have been the sign of a low public house, frequented by lawyer's clerks, &c. There was also a house of entertainment called Heaven, noticed by Butler in Hudibras, as

'False Heaven at the end of the Hall.'†

Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen.

Adjoining the south-east angle of the hall, and at the north end of the old palace, was the chapel to St. Stephen the protomartyr, founded by king Stephen, but rebuilt by Edward III. in 1347, in a very magnificent manner; the latter monarch converted it into a collegiate church, and placed therein a dean, twelve secular canons, twelve vicars, four clerks, six choristers, a verger and chapel keeper.‡

The following year, Edward, by letters patent, endowed the same with his *Hospitium*, or great house in Lombard-street, certain lands

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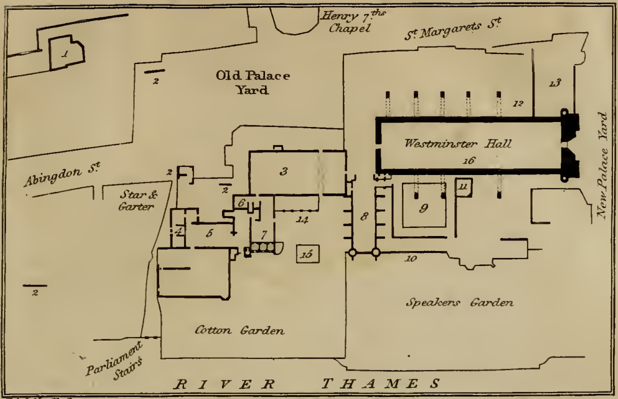
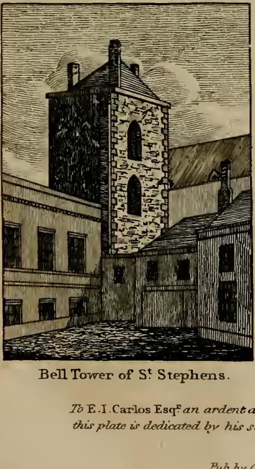
* See Fig. 2 in the annexed plate. † Part III. line 24. ‡ Dugdale Mon. Angl.

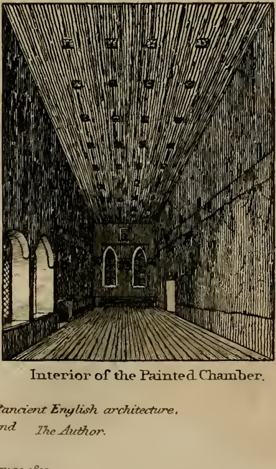

Henry 7ths Chapel
St Margarets St
1
2
Old Palace Yard
13
12
Westminster Hall
16
New Palace Yard
Abingdon St
2
3
2
Star & Garter
6
4
5
7
14
8
11
9
15
10
2
Speakers Garden
Cotton Garden
Parliament Stairs
RIVER THAMES

T.A. del.t et Fec.t

Ground Plan of the ancient
PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

1 Jewel house of Edw. III. now Parliament office
2 Stone foundations
3 Whitehall now Ho. of lords
4 Cellar hired by Vaux under the Princes Chamber
5 Kitchen of the Palace. — the vault which Vaux subsequently made use of
6 Cellar
7 Vaults under Painted Chamber
8 St Stephens Chapel now Ho. of Commons
9 Cloisters
10 Vicars houses
11 St Stephens Bell Tower
12 Q. Elizabeths Bed Chamber lately a room for the Judges
13 Q. Elizabeths Breakfast room lately the Co. of Exchequer
14 Site of Old Cloisters
15 Site of Cotton Ho.
16 Great Hall


Bell Tower of St Stephens.


Interior of the Painted Chamber.

To E. I. Carlos Esqr *an ardent admirer of ancient English architecture, this plate is dedicated by his sincere friend The Author.*

Pub by Cowie & Strange. 1827

in Yorkshire, and an annuity out of his treasury, to make up the produce of the said house and lands, five hundred pounds per annum, till he should settle an estate thereon of the like yearly value; and adjoining to the Thames side, not only erected handsome apartments for their reception, but likewise built for their use, in the Little Sanctuary, in Little King-street, a very large and strong bell tower, and placed therein three very great bells, to be rung on solemn occasions, such as coronations, triumphal shews, funerals of princes, and their obits.*

And for the greater convenience of the dean and canons, (who, upon the erection of the eastern part of the new palace, were removed into houses, in a place called Cannon Row, (Bridge-street) and as an additional embellishment to this stately chapel, John Chamber, M. D. physician to Henry VIII. and last dean of the college, caused to be erected adjoining the north side thereof, a magnificent cloister, at the expence of eleven thousand marks.

At the suppression, the annual revenues of this collegiate chapel, amounted to 1085*l.* 10*s.* and 5*d.* This chapel being surrendered to Edward VI. it was appropriated for the reception of the representatives of the Commons of England, who have ever since continued to meet therein, except when summoned by the king to Oxford.

Chapel of 'Our Lady of the Pew.'

Contiguous to the chapel of St. Stephen, on the south, was that of Our Lady of the Pew, whose image therein, being one of the finest class, had many religious offices celebrated, and rich offerings made to it. Edward III. in the year 1369, gave to John Bulwich ten marks per annum, for a daily celebration of mass before this fine statue; and Richard II. upon the destruction of Wat Tyler, repaired thither, when, after returning thanks for his great success, he made considerable offerings to the same renowned statue. 'These offerings consisted in gifts to the ecclesiastics, who said masses for the welfare of the devotees, and in alms, given in trust, to the same persons, for the neighbouring poor. Except, therefore, that of maintaining an unnecessary number of monks and other religieuse, might be considered an evil, these superstitious oblations, as they are now deemed, were of signal service to the community. How many widows had pined in want, how many orphans had perished for lack of nourishment; how many aged and sick had been left to the chilling blasts of penury and disease had not these practices been so prevalent, at a period when the poor had no provision for their support, except what piety, humanity, (or, if it must be so) superstition, and ignorance might induce the opulent voluntarily to offer.'†

But, alas for the wretched! a casual fire, in the year 1452, anticipating, by nearly a century, the more cruel and extensive devastations of Henry VIII. consumed this little wooden friend of the poor, destroying at the same time, the chapel and all its precious reasures!

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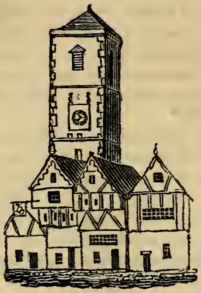
* Stowe.

† Nightingale.



Clock Tower.

The Clock Tower, or Bell House, stood opposite the hall gate, and is said to have been erected on the following occasion; 'A certain poor man, in an action of debt, being fined the sum of thirteen and fourpence, in the reign of Henry III. Radulphus de Ingham, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, commiserating his case, caused the court-roll to be erased, and the fine to be reduced to six shillings and eight pence, which, being soon after discovered, the judge was amerced in a pecuniary mulct of eight hundred marks, and that sum was employed in erecting the Bell Tower, wherein was placed a bell and a clock, which striking hourly, was to remind the judges in the hall of the fate of their brother.'

The tower was not demolished till the year 1715, when the great bell was granted to the clock of the new cathedral of St. Paul's, London, whither it was removed, and stood under a shed in the church yard till the turret was prepared for its reception.

The clock had not long been up before the bell was cracked, and re-cast, but with such bad success, that in a few years afterwards it was thought necessary to take it down again; and the experiment was repeated, with better success.

The old bell had the following inscription:

> 'Tertius apsabit me Rex, Edwardque vocavit,
> Sancti decore Edwardi signeretur ut pore.'

Signifying that the third king gave this bell, and named it Edward, that the hours of 'St. Edward might be properly noticed.'

It is probable that Henry III. having been a refounder of the adjoining abbey of St. Peter's, some years before erected by Edward the Confessor, might dedicate this bell in hononr of their patron saint.*

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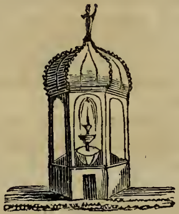
* Hughson's Lond. IV. 249, 250. It appears by the following distich, set to

The New Palace Yard was formerly inclosed with a wall, and had four gates, one on the east, leading to Westminster stairs, of which some part still remains; the three others are totally demolished; that on the north led to the Woolstaple; that on the west, called Highgate, was a very stately and beautiful structure; but being deemed an obstruction to the members of parliament in their passage to and from their respective houses, was taken down, in the year 1706, as was also the third, leading to Old Palace Yard, in the year 1731.



Fountain.

On the west side of the Bell Tower, before mentioned, stood a beautiful fountain, with numerous spouts, from every one of which, on certain festivals and rejoicing days, used to issue streams of wine, and from which, on ordinary occasions, the neighbouring inhabitants received the waste water for their domestic purposes.*

Though the kings of England are crowned in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, in the abbey of St. Peter's, it has, for many ages, been the practice for them to hold their coronation feasts in Westminster Hall. It has also been used at the trial of peers accused of high treason, or other crimes and misdemeanours, besides the courts of chancery, exchequer, king's bench, and common pleas, which, ever since the reign of Henry the Third, have been held in different apartments of this extensive building.

At the Conquest, and even for some time after, it does not appear that there was more than one supreme court of judicature in this country: this was the *Curia Regis* or King's Court, which was always the place of the royal residence.

At this court, especially at some solemnities of the year, the king held his great councils, and transacted affairs of national importance, attended by his principal lords and barons. There coronations, &c. were celebrated: there also was constantly placed a stately throne, a sovereign ordinary court of judicature, wherein justice was administered to the subjects: and there

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music by Eccles, that this bell, after the Reformaiton had its name changed to that of Tom:

'Hark, Harry, 'tis late, 'tis time to be gone,
For Westminster Tom, by faith, strikes one.'

* Maitland, ubi supra.

affairs of the royal revenue were transacted. To the king's court belonged the following officers: 1, "The chief justicier, who was next the king in power and authority; and in his absence governed the realm as viceroy. If the king was not present in person in this court, the justicier was chief judge, both in criminal and civil causes. 2. The constable, or *Constabulerius Regis,* or *Anglia,* who was a high officer, both in war and peace. This office was at one time hereditary. 3. The *Mareschal,* which office was, and indeed still is hereditary. As an officer in the king's court, the *Mareschal* was to provide for the security of the king's person in his palace, to distribute lodgings there, to preserve peace and order in the king's household, and to assist in determining controversies, &c. within the royal precincts. 4. The *Seneschal,* or steward, which office was likewise hereditary. 5. The chamberlain, or *Camerarius Regis.*

The great officers are distinguished from the inferior ones, of the same name, by the epithet *Magistratus, Magisterium;* as the office of king's chamberlain is called *Magistra Cameraria;* also *Magistro Marischalcias,* &c, 6. The chancellor, or *Cancellarius Regis,* so called to distinguish him from the inferior chancellors of the dioceses, &c. Very little is said of this office. It appears, however, that one part of his duty was to supervise the charters to be sealed with the king's seal, and likewise to supervise the acts and precepts that issued in the proceedings depending in *Curia Regis.* He was one of the king's prime counsellors. 7. The treasurer, who was for the most part a prelate, or some other ecclesiastical person.

For some time after the Conquest the justicer used to perform many duties, which afterwards pertained to the treasurer's office.

The *Curia Regis,* where all the liege-men of the kingdom repaired for justice, was undoubtedly established in England by the Normans, there being no notice whatever of such a court among the Anglo-Saxons. All pleas or causes were then determined below in a plain manner, by the courts in the several counties, towns, or districts. And indeed, at first, there were but few causes reserved to the king's courts after the Conquest, till the Norman lords, who were possessed of the larger seigneuries, carried it with so high a hand towards their vassals and neighbours, that the latter could not have right done them in the ordinary way, and so were constrained to seek for justice in the King's Court. This was likewise done when contentions arose between the great lords themselves. However, few or no causes were brought thither without permission, and the party's making fine to the crown to have this plea in *Curia Regis.* These were sometimes called *oblata,* or voluntary fees.

When the pleas in the King's Court became very numerous, there were certain justices appointed to go *Iters,* now called circuits, through the realm, to determine pleas and causes within the several counties. These were vested with great authority. It is not known, however, when they were first instituted, but they were new modelled, and their circuits appointed by Henry II.

A branch of the King's Court was the Exchequer. It was a sort of subaltern court, resembling in its model the *Curia Regis* itself. For in it sat the great officers abovementioned, and sometimes the king himself. It was called *caccarium*, because a chequered cloth, like a chess-board, was anciently spread on the table in the court; and the great persons that assisted in this court were denominated *Barones Saccarii.* To these were left the care and management of the crown revenue, &c.

The chief justicier let to farm the king's manors, held pleas at the Exchequer, and made due allowances to the accomptants. The other great officers had likewise their part in affairs transacted at the Exchequer.

As to the causes, the Exchequer was at first called a court having jurisdiction in Common Pleas. Matters remained in this state till the division of the King's Court and separation of the Common Pleas from it.*

The Exchequer being the place into which the revenue is still paid, it will be interesting to shew in what manner it was paid in early times.

At first the tenants of knight's fees answered to their lords by military service; and the tenants of soccage, lands, and demesnes, in a great measure, by work and provisions. Afterwards the revenue of the crown was answered in gold and silver, and sometimes in palfreys, destriers, chaseurs, leveriers, hawks, &c. (horses, dogs, and game fowl) and the like. Sometimes in both together.

When a man paid money into the exchequer, it was said, *In Thesauro liberavit* so much; the same phrase is still continued.

These payments were made *ad Scalam* and *ad Pensum:* and blank silver and numero by tale. *Ad scalam* was by paying sixpence over and above each pound and twenty shillings, which at first was thought sufficient to make good the weight. *Ad pensum* was the persons making good the deficiencies of weight, though it was more than sixpence per twenty shillings.

But as the money might be deficient in fineness as well as weight, a third way of payment was by combustion, or melting down part of the money paid in, and reducing it to plate of due fineness. When the ferm was melted down, it was said to be dealbated, or blanched. As suppose a ferm of a hundred pound was paid into the Exchequer after the combustion, it was said to be a hundred pound blank. Frequently, the twentieth part, or one shilling, was accepted in lieu of combustion, to save trouble and expense.

The payment by numero, or tale, requires no explanation. Payments, or at least computations, were made by marks, and half marks; ounces and half ounces of gold; and in pounds, marks, half-marks, shillings, pence, &c. of silver. The ounce of gold was equal to fifteen shillings of silver; the pound of silver by tale was twenty shillings; the mark thirteen shillings and fourpence; and a penny was the twentieth part of an ounce, equal to our threepence.

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* Madox Hist. Excheq.

The royal revenue in those times was collected and issued in the following manner: the person principally entrusted with the levying of it, was the sheriff of each county, who was an officer of great authority. However, there were several other collectors and accountants: namely, the escheators, the fermers, (or custodes of such towns and boroughs as were not within the sheriff's receipt;) the *custodes cambrij*, or customers, the keepers of the wardrobe, and, in general, all persons who held bailiwicks from the king, or received any of his treasure or revenue, by impress or otherwise, were obliged to render an account thereof; and, in succeeding times, the collectors of tallages, dismes, quinzimes, &c. But in case these officers could not enforce the king's debtors to make payment, the sheriff was armed with sufficient power to do it.

The most ancient process made use of was the *summonce* of the exchequer, which issued twice a year into all the counties of England, and was returnable against the times of holding the *duo saccaria:* namely, the *saccarium paschæ,* or exchequer of Easter, and the *saccarium St. Michaelis,* or exchequer of Michaelmas, which were the general terms for the sheriffs and other accountants to pay in their fermes, or rents, and other issues of their bailiwicks.

This was the ordinary process; but upon urgent occasions, the king issued special writs to the sheriffs, and others concerned in collecting the revenue, commanding them to levy debts, &c. with all speed.

The manner of issuing the king's money, was by several methods. Whilst the money remained in the hands of the collectors, it was usual for the king, his chief justicier, great officers of his court, treasurers, or barons of the Exchequer to order them, by writ, to make provisions and payments out of the money in their hands. This writ was sometimes called *Warrantum:* the sheriff's warrant; for, upon producing it, he had allowance made to him *de tanto* upon his accompt. Sometimes the king's money was issued by way of *prest,* or *imprest, de præstito,* either out of the receipt of the exchequer, the wardrobe, or, some other of the king's treasuries. *Imprest* seems to have been of the nature of a *concreditum,* or *accommodatum,* and when a man had money impressed to him, he became accountable to the crown for the same.

In the fifth year of king Stephen, an account was rendered at the exchequer, of certain monies *impressed* to the accomptant, when the empress Maud came into England.*

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* Mag. Rot. 5 Stephen.

According to ancient usage the king's treasurer was to be issued by virtue of a writ or mandate under the great, or privy seal, and directed sometimes to the chief justicier and barons of the exchequer; but most commonly to the treasurers and chamberlain of the receipt. The writ was founded upon a bill or certificate from the exchequer or wardrobe, or other matter of record. But the usual writ for issuing the king's money out of the exchequer was the *liberate* (so called from that word used in it) directed to the treasurer and chamberlain. This writ was of two sorts: a *Liberate* for paying a sum *hoc vice;* and a *Liberate* current, or dormant, for paying in continuance, or more than once.

From William the Conqueror to the time when king John signed Magna Charta is called the first period in the history of the exchequer; from the end of John's reign to the end of Edward II.'s is called the second period; and this history is to be gathered from the revenue rolls and other records in this and some other public offices. The rolls, which are called the great rolls, are kept in the pipe-office; the exchequer records are of the greatest importance; not inferior in interest to the Domesday book itself.*

From the very first establishment of the exchequer it was customary to make a great roll every year, containing an exact account of every branch of the royal revenue, as it was collected in each county. The great rolls of most of the years of Henry II. Richard I. and John, are still in being. But the most ancient of these records is The Great Roll, of the fifth year of king Stephen. A famous monument of antiquity, says Madox, whether we consider the handwriting, or the contents. This great roll, or bundle, consists of sixteen large rolls, written on both sides, of about four feet long, with another, for they are not of an equal length, and a foot broad.

Though generally called the Roll of 5 Stephen, it is no doubt a roll of some year of Henry I., as Madox has clearly proved.

These records, and all others of the court holden before the king, of those of the common bench, and of the justices in Eyre, still remain under the custody of the treasurer and chamberlains of the exchequer.

In process of time the kings's justicier ceased to preside in this court, by which the power of the treasurer was considerably increased. The affairs was then managed by the treasurer and the barons of the exchequer, to whom may be added the king's council, whom we often find acting both in the superior court and in the exchequer; and that persons were sometimes summoned to appear before the council there, on set days.

Henry III. by his charter, granted his treasury of his exchequer of England and Wales, to Walter Maurice, bishop of Carlisle, to hold during life.

Some persons have been inclined to think that the office of the king's treasurer (or, as we now call it, treasurer of England), and that of the treasurer of the exchequer, were two distinct offices; but, in numerous instances, the treasurer, during the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and II. are stiled, sometimes, The King's Treasurer, and sometimes Treasurer of the Exchequer. It does not appear what appointment the treasnrer, in the most ancient times, received of the king.

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* Rap. i. 386.

In the reign of Henry III. the salary was one hundred marks; the same salary was paid to John bishop of Ely, treasurer 25 Edward I. But at that time the king used to make other provision for his treasurers, by some beneficial grant, or ecclesiastical preferment; and so likewise for the chancellors, and other officers, who were ecclesiastical persons.

Sometimes there was at the exchequer an officer, called the treasurer's lieutenant, who acted in the treasurer's absence, or, if no treasurer executed the treasurer's offices and was in effect the treasurer's deputy. There were lieutenants to several other officers, as to the king's chancellor, &c. &c.

After the treasurer came the chancellor, who seems to have been appointed as a check upon the treasurer. He took an oath upon entering into office to this effect: that he would well and truly serve the king, in his office of chancellor of the exchequer: that he would well and truly do what appertained to his office: that he would dispatch the king's business before all other: and that he would seal with the exchequer seal no judicial writ of any other court, besides the exchequer; whilst the chancery (or chancellor,) was within twenty miles of the place where the exchequer was holden.*

The rest of the persons that sat in the exchequer were the barons, who were appointed by the king in the following manner: 'Rex omnibus, ad quos, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse dilecte et fideli nostro Magistro Alexandro de Levereford Thesausario Sancti Pauli Londoniæ, Quadriginta Marcas singulis annis percipiendas ad saccarium nostrum ad se sustentandum in servito nostro ad saccarium ubi residet per perceptum nostrum, donec ei aliter providerimus. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Teste Rege apud West. 21 die Octobris.'†

The business of the Exchequer in those early periods shall be treated of as briefly as possible. This relates, first, to the affairs of the revenue, of which, generally, we have already treated; and there was little difference in the management of those matters to the end of the reign of Edward II. from which time they have ducted on similar principles.

Secondly, to pleas and causes. After the separation of the Common Pleas from the king's court and palace, it was forbidden by the great charter, and, subsequently, by an ordinance, to hold Common Pleas in the Exchequer; yet, in fact, some Common Pleas were still holden; and the king sometimes gave leave to particular persons, to bring their suits and recover their debts there. In suits moved between parties in the Exchequer, the king granted preference to one person: namely, that he should be paid before other creditors.

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* Lib. Rub. Scac. p. 04.

† Pat. 18 Henry III. M. 2.

Thirdly, this business may be said to be of various kinds, such as conventions and recognitions, which were frequently made in the exchequer, and the presentation and admission of officers of the exchequer. Several officers of the exchange and coiners of money, were, from time to time, presented and sworn in the exchequer, as well as some others, as customers and commissioners of perambulation of forests. The mayors and chief officers of towns, escheators, &c. were presented at the exchequer.

The citizens of London, after they had chosen a mayor presented him before the treasurer and barons, who swore and admitted him to his office; as also their sheriffs.

If the sheriff of London did not come to the Exchequer at the king's command, to take upon him his office, he was to be amerced. Sometimes sheriffs of counties were in like manner sworn in person at the Exchequer. Several of the king's tenants, *in capite*, by rent service, paid their rent at the Exchequer. Walter le Brun, a farrier in the Strand, was to have a piece of ground in the parish of St. Clement, to place a forge there, he rendering six horse shoes with the nails belonging thereto anually.* This rent was anciently paid at the Exchequer; and in process of time, the same piece of ground coming into the possession of the mayor and citizens of London, a similar service is still demanded, on the 30th September, when the sheriffs are sworn before the cursitor baron of the Exchequer, and one alderman, and in the presence of the lord mayor, 'count hob-nails,' as an acknowledgment to the king, though the original cause has been for ages abolished.

Of the records, or rolls of the Exchequer sufficient has already been said.

To enter upon a detail of the accounts of the Exchequer would lead us much beyond our limits; we may state, however, generally, that when the Chancery was separated from the Exchequer, and the charter rolls, writs, and precepts of the great seal came to be entered by themselves in the *Rotuli Cancellariæ*, commenced the present method of sending estreats from the Chancery to the Exchequer.

Besides trials relating to the revenues of the crown, in this court are now not unfrequently tried matters of equity between subject and subject. The judges are, the lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and three other judges, called barons of the Exchequer; also one cursitor baron.

The King's Reinbrancer's Offfce is attached to this court; and there are the remembrancer, his deputy, and two secondaries; six sworn clerks; the lord treasurer's remembrancer, his deputy, two secondaries, the second being also filaser; four sworn clerks, and bag bearer; one clerk of the errors in the Exchequer chamber, and his deputy; an hereditary chief usher, a deputy, four ushers of the court, and a court-keeper; four messengers for England, and two for Wales. There are also a marshal of the court of Exchequer, and his deputy; a foreign apposer and his deputy; a clerk of the estreats and his deputy; a surveyor of the green wax, a clerk of the nichils; a serjeant at arms, and a tipstaff.

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* Vide Mag. Rot. 19 Hen. III.

The Pipe-office, belonging to the Exchequer-office, is at Somerset-house; as is also the Comptroller's-office.

The Exchequer-office of Pleas is in Lincoln's Inn, Old Buildings, of which the reader will find an account in a subsequent part of the present volume.

In the court of the Exchequer, though the cursitor baron takes the oaths of some great officers, and of the sheriffs of London, he does not sit on the bench.

If any case should appear so difficult that the judges are divided in their opinion, the vote of the chancellor finally determines the suit.

Besides the court of Exchequer, there are holden in this hall, the court of Common Pleas, which was established by Magna Charta in the year 1215; before which time the court was ambulatory and followed the king.

Its early history is much involved in that of the Exchequer, of which an ample account has just been given.

It was called the Common Pleas, because here all civil actions, whether real, mixed, or personal, are tried, and all fines and recoveries sued out. It has a chief justice and three other judges, but no person can plead in it unless he has been called up to the degree of a serjeant at law.

The Court of Chancery is so called from the Latin word *Cancelli*, or screen, within which the judges formerly sat to determine causes without being annoyed by the spectators, who came to be witnesses of their proceedings.

The supreme judge of this court is the lord high chancellor of England, who, next to the king, is the first magistrate in all civil affairs whatever. He is also usually speaker of the House of Lords, and commonly appointed high steward on the trial of peers.

The Chancery consists of two courts, in one of which the Chancellor proceeds according to the law of the land; but the principal is the Court of Equity, designed to moderate the rigour of the common law, and grant redress of grievances, where the statute law has not made any provision.

The business of the court is very extensive; all writs for the election of members of parliament are issued from it; patents for sheriffs, and all other officers, made out; writs of *certiorari* against false judgment, letters patent, treaties with foreign princes, and commissions both of appeal, and oyer and terminer, granted.

Here no juries are summoned, for the actions are all by bill, and the depositions of the witnesses are taken at the Examiner's office, and afterwards read in court as sufficient evidence; so that the determination of the sentence is solely invested in the judge.

The officers belonging to the high Court of Chancery are very numerous, and are in different parts of the metropolis, the following are their names: the Crown-office, having about five officers and clerks: the Six Clerks office, in Chancery-lane, of which hereafter; the Report-office, the Register-office, the Hanaper-office, the Alienation-office, the Record-office, the Dispensation-office, and the Examiner's-office. The clerks of the petty bag, and the commissioners of bankrupts, and the corporation, all belong to this court, as also the master of the rolls, and an immense number of other officers, clerks, keepers, messengers, &c.

The Court of King's Bench, is so called from a high bench on which our ancient monarch usually sat in person; the judges, to whom, in their absence, was deputed the judicature, sat on benches at their feet.

The account already given of *Curia Regis*, is sufficient to convey an idea of the early history of the court.

Here are determined pleas between the crown and the subject, of treasons, felonies, and other pleas, which properly belong to the king; and also in whatever relates to the loss of life or member of any subject in which the king is concerned. Here likewise are tried breaches of the peace, oppression, and mis-government; and this court corrects the errors of all the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings, not only pleas, real, personal, and mixed; except only pleas in the exchequer.

This court is general, and extends to all England; and whereever it is held, the law supposes the king to be present. Here generally sit four judges, the first of whom is stiled the lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, (at present, 1828. The right hon. Charles, lord Tenterden,) who is sometimes called the lord chief justice of England, being in fact the same as was originally called the king's chief justicier, before spoken of.

The manner in which the judges are now created is as follows; the lord chancellor having taken his seat in the court where the vacancy is to be filled, bringing with him the king's letters patent, causes the serjeant elect to be brought in, to whom, in open court, he notifies the king's pleasure, causing the letters to be publicly read: which done, the master of the rolls reads to him the oath he is to take, stating, ‘ that he shall indifferently administer justice to all men, as well foes as friends, that shall have any suit or plea be fore him; and this he shall not forbear to do, though the king, by his letters, or by express word of mouth, should command the contrary; and that, from time to time, he shall not receive any fee or pension, or livery of any man, but of the king only; nor any gift, reward, or bribe of any man having suit or plea before him, saving meat and drink, which shall be of no great value.'

On this oath being administered, the lord chancellor delivers to him the king's letters; and the lord chief justice of the court as-assigns him a place in the same, where he then places him, and he is enjoined afterwards to keep this place.

The justice thus created is not to be at the charge of any dinner, solemnity, or other costs, 'because there is no degree in the faculty of the law, but an office only, and a room of authority to continue during the king's pleasure.

Prior to the reign of Mary I. the judges rode upon mules to court: but sir John Whiddon, a justice of the court of king's bench, disliking the uneasy gait of those obstinate animals, introduced a more eligible mode of conveyance.

The various courts of law are built on the west side of the great hall. The designs are by John Soane, esq.; they were commenced in 1820, and continued until 1824; the exterior of this extensive pile was at first a copy of Palladio's Basilica at Vicenza, but after the latter year, at the suggestion of a committee of taste appointed by the House of Commons, the façade was altered in the modern Gothic style.

The design of the courts are nearly similar, and greatly resemble the offices in the Bank by the same architect. The Court of King's Bench is the first from the principal front of the hall, and is the most richly-decorated; it is 35 feet 6 inches long, 30 feet wide, and 26 feet 6 inches high; adjoining is the Bail Court 30 feet 6 inches long, 28 feet wide, and 23 feet 6 inches high. The next is the Court of Exchequer; it is 52 feet long by 31 feet 7 inches wide and 26 feet high. The Court of Equity is 31 feet long by 23 feet 7 inches wide and 24 feet high. The Court of Common Pleas succeeds; it is a neat court, 41 feet by 33 and 24 feet high. The next in rotation is the Vice Chancellor's Court; it is 36 feet by 25 feet and 29 feet high. The last court is the Lord Chancellor's; it is a neat but plain structure; the dimensions are 36 feet by 25 and 29 feet high. Attached to all the courts are robing and retiring rooms and a library; they are respectively approached by pointed arches in the wall of the great hall, which leads into a narrow corridor, which answers in breadth to the space between the buttresses and the wall of the great hall.

The courts of law are generally devoid of accomodation for the public, and the judges and counsel have repeatedly complained of the currents of air and ill arrangements connected with them. In consequence of this failure and the more extensive one of the front of the New Palace, St. James' park, a select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to enquire and report on the office of works and public buildings. This report embraces so much information connected with the city of Westminster, that it has been thought expedient to reprint it here as a record of the 'taste,' and 'ability' of the members composing the board of works.

Report from the Select Committee on the Office of Works and Public Buildings.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the state of the public buildings in the department of the office of works, under statute 54 Geo. III. c. 157; and into the application of part of the land revenue of the crown, under statute 6 George IV. c. 77, and under 7 and 8 George IV. c. 68, for the management and improvement of the land revenues of the crown in Ireland; and into the works now in progress, under 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, for improving Charing-cross, and for granting leases of the site of Carlton palace; and to report the same, with their observations, to the House, began their inquiry into the mode of conducting the business of the office of works, by examining the surveyor-general; who informed your committee, that soon after the passing of the act 54 Geo. III. c. 147, a code of instructions was drawn out by the commissioners of the treasury, dated March 10, 1815, and that no alteration of any consequence has been made since.

The regulations under which public works and buildings were previously carried on form the subject of an elaborate report from the commissioners of inquiry into the conduct and business of that department, printed 3d June, 1813. It was enacted in 1782, by 22nd George III. c. 82, which suppressed the then existing board of works, together with several other offices, that all his majesty's buildings hitherto under the management of that board should be under the direction of an architect or builder by profession, as surveyor or comptroller of the works; which office was held for many years by sir William Chambers, and after his death by Mr. Wyatt, but the want of punctuality and exactness of the latter in keeping his accounts, and the extreme disorder into which they had fallen, gave occasion, in 1814, to new regulations, by the introduction of the system under which that office is now conducted. The intention of the framers of that act appears to have been to establish an efficient control and superintendence in the surveyor-general, attaching to his office a council of three of the most eminent architects, to assist and advise him by their united talent, in all such matters, either of design or execution, as might require the knowledge and skill of persons professionally educated. A salary of 500*l.* was assigned to each of them, and their commission upon new buildings conducted under their direction was settled at 3*l.* per cent. instead of 5*l.*, which is the usual charge of architects; but they were relieved from the expense of clerks of the works, and of making out the accounts and bills of the workmen, which occur when they are employed in the usual course of their business. Upon reference to the evidence it will be seen, that for conducting the works both at Buckingham palace and Windsor castle, the commission to be received is the full commission of 5*l.* per cent., although the business of measuring and settling the accounts is conducted and paid by the office; the grounds of which allowance are stated in the correspondence, and the treasury minutes contained in the appendix. Mr. Nash's salary of 500*l.* is not paid during the progress of the works at the palace. The three attached architects are certainly not excluded by the 6th section of the act from undertaking and conducting public works, but it does not seem to have been designed or contemplated that they should be exclusively employed; nor that separate and distinct divisions of the metropolis should be allotted to them, as in severalty, so that one only of this council (if it may be so denominated) should be referred to, or consulted, within the limits of his peculiar province, without any professional competition or concurrence. Objections might undoubtedly be raised against referring the designs and plans of one of these three architects to the other two, for their examination and criticism, on account of that difficulty and delicacy which very properly exist among men of high reputation in the same profession, and belonging to the same department, who would naturally be unwilling to give opinions or suggest corrections upon the works of their colleagues; but the effect of this system has been, and must continue to be, the narrowing and limiting the choice of those who are to determine upon the general taste and character of public buildings, whose judgment ought to be assisted by some variety and diversity of design, and some increase in the power of selection. The faculty of originating and inventing what is excellent in architecture, as in every thing else is undoubtedly confined to few; but many of those who are at all conversant in works of art, particularly if they had opportunities of observing the best examples of ancient and modern architecture, are capable of forming a correct judgment upon designs or models which are placed before them, and will seldom fail to prefer the best to the worst. The inconvenience of this want of choice, supposing no more essential change to be made in the constitution of the office, may certainly be obviated by directing each of the attached architects to give a general notion or representation, or a slight sketch, of the style and character in which he would propose any public building to be treated, which is either to be newly erected, or considerably enlarged or altered; and slight sketches might also be called for from other architects of experience or reputation, so as to afford some opportunity of competition, without incurring the inconvenience attending unlimited tenders.

In all cases where any considerable work is to be undertaken, as soon as any one general plan shall have been preferred and selected, it is indispensable that a model should be constructed, showing both the elevation, and the internal accommodation and distribution of the whole; and that this model should be reconsidered and settled (with alterations, if necessary) before the work is begun. A correct estimate should then be formed, and the commission of the architect should not in any case be allowed upon the amount of the expenditure beyond the original estimate; for no mode of payment can be more absurd or contrary to economy, than that of a per centage upon the ultimate charge, which makes it the interest of those who conduct extensive works to render them as expensive as they can, and affords them a premium upon their own unconstrained inaccuracy and extravagance.

A considerable difference in opinion exists with regard to the check and control over expense which the present system affords; and those parts of the conflicting evidence of Mr. Nash and Mr. Smirke, which relates to this specific point, exhibit the defects and the advantages belonging to it. But it must be confessed, that the responsibility of the architect is extremely diminished, when the examination of the several charges is taken out of his hands, as well as the measuring of the work, which is stated universally to be a source of great uncertainty and cavilling, and not unfrequently of imposition and overcharge. Mr. Nash distinctly says, that nothing is so unreasonable as to think that an architect can be answerable in any way for his estimate when he himself does not control the prices and make out the bills; and he avows his inability of judging how nearly the expense of the palace has come to his estimate, because he has nothing to do with the measuring or making out the accounts. A mode of proceeding which affords so plausible an excuse or justification for excess and deviation (unless some great counterpoise can be alleged in favour of its utility in some other point of view), is hardly to be maintained or continued with advantage to the public.

For the purpose of investigating this question and endeavouring to determine as to the present method of conducting public works, your committee entered into further enquiries, and examined several persons of respectability and high character, as architects and builders, not connected with the office of works; among whom they found the same diversity of opinion as between the two architects already referred to.

The preponderance of opinion, however, among those most capable of forming a correct judgment, who have been examined upon this question, is certainly in favour of the present practice of contracts for prices, as contrasted with contracts in gross.

Mr. Wyatville, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Burton, give it a decided preference; but the contracts in gross are considered by Mr. Rowles and Mr. Cubitt as more advantageous to the employer, and not necessarily liable to the objections which are alleged against them. In the evidence of Mr. Rowles are also some detailed observations upon the code of instructions of 1815, well deserving of attention, and suggesting some improvements in that system.

The certainty of a work being performed within the sum allotted to it, is unquestionably a powerful recommendation to contracts in gross; but if, as it is alleged, such works are more liable to be slighted in the execution, and frauds are more frequently practised in carrying on and conducting the several parts; and if such frauds and evasions of the specifications are less capable of being detected than when the works are undertaken under contracts for prices (which is the regulation in the office for works), the latter mode would certainly be preferable, even at an increased charge. But with the superintendance of clerks of the works and other men bred to the profession, belonging to and dependent upon the office, and with such accuracy in the specifications as the ability and experience of the attached architect cannot fail to ensure, your committee consider that the method which appears the most prudent and economical for individuals to adopt, could not prove disadvantageous to the public; and they are therefore inclined to think that with precise specification and careful superintendence, and where all deviations from the original plan are avoided, the system of contracts in gross might be found to be the least expensive.

Within the last fifteen or twenty years a larger field has been opened for architectural talent and exertion than at almost any other period of our modern annals; a greater number of bridges and churches, and of both public and private works upon an extended scale, have been completed, than in an hundred years before. The appearance and convenience of the parts of this metropolis to the north of Pall-mall and Piccadilly, have been much improved by the grand line of Regent-street, and the buildings leading to and connected with it; of which the general design and many of the details are excellent; but on the other hand it may be observed, with regret, that the taste and style of some of the public edifices do not indicate such a state of improvement as might have been desired and expected from the increased opportunities which have been thus afforded.

It would be an invidious and unpleasant task to criticise the labours of living architects, who have deservedly risen to a distinguished station in their profession; and it is only with regard to such parts of their productions as they profess themselves dissatisfied with and condemn, that your committee venture to express their full concurrence in those unfavourable opinions; but in some of these it must be observed, that much of the defect is to be attributed to changes and alterations in their plans, even during the execution of the buildings, and to a want of due consideration and determination upon the entire edifice, before any portion was begun.

The inconvenient line of the new council office, both in Downing-street and Whitehall, discordant from the lines of those streets, and encroaching most awkwardly and incommodiously upon the foot pavement of the latter (if it should be continued), could hardly have been resolved upon, if all the consequences attendant upon that design, in relation to the line of street and the height of the adjoining and neighbouring buildings, had been laid before the lords of the treasury at one view, and the objections pointed out to them. The addition of the pavilion, towards Downing-street, was entirely an after thought; and it now seems to require a corresponding and ornamented projection, which if it be placed before the office of the secretary of state for the home department, and kept in the same alignment, will essentially disfigure the fine street of Whitehall; or if turned upon an obtuse angle towards Melbourne House, will excite in every observing passenger, a sentiment of regret that this inconvenience was not foreseen in the beginning, and obviated. It will be noticed in the evidence of Mr. Soane, that a second pavilion, towards the home office, was never in his contemplation; but he produced to your committee a design for erecting a corresponding pavilion on the other side of Downing-street, at the angle of King-street, with a building extending into King-street, similar to that in Whitehall.

The council office should have been much higher, if taste only were considered, as Mr. Soane acknowledges in his evidence, and his first design for a much less decorated building was made accordingly; but a desire of restricting the expense, which must have been incurred by making the rooms unnecessarily high, was one of his reasons, as he alleges, for not carrying the building to a more dignified elevation. A balustrade connecting the line of chimneys was, during a short time, placed upon the roof of this dwarfish front; but the architect states that he had nothing to do either with the putting it on or taking it of. Such is the unsatisfactory state in which this large and costly structure stands, from being begun without a plan which had been maturely considered, from injudicious alterations and changes which have been made during its progress, and contrary, as it appears by his own statement, to the opinion of the architect; but under whatever direction this work may have proceeded there can be only one opinion of the work itself; and although your committee cannot clearly ascertain to whom the blame attaches, the system cannot be good which has produced such a result. It therefore now remains a question, how it can either be left as it is, or how it can be completed on the end towards the north: for as to the project of balancing it by a symmetrical and similar range of pavilion and building on the other side of Downing-street in King-street, with a decorated arch connecting those two streets, such an addition will probably never be required for public utility, nor does it seem desirable that it should be ever carried into effect.

The name of lord viscount Goderich having been frequently mentioned in Mr. Soane's evidence relating to the new council office, your committee requested his lordship to inform them as to his recollection of the circumstances connected with that building, which is given at length in his evidence. In this place it may be sufficient to observe, that with the exception of the line so inadvertently taken, the other defects could not have occurred, if the suggestion made by lord Goderich in one of his conferences with

Mr. Soane had been adopted, which was, to refer to the general design of Inigo Jones for the palace of Whitehall, and to select such a division or portion from it as might be adapted, in the interior distribution, to the purposes of the trade and council offices, and might adorn the street, by a front not discordant from the style and character of the only portion of that grand building which now remains and decorates the opposite side.

Another larger and much more expensive building, which is in progress for his majesty's palace in St. James's-park, is now undergoing very considerable alterations, not originally contemplated, for the purpose of rectifying a defect, which scarcely could have occurred if a model of the entire edifice had previously been made and duly examined. Mr. Nash says, in answer to a question relating to the two detached three-windowed houses at the extreme angles of the wings, 'I was not at first aware that the effect would have been so bad; and I am sorry to say that I was disappointed myself in the effect of them.' The consequence of this alteration, thus occasioned, will increase the interior accommodation by adding twenty-seven new apartments to the present numbers, but it is estimated at no less a sum than 50,000*l.* With regard to the dome above the roof of the palace, Mr. Nash deems it unfortunate that it is visible from the park side, which was not intended by him, nor was he aware that it would have been seen, except as belonging exclusively to the garden front.

It was proposed when this great work was first undertaken in 1825, under the title of repairing and improving Buckingham-house (6 Geo. IV. c. 77), that the expenses, then estimated at 252,690*l.* should be defrayed out of the land revenue of the crown, in the department of the woods and forests; but in consequence of extraordinary charges upon that revenue to a very considerable amount, some of which had not been foreseen or ascertained at the time of passing that act, and also from the unexpected rapidity with which the alterations had proceeded at the palace, the work must soon have been suspended for want of funds to continue it, if a supply from a source wholly unlooked for and unexpected had not been advanced by orders from the commissioners of the treasury in aid of this deficiency. Your committee conceive that it does not come within their province to do more than to notice this transaction, as having enabled the office of woods and forests to meet the heavy charge by other resources than those which were by law appropropriated to it. This supply amounted to 250,000*l.* What has hitherto been actually paid from the land revenue is 27,760*l.* in addition to that sum; and there is a probability that the surplus of that revenue will in this year be capable of affording about 60,000*l.* and in 1829 about 100,000*l.* The land revenue varies from year to year, in consequence of fines upon renewals; but the whole, including that of the woods and forests, may be taken at about 200,000*l.* a year.

The estimated charge for completing the palace is 432,926*l.* including the above sum of 277,767*l.* which has been already paid.

Upon the site of Carlton House, the several houses which are erecting for individuals must be conformable to a general design for the exterior, but the proprietors are at liberty to select their own architects or builders; and the annual rents which will accrue to the crown from these new houses are calculated at 6,452*l.*, the particulars of which will be found exactly detailed in the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot.

It was imagined by Mr. Nash, that a large sum would at once be raised by a sale of the greater part of these annual ground-rents to the proprietors of the houses at 20 years' purchase (the freehold being still retained by the crown,) but that expectation having not hitherto been realized, no present pecuniary advantage of that sort having accrued to the crown in aid of this undertaking, but on the contrary, a considerable and immediate charge having been incurred in forming the ground, making a large sewer, purchasing the land-tax, and other incidental outgoings, before any part of the annual rents has been received.

It is, however, stated in Mr. Arbuthnot's evidence, that although the proprietors themselves may not choose to buy up their rents, it would be in the power of the government to sell to any other individuals such a proportion of them as might be thought fit to dispose of. By the act 7 Geo. IV., c. 77, the crown is authorised to take fines from the lessees for any portion of their rent, which is a deviation from the usual practice with regard to other new buildings; nor is it the practice to alienate new buildings in fee, to which rule it appears expedient to adhere.

The expenditure upon the alterations in St. James's park, which are in some measure connected with these new houses, amounts to 16,053*l.*, including the iron railing: but exclusive of the planting within the railing.

It is proposed to erect a fountain, estimated to cost 8,000*l.*, with the addition of a large annual charge for a constant supply of water, in the centre of the continuation of Waterloo-place, towards the Mall, as will be seen in the evidence of Mr. Nash; which being the first instance of a fountain surrounded by columns, with a dome or covering over it, gave occasion to some questions from your committee, which appear in the evidence of Mr. Nash, together with his answers; and they cannot but here observe, that this fountain, if it is to be encircled by a peristyle, and covered by a cap or dome, is not likely in itself to be an ornamental object, and that it would obstruct the opening, and the view of the park from Regent-street and Waterloo place.

A spacious and handsome flight of steps in the centre of that terrace, leading into the Mall, would form an ornamental and commodious communication between Regent-street and the Park, and would afford to the public a very general accommodation, and an appropriate termination of that fine opening. Your committee are informed that the central division of St. James's Park, newly inclosed by iron rails, is intended to be open to the public in the same way with the other parts of that park.

Your committee find, upon inquiry, that no sanction has hitherto been given by the commissioners of the treasury to the extension of the plan engraved in the Journals of 7th June, 1827, towards Marlborough-house and St. James's palace; and they cannot consider such an extension, nor any further encroachment upon the Park, as fit to be recommended.

The fraudulent and scandalous manner in which the foundation of the new Custom-house was laid, occasioned, by its total failure in 1825, a charge of no less than 170,000*l.*, or 180,000*l.*, in addition to the original expenditure of 255,000*l.*; but no part of this blame affects the office of works, nor the architects attached to it. This great structure was unfortunately placed under the conduct of Mr. Laing, the person who happened, in the year 1813, to be surveyor of buildings in that department,—a course which your committee conceive to be exceedingly objectionable, being of opinion that all works of this description should be carried on under the direction and management of the office specially appointed for the execution of such works: and they would animadvert more strongly on this point if they were not informed that the treasury have already put a stop to the practice, and have now under their consideration some new regulations upon the subject. It is also to be observed, that no estimate was laid before the House, nor any sanction given by a vote, either before the undertaking or during the progress, the expense having been defrayed out of the revenue of the customs. This mode of proceeding, although in conformity with the practice which has hitherto existed with respect to buildings occupied by the revenue departments, appears to be at variance with the general principles by which the public expenditure is governed, and to be open to much objection. They recommend, therefore, that in future no new buildings for any of these departments should be undertaken except under the authority of a grant of parliament, upon an estimate to be laid before the House for that purpose, as in the case of any other object of miscellaneous expenditure.

No department should be allowed to order any thing beyond mere incidental repairs, without referring to and receiving directions from the office of works. The enormous expense of the new Mint, and its excess beyond the estimate, which was noticed in 1810 by the committee on public income and expenditure, in their seventh report; and the more recent example of the custom-house, render this regulation and the strictest adherence to it indispensable.

The New Mews, fronting the north side of Westminster Abbey, has been erected at the expense of 35,264*l.* and the annual rents payable to the use of the public, as part of the land revenue, will amount only to about 3*l.* per cent, upon that sum. The reasons for making the exterior more ornamental and costly than the uses to which it is allotted require, are assigned in the evidence of Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Burton.

The Regent's Park presents a much better and more productive instance of management under the same department; and it must afford to the House great satisfaction to know that the laying out and planting of that extensive ground, together with the buildings upon it, which do so much credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. Nash, will also soon become a very profitable addition to the land revenue, the annual rent being 15,000*l.* and the remaining excess of expenditure beyond receipt being reduced to 70,000*l.*

The improvements at and near Charing-Cross and the Strand, under the statute 7 Geo. IV. c. 77, are in progress, and by much the greatest portion of the property required for the purposes of that act has been obtained. A considerable number of the old houses near St. Martin's church have already been taken down, and new buildings will almost immediately be commenced in that neighbourhood; but some further purchases remain to be effected.

The defects of the present system, under the act of 1814, appear to be,—1st. Want of responsibility. 2d. Want of competency to decide. 3d. Want of choice and competition; from which three causes proceed the erection of buildings unsightly and unsatisfactory, much confusion and variation both in the planning and executing of them, and the expenditure of larger sums than are necessary.

1st. The surveyor-general, according to the present constitution of that office, is solely the channel of communication between the commissioners of his majesty's treasury and the architect; he exercises no judgment nor control, nor gives any opinion as to the work to be done, or the mode of doing it; confining himself to fixing prices, and making contracts accordingly, and examining and checking the accounts after they have been made out by the clerks of the works, and the measurers belonging to the office.

2d. The surveyor-general having no duty to perform in judging of the propriety or sufficiency of the design or plan, that important business is imposed upon the commissioners of the treasury for the time being, who may not always be competent to decide upon such matters; and although it may happen frequently that there are among them persons eminently conversant with works of art, it may also happen that a very efficient board of treasury for all other and more important purposes may be unfit for this; and in such a case the architect of the district, without any real control or useful supervision, may plan and execute whatever is to be done, according to his own pleasure and discretion.

3d. No sufficient choice is afforded to the board of treasury, who are to judge and decide, for they have not even taken advantage of having three architects attached to the office and paid by it; nor does it appear that they have hitherto at all encouraged the com petition of other professional men, or called for any variety of designs.

The committee venture to suggest, that a considerable improvement may be effected in the existing system, without overturning, or re-modelling, or even disturbing it to any great extent; and their recommendation upon the whole matter is this:—That no public buildings should be hereafter erected, nor any considerable alterations in the structure of any of the existing buildings be adopted, except upon directions given by the lords of the treasury, and founded upon minutes of that board: and that the plans and estimates of all such new buildings, should be signed by at least three lords of the treasury, and be preserved in the records of that office.

That a commission, consisting of five persons, two of whom at least should be privy councillors, and holding some responsible offices, should be appointed by his majesty to act as a council without salary, to advise the board of treasury upon all designs and plans for the erection or considerable alteration of public buildings. The opinions and recommendations of this council to be laid before the board, and annexed to the plans and estimates approved by the treasury.

It has already been observed, that St. Stephen's chapel before it was converted to its present use, was the chapel of our ancient kings; 'and that building which was once consecrated to the devotions of the monarch, has since become the surest safe-guard for the liberties of the people.' By a transition, at which the superstition or the piety of our forefathers would have shuddered, the sanctuary of religion has been converted to secular purposes; and a temple, solemnly dedicated to the high services of Heaven, has been appropriated to uses of a worldly and earthly nature. The chapel of St. Stephen, when forming part of the palace of Westminster, was not, however, strictly speaking, a place of promiscuous worship; but was sanctified to the devotions of the monarch and his household.

Stowe informs us that here Edward the Confessor lived and died.

The legislative assembly, long before it became divided into the two houses of lords and commons, was held in a part of the ancient palace, though not in that portion of it now under consideration.

Till the time of Edward III. the lords and commons constituted only one house: when a separation took place between them, 'owing probably, more to some idea of present expediency, than convenience at the time, than to any depth of political wisdom or sagacity. But those measures which seem fortuitous, which are rather the sudden product of some fugitive feeling, or present circumstances, than of mature reflection and deliberate contrivance, are often found to exceed in utility and permanence, the long digested combinations of philosophical speculation. Thus even the apparent caprice of accident seems often to mock the wisdom of humanity.'

After their separation from the lords, the commons used to sit in the chapter house, belonging to the adjoining abbey till the period of the Reformation, when the chapel of St. Stephen was granted for the purpose. Since that time the commons have used this place, almost without interruption, to the present day.

The House of Commons.

Edward VI. was the first monarch who gave permission that the chapel of St. Stephen should be converted to a chamber of parliament; but this was long after the commons had begun to form a separate and distinct branch of the legislature from the lords.

The origin of the present representative system it is by no means easy to ascertain with positive accuracy. It were no difficult task, however, to conjecture, that something of the kind must have originated with the first formation of civil society, though the corruption of after times, and the successive tyrannies which grew out of feudal systems, and popular vassalage had almost eradicated the very principles on which the liberties of the people were founded.

In the reign of our third Henry, the oppressions of the crown, increased by the exorbitant demands of papal authority and priestly domination, had advanced to such a pitch, that the patience of the English was exhausted. The barons, observes a foreign writer on our history,* were still more aggrieved than the people, as the most considerable posts, to which they thought themselves alone entitled, were enjoyed by foreigners.

Henry quickly furnished them with an opportunity to execute their plans, by calling a parliament, which met at London, soon after Easter, A. D. 1258.† Of this parliament he demanded, according to custom, a powerful aid for the affair of Sicily; for, as to the voyage to the Holy Land, which had before occupied his attention, it was no longer mentioned.

The parliament, in conformity with a resolution previously made by the principal barons, instead of granting the demand, vehemently complained of the breach of Henry's promises, and of all the grievances generally spoken of during his reign.

The king, clearly perceiving, by the decided tone of the parliament, that the charm of royal haughtiness would not at all avail him on the present occasion, fell to his old artifice of pleading guilty to the lords, and promising speedily to reform what had hitherto been amiss in his government and conduct. For once, however, the lords refused to fall into the snare; and they told the designing monarch, in plain terms, that they could no longer leave such an important and necessary concern to the caprice of his own will and convenience, but would immediately set about the good work themselves, and so reform the government, that hereafter there should be no fear of the breach of the king's faith. Henry, though boiling with indignation, still managed to disguise or repress his feelings; and, under pretence of the difficulties that attended this matter, prorogued the parliament, and ordered that the next session should be kept at the city of Oxford.

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* Rapin. † Mat. Paris, p. 963.

As he was apprehensive that in the mean time the lords would make the necessary preparations for the accomplishment of their designs, he promised them, in the most solemn manner, that at the time and place appointed he would not fail to meet them, and enter with them cordially upon the great and necessary work of reformation. He likewise immediately signed a charter, by which he guaranteed, that the articles to be reformed should be drawn up by twenty-four lords, of whom he would chose twelve, and engaged to abide by whatever should be settled by these commissioners. To add weight to this charter, he caused Prince Edward, his son, to sign it with him.

The lords, however, had so repeatedly experienced the deceptive nature of Henry's promises, that the stock of their credulity was now exhausted, and without relying on his professions, the barons summoned all their military tenants and vassals; and on June 11, the day appointed, came to Oxford, well attended and resolutely bent on compelling the king to perform his word.

The first thing done was the election of the twenty-four commissioners, who were to draw up the articles of the intended reformation.

Henry chose the following twelve: the bishops of London and Winchester; Henry, son to the king of the Romans; John, earl of Warren; Guido de Lusignan, and William de Valance, Henry's half-brothers; John earl of Warwick; John Mansel, a Friar; J. de Derlington, Abbot of Westminster; Henry de Wengham, Dean of St. Martin's, London; and, lastly, (as is generally supposed, though his name is omitted,) either Peter of Savoy, or James Audley.

The barons elected the following: the Bishop of Worcester; the earls, Simon, of Leicester; Richard, of Gloucester; Humphrey, of Hereford; Roger, of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; the lords Roger Mortimer, John Fitz-Geoffrey, Hugh Bigod, Richard de Gray, William Bardolf, Peter de Montford, and Hugh Despenser.* The first of these lords they chose for the president of the council.

These commissioners, having been duly elected, drew up some articles, to which the parliament reserved to themselves a power to add, from time to time, such others as should be deemed necessary for the good of the state. This was, however, an extension of the original compact, which it is probable the king had not contemplated, but which his own fickleness or faithlessness, and the liberties of the people, rendered absolutely necessary.

The articles drawn up by the lords commissioners were in substance as follow: 1. That the king should confirm the great charter which he had sworn to observe, but without any effect: 2. That the office of chief justiciary should be given to a person of capacity and integrity, that would administer justice as well to the poor as the rich, without distinction: 3. That the chancellor, treasurer, justices, and other officers and public ministers should be chosen by the four-and-twenty: 4. That the custody of the king's castles should be left to the care of the four-and-twenty, who should intrust them to such as were well affected to the state: 5. That it should be death for any person, of whatever degree or order soever, to oppose, directly or indirectly, what should be ordained by the four-and-twenty: 6. That the parliament should meet at least once every year, to make such statutes as should be judged necessary for the welfare of the kingdom.

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* Mat. Par.

The order is drawn up in form in the annals of Burton, and there it is said, the twenty-four commissioners ordained, that there should be three parliaments in the year: the first, eight days after Michaelmas; the second, the morrow after Candlemass-Day; and the third, on the first of June.*

It is certain that twelve deputies, or representatives of the commons, were present in this parliament; but whether by permission or right, is not equally clear. One should suppose, by the number, corresponding with those of the lords commissioners, that these commoners were admitted as a matter of right, even though this might be the first time that the people had their representatives in parliament; this point, however, is not obvious. Rapin† inclines to the opinion, that this was a new regulation; nor is that opinion without foundation; 'for,' says he, 'if the commons had a right to sit there at the time we are speaking of, it would be very strange that they should nominate but twelve representatives for the whole kingdom. Moreover, all the historians agree, that these twelve were not commoners,' that is, has now reputed to be, but all barons, stiled immediate tenants of the crown.

To shew that the commoners sat in this parliament as a matter of right, it may be remarked that the Annals of Burton, before quoted, contain the act for the election of the twelve, drawn up in French in this form: 'Be it remembered, that the community have chosen twelve wise men, who shall come to parliaments, as also at other times, when there shall be need; and the king, or his council, shall command or send to them, to treat of the business of the king and realm; and the community will hold for established what these twelve shall do; and this shall be done to spare the cost and charges of the community.'

It does not appear by what mode of election these twelve representatives were respectively appointed to their important trusts: they were, however, chosen by the barons. Their names are entered in the Annals above-mentioned; and are as follow:—The bishop of London, the earl of Winchester, the earl of Hereford,

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* Ann. Burt. p. 415.

† Hist. Eng. i. 333.

Philip Basset, John de Baliol, John de Verdun, Roger de Grey, Roger de Sumerie, Roger de Montalt, Hugh Despenser, Thomas de Gressley, and Ægidius de Argentum. These were all barons.

It is, however, to be remarked, that if the commons had before this been accustomed to send representatives to parliament, it is strange that no historian has distinguished them from the rest of the nobility. Not one writer, from the conquest, to the end of the reign of Henry III. though many have spoken of parliaments, has distinguished the commons, as making a distinct body, or separate house from the barons:[*] a separate house they certainly did not make,[†] till some time after they were admitted as an essential part of the legislative body.

It is not the province of this work to trace all the proceedings of this new parliament, in which was laid the foundation of those liberties and constitutional blessings, which, to the present day are the boast and the glory of our isle—the envy and admiration of the world. Henry hesitated, and his son flatly refused to confirm the Oxford provisions, till their faithlessness, and the people's resolution brought on what are emphatically called the barons' wars.

In the mean time, the city of London took upon itself to send commissioners, delegates, or representatives to the general assembly; and perhaps this was the first time that any single city, at least since the heptarchy, enjoyed this constitutional privilege.

As the principle of representative legislation began to be better known, and its merits and advantages more generally appreciated and felt, the practice of sending representatives from the community to parliament gradually extended itself over the country; till at length the elective franchise became an almost universally acknowledged right, to be claimed by every part of the nation.

Henry III. died in the year 1272; and was buried in the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster. The reader has already had an account of his tomb and statue of brass in a former part of the present volume. He was succeeded by his son Edward I. surnamed Longshanks. Though this monarch is usually called the first, he was, in fact, the fourth of that name; there having been three Edwards in the time of the Saxons. For this reason, in speaking of this Edward, and the two following kings, by the name of Edward I., II., III., it was once customary to add the words *post conquestum;* but by degrees that distinctive addition was omitted.

As soon as Henry was buried in Westminster, John, earl of Warren; Gilbert, earl of Gloucester; with many of the clergy and laity, went up to the high altar, and swore fealty to his son Edward. This was on the 20th of November,[||] during the new king's absence.

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[*] In France, it was not till the reign of Philip the Friar, that the third estate was admitted into the general assembly of the states.—*Pasquier les Recherches.*

[‡] Rapin, *ubi supra.*

[||] M. Westm. p. 401.

Shortly after this, a new parliament assembled, composed not only of the lords spiritual and temporal, but also of the knights of the shires, and representatives of the principal cities and boroughs.

According to the Annals of Waverly, at this parliament were assembled the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, abbots, and priors; four knights from every county, and four representatives from each city;* so it would appear that the practice of sending representatives of the people to parliament was more generally resorted to in those days than even at present. The same thing had been done under the government of the earl of Leicester, during the late king's captivity; but as these assemblies were not called by the royal authority, though certainly agreeably to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and in conformity to the spirit of the great charter, granted by John and reluctantly confirmed by Henry III., no positive evidence can be thence deduced, that before this period, the commons had any known right to sit in the legislative assemblies of the nation. This, it is universally admitted, is a point full of difficulty; but it is nevertheless certain, that this privilege was fully enjoyed during the reign of Edward I. and that from that time to the present, it has continued to be exercised, without the least interruption.

Parliaments, in the early periods of our history, were very frequently called; but it does not exactly appear, how often or whether they were, in their original construction, periodical.

It is probable, however, when they were first so considered, that they were annual. This, at least, is generally supposed to have been the case till the year 1509: after which they depended more on the will or the wants of the monarch.

In the reign of Henry the VIII. there were nine parliaments; the average duration of which did not much exceed one year and eight months: the longest being five years, five months, and one day; and the shortest one month and two days.

During the short reign of Edward VI. there were only two parliaments; one of which lasted four years, five months, and eleven days; the other only one month.

In the reign of Mary there were five parliaments; averaging little more than three months each.

The 'glorious days of good queen Bess,' as they are somewhat sarcastically, sung, saw ten new parliaments, each of which extended, upon an average, to little more than a year and a half: the longest however was seven years, ten months, and ten days; the shortest, one month and twenty-five days.

James the First called only four parliaments, the longest of which extended to seven years, ten months, and twenty-one days; the others, to about two months, one year and two years respectively.

The unfortunate Charles I. had five parliaments, if some of them deserved that honourable title: those which might at all be called legal asesemblies, lasted only a few months; but the long parliament, dissolved by the protector Cromwell, lasted the extraordinary length of twelve years, five months, and seventeen days!

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* Waver. Ann. p. 277.

The witty and profligate Charles II. had occasion for four parliaments: one of which was extended to the great length of sixteen years, eight months, and sixteen days! So deeply had the principles of corruption taken root by the very means employed to check it! The others, were of course, very short: one indeed, lasted only seven days.

James II. had authority over two parliaments only; one of two years, four months, and sixteen days; and the other of one year, one month, and four days.

Then commenced and ended the glorious and bloodless revolution of 1688, After which William III. called five parliaments, the longest of which lasted only six years, six months, and twenty-two days; and the others little more than two years each.*

Queen Anne also called five parliaments, not one of which existed three years.

Our first George, during whose reign the Septennial act was passed, had only two parliaments: one of five years, eleven months, and twenty-one days; and the other of five years, two months, and twenty-six days.

George the second called five parliaments, which existed somewhat above six years each.

During the reign of his late majesty, George III. there were twelve parliaments.

It would be not only amusing, but instructive, to retrace the various changes that have, from time to time, taken place in the forms used in the arrangements and regulations of these legislative assemblies. The following, however, must suffice:

They are introduced from their journals, to evince the astonishing improvement we have made in humanity, manners, and the mode of legislation.

Nov. 15, 9 Elizabeth, Edward Jones complained of John Gray, esq. knight for Stafford, that he had so misused and threatened him in Poules (St. Paul's) casting away his cap, whereby he was in great fear of his life. Mr. Gray answered at the bar, that he had claimed a debt due by his father, and promised to keep the peace.

1st. James I. 'Whereas the members of the commons house of parliament, by reason of more charters granted by his majesty, as also by their attendance in greater multitudes than heretofore hath been usual, do want convenient room to sit in the place accustomed to their meeting, and many are thereby forced to stand in the entrance and midst of the house, contrary to order; it is required, on the behalf of the said house, that the officers of his majesty's works do immediately give order for the erecting and fitting such and so many rooms and seats as the house may sit, and attend the service with more ease and conveniency; and this shall be your warrant.' Issued by sir Edward Philips, speaker, to the surveyor of the king's works.

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* It is to be observed, that the Triennial Act, passed in 1641, seems to have had but little influence on the actual duration of parliaments.

1604. Mr. Hext moveth against hissing, to the interruption and hindrance of the speech of any man in the house; taking an occasion from an abuse of that kind offered on Sunday before: a thing (he said) derogating from the dignity, not beseeming the gravity, as much crossing and abusing the honour and privilege of the house, as any other abuse whatsoever. A motion well approved.

21 Jan. 1605. Sir George Moore maketh a motion, out of a sense of the late conspiracy (Guy Faux's attempt to blow the house up,) the like whereof never came upon the stage of the world. No hour too soon for such a motion; encouragement to papists, impunity and delay. *Homines, qui ex fraude, fallacia, medaciis consistere videbantur. Tantumne religio potuit movisse malorum?* To enter into consideration what course may be fittest to settle the safety of the king, and prevent the danger of papistical practices.

Sir Francis Hastings. Three duties: to God, to the king, to God and ourselves. Offered to consideration four: The plot, the carnage of the plot, the discovery, and the deliverance plot, popish, dangerous, and desperate.

Mr. Solicitor. A word in time, like apples of gold, furnished with pictures of silver. New divinity of state-monks—lawful to equivocate, to lie, to dissemble before a magistrate, to kill an heretic. A committee then named to prevent plots.

31 May, 1610. The speaker drummed out of the house of commons by the lord mayor.

This day the lord mayor, with the citizens in the liveries of their several companies, went to Putney in their way to Richmond, and waited upon prince Henry coming down to Whitehall; the duke of Brunswick, earl of Shrewsbury, earl of Pembroke, and earl of Marne, in the barge with him. At nine o'clock in the morning they went. The drums and fifes were so loud, and the company so small, as Mr. Speaker thought not fit, after nine o'clock, to proceed in any business, but to arise and depart.

May 1, 1621. Floyde, or Edward Lloyde, of Clannemayne, county of Salop, esq. was impeached before the house of commons, for saying, 'I have heard that Prague is taken, and Goodman Palsgrave and Goodwife Palsgrave have taken their heels and run away: and, as I have heard, Goodwife Palsgrave is taken prisoner.' His sentence was to stand in the pillory two hours before Westminster hall, with a paper on his hat, inscribed: 'For false, malicious, and despiteful speeches against the king's daughter and her husband;' to ride thence on an unsaddled horse, with the tail for a bridle, to the Exchange, there to be pilloried two hours, and from thence to the Fleet prison. To stand and ride the next day, and pay

1000*l.* fine. It was said that beads were found in his pocket, and the girdles of monks in his trunks.*

The number of clerks and other officers immediately employed in and about the house of commons, are by no means numerous considering the infinite importance of the establishment; neither are their salaries in the aggregate very high.

The clerk of the house of commons, properly so called, has a deputy and two assistant clerks. There are also a clerk of the committees of privileges and elections, a clerk of the fees, and his assistant; four principal committee clerks, and as many deputy-committee clerks, besides four assistant-deputy committee clerks, and as many others who only occasionally attend upon committees. There is a clerk of the journals and papers; three clerks of the ingrossments, with one assistant clerk. In the private bill office, there are three clerks. Besides these several clerks in the several offices of the chief clerk, in addition to those already enumerated, there are about fourteen other inferior clerks.

The above servants of the house are directly employed in the interior duties of that legislative assembly, and appear to be all, more or less, under the immediate direction of the speaker, who is the highest officer belonging to that honourable body.

The following appear to be more directly attached to exterior duties, unless when called into the house on important occasions: The serjeant at arms, and his deputy; a deliverer of votes; housekeeper and deputy; collector of serjeants' fees; two upper and one lower door-keepers; four messengers, and three supernumerary messengers; also one deliverer of post letters. There are likewise a chaplain to the house of commons, the secretary to the speaker, and a train bearer; to which may be added the printers of the journals, &c. and the printers of the votes. These latter, however, are not solely employed in their business by the house of commons.

Thus it will appear, that notwithstanding the vast and complicated affairs of this national institution, under whose cognizance comes whatever concerns the peace, the welfare, the prosperity, the finances, nay, the very being of the whole empire, including all its foreign dependencies, allies, relations, treaties, &c. &c. the house of commons does not keep in actual employ within the walls of the establishment as many clerks, and other officers, as are often found in the shops and banking-houses of our ordinary merchants and trades people. 'I am speaking, it is true, of one branch only of the legislature; but there is no other department of the state whose concerns are not in some way or other under the eye and care of this; for, truly, it may be said, that the commons house of parliament, by the powers with which it is invested, of granting or withholding the supplies needful for the support of the whole state, possesses within itself more actual authority, and, if it were so disposed, a capability of exercising more despotic sway, than is delegated to the king himself; and though called the lower house, is, in fact, the most perfect security that a people can possibly expect or obtain for their liberty, their property, and their rights.'* This house is the 'grand inquest of the nation,' and has authority to impeach the greatest lords in the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal.

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* Mal. Lond. Red. Vol. iv.

Before the commons, after a general election, can enter upon any business, or even the choice of a speaker, all the members enter the court of wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, with those appointed by the act of 1 William and Mary, in the presence of an officer appointed by his majesty, who is usually the lord steward of the household. After they have chosen the speaker, they take the same oaths again at the table: and subscribe their opinions against the doctrines of transubstantiation, the invocation and adoration of saints, and the sacrifice of the mass; and before they can give any vote in the house, except for the choice of speaker, they are obliged to abjure the pretender.†

Any member of parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the house, the person who made the motion, with some of those who seconded and supported it, are ordered to prepare and bring it in. When the bill is ready, some of the same members, desire leave to bring the bill to the table; and upon the question being agreed to, it is read the first time, by the clerk at the table; after which the speaker, taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate, or abstract of it. This being done, after the debate on the bill, if any such should take place, he puts the question whether it shall have a second reading; and sometimes, upon a motion being made, appoints a day for it.

In the mean time, the bill, in most cases, is ordered to be printed, and circulated among the members, by which they have individually an opportunity of perusing it, and seriously weighing its contents, and of calculating its local, or political effects. After the second reading, should no fatal objection be made against it, and there is a majority in its favour, it is read a third time, either on the same or some other day; after this, if it should still not be thrown out by a majority, it is passed to the house of lords, where it undergoes the same ordeal.

Petitions, whether from individuals, cities, or public bodies, are offered like the bills at the bar of the house, and are brought up and delivered at the table by the member who presents them. But leave must always be asked for permission to have a petition read; except in the case of petitions from the city of London, which are brought up by the sheriffs, whether members or not, and are instantly read by the clerk at the table, without any previous leave being asked.

The lord mayor of the city of Dublin, has also authority to present petitions from that corporation. Petitions are, however, perhaps in every other case, presented by members only.

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* Nightingale.

† These acts have been qualified as far as regards Dissenters.

Messengers from the lords, and all persons appearing at the bar of the house, are introduced by the serjeant attending the house, with the mace upon his shoulder, but they are not so introduced until the serjeant has received an intimation to that effect from the speaker, who has been previously informed that such persons are in waiting.*

While the speaker is in the chair, where he always is, unless the house is in a committee, the mace lies upon the table, except when sent upon any extraordinary occasion into Westminster-hall, and the court of requests to summon the members to attend; but when the members resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman to that committee takes the chair where the clerk of the house usually sits. Strangers are then excluded, and the speaker assumes his ordinary functions as a member of parliament, debating like other members, upon any subject then in question.

At other times, when the votes are equal, the casting vote is always given to him; and though his political opinions are supposed to be favourable to the party in power, he will not unfrequently decide in favour of the popular side. This most honourable line of conduct has been followed, on more than one occasion, by the present speaker, who may fairly be said to be a favourite with all parties, owing to his great experience, his profound knowledge of the duties of his situation, his inflexible integrity, and uniform impartiality.

In a committee of the whole house, they divide by changing sides, the ayes, that is, those who vote on the affirmative side of any question, taking the right hand side of the chair; and the noes, or negative party, the left; there are two tellers, who count the votes on each side.

On ordinary occasions, the commons vote by yeas and noes; but if it appears also doubtful which is the greater number, they divide as follows:—If the question relates to any thing already in the house, the noes go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as a bill, petition, &c. the yeas, or ayes go out. Two of each opinion, who after they have told those within, place them in the passage between the bar and the door, and then tell or count the others who went out; which done, the two tellers, who have the majority, take the right hand, and place themselves within the bar; all four advancing, bow three times, saying 'the ayes who went out are so many;' 'the noes who staid so many;' or the contrary. This is repeated by the speaker, who declares the majority.†

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* Strangers, that is persons having no business to transact in the house, are admitted to the galleries with impunity, upon paying about half-a-crown each, or by the written order of any member.

† Hugh. Lon. iv. 260.

Forty members are necessary to make a house, and eight a committee.

Formerly the parliament was always dissolved at the death of the king; but by an act it is now provided, that a parliament sitting, or being at the king's demise, shall continue; and if not sitting shall meet expressly, for keeping the peace of the realm, and preserving the succession to the crown.

The speaker and clerks always wear gowns in the house, as the professors of the law do in term time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the four representatives of the city of London, who, the first day after every new parliament, are dressed in scarlet gowns, and sit together on the right hand of the chair, next to the speaker. As there is always what is called a ministerial and an opposition party in the house, it has become customary to distinguish the sides of the house by the terms ministerial, or as they are invidiously called, the treasury, and the opposition benches; not that there are any actual distinctions in the respective seats; but that the friends of either party usually sit together.

Members of parliament have several honorary and substantial privileges, such as freedom from arrest, &c. but it is impossible to enumerate them in this place. What are called the privileges of parliament are extremely numerous, sometimes intricate, and often doubtful in their character; requiring great experience, judgment, and knowledge of the laws, the customs, and the constitution itself to decide concerning them rightly, and to discriminate, with perfect satisfaction, the rights and interests of all parties: for many of these privileges are the result rather of custom than of statute, of suffrage than of law: seldom, however, has any member cause to complain that his privileges are not protected.

The qualification of a member with respect to property is that he be in the actual possession at the time of his taking the oaths, of an estate, of freehold, or copyhold, for his own life, or some greater estate, either in law or equity, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances, of the respective annual value hereafter limited, (viz.) 600*l.* per annum for every knight of the shire, and 300*l.* per annum for every citizen, burgess, or baron of the cinque ports; and persons not being possessed of such estates respectively, their election and return shall be void.*

The act referred to below does not extend to the eldest son of a peer, or of a person qualified to be a knight of the shire; and the universities may elect members as formerly.

No person to be qualified by virtue of any mortgaged premises, unless the mortgagee has been in possession seven years before the election. Every candidate, at the request of another candidate, or of two of the voters, shall take the oaths of qualification, according to the form therein prescribed, (viz.) 600*l.* for a county and 300*l.* for a city.

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* Act 9 Anne, cap. 5.

These qualifications are now extended to members of the united parliament, and they may be situate in England, Wales, Berwick-upon-Tweed, or Ireland;* but though the property so qualifying should be all lost, given away, or otherwise disposed of immediately after a member had taken his seat, he does not therefore forfeit his honours, or privileges as a member of parliament.

Any member may be expelled for irregular, disloyal, flagrantly dishonest, or other disgraceful practices, but cannot resign his seat, except on receiving some office under government, real or nominal, with the holding of which, his duties as member of parliament are deemed incompatible.

By the act 7th and 8th William III. cap. 25, no person can be elected into parliament, who is under the age of twenty-one years; aliens, also, are incapable of becoming members; Roman Catholics, Quakers, traitors, and felons; outlaws in criminal prosecutions, but not in civil suits; ideots, and madmen, deaf and dumb persons; peers, and judges; clergy of the established church, or those who ever were in holy orders; sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of boroughs, in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers; members on double returns, till the returns are determined by a committee, and there is a resolution of the house to this effect, made at the commencement of every session; commissioners or farmers of the excise; commissioners of appeals, comptrollers, or auditors of the duty of excise;† persons holding any new office or place of profit under the crown, created since the year 1705: persons accepting any office of profit whilst members;‡ persons having pensions from the crown;|| and commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, or of the navy or victualling office, deputies, and clerks in any of these or of the following offices: (viz.) the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, auditor, tellers, or chancellor of the exchequer, commissioners of the admiralty, paymasters of the army or navy, principal secretaries of state, or commissioners of salt, stamps, appeals, wine licences, hackney coaches, hawkers, and pedlars; also persons holding any office, civil or military, in the island of Minorca, or in Gibraltar, except officers holding commissions in any regiment there only: also by another act§ the treasurer and comptroller of the navy, the secretaries of the treasury, secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer, secretaries to the admiralty, under secretary to any of the principal secretaries of state, or the deputy post-master of the army; and lastly, persons holding contracts for the public service,¶ are all deemed incapable of being members of parliament.

Such, at least, would appear from the acts already cited, and

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* Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 20.

† Vide acts 11th and 12th William III. cap. 2, sect. 15, 152. Also act 12th and 13th William III. cap. 10, sect: 39, 90.

‡ But they may be re-elected.

|| Vide act 1st, Geo. I. st. 2, cap. 56.

§ 15 Geo. II. cap. 22, s. 1.

¶ Act 22nd Geo. III. c. 45, s. 1, 2.

from various others which the reader will find referred to, more at length in Dr. Beatson's 'Chronological Register of both houses of parliament, from the Union, 1708 to 1807.'

Having treated of the origin, nature, and construction of the present House of Commons, we will, in a very brief manner, endeavour to give some account of the

House of Lords.

This part of our venerable constitution may be called the parent stock, from whence sprung the other branch already described, being the successors of the ancient barons; to which have been added many new families raised to the peerage by the various monarchs that have filled the throne since the conquest.

The seats in this house are not elective, but hereditary, and consequent upon the dignity of the peers.

The Scotch peers take precedence of English peers of the same rank created since the union in 1707. The Irish peers, in like manner, take precedence of the British peers of the same rank, created since the union in 1801. Irish peers, since that period, rank according to the dates of their patents among the peers of the united kingdoms. Before the respective unions of Scotland and Ireland to England, the English peers, without any regard to the dates of their patents, took precedence of all others subject to the king.

The clerks and officers of the lords' house of parliament consist of the speaker, who is the lord chancellor; a deputy speaker, who is usually the vice chancellor; a chairman of committees; a clerk of the parliaments, who may be a member of the lower house, and has a salary of 3,300*l.* including the usual deduction of fees and taxes; a clerk-assistant; a reading-clerk and clerk of the private committees, united in the same person; counsel to the chairman of committees; a clerk of the journals; a copying clerk, and six other clerks of the office; gentleman usher of the black rod, who attends the other house with summonses, &c. from the lords, to call them to hear the royal assent given to bills, the king's speech, &c. &c.: a yeoman-usher; a serjeant at arms; a receiver of the fees; about seven or eight door-keepers; a house-keeper; a keeper of the state-room, and a necessary woman.

Peers on their first introduction to the house, both on their original accession to a title, and their advancement to a higher one; also all bishops at their first consecration, and upon every future promotion, pay the following fees:—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Prince of Wales..........................	30	0	0
An archbishop	27	0	0
A duke	27	0	0
A marquis................................	19	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
An earl	14	0	0
A viscount	12	0	0
A bishop	14	0	0
A baron	9	0	0

They also pay as homage fees:

	l.	s.	d.
Prince of Wales	703	6	8
Ditto, as earl of Chester	203	3	4
A duke	350	3	4
A marquis	272	10	8
An earl	203	3	4
A viscount	159	7	4
A baron	150	5	4

The house of lords, in conjunction with the king and commons, have the power, not only of making and repealing all laws, but of constituting the supreme judicature of the kingdom. The lords here assemble to take cognizance of treason and high crimes committed by the peers and others; they try all who are impeached by the commons, and acquit or condemn, without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breast, and saying, 'Guilty,' or 'Not Guilty, upon my honour.' They receive appeals from other courts, and even sometimes reverse the decrees of Chancery; but from this highest tribunal there lies no appeal.

This, therefore, being a court of justice in the proper sense of the word, it is open at all times to the public, except when any very important question is in debate, and the house is likely to be uncomfortably crowded; at which times a note from some lord is necessary to gain admission. But there are no accommodations for the people, as in the commons; no galleries or benches besides what are occupied by the lords within the bar; the people, therefore, when fatigued, seat themselves on the floor, which is covered with matting.

It is not necessary to describe the forms of proceeding in this house: they are similar to those pursued in the commons, only that the lords do not retire when the house is divided on any question.

The speaker has no chair, as in the commons, but is seated on a large woolsack, covered with red cloth, with no support for the back, nor any table to lean against in front. This is a most preposterous and almost cruel custom.

At the upper end of the room, which is somewhat less than the house of commons, is the throne, upon which is seated the king on solemn occasions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the ensigns of majesty. On the right hand of the throne is a seat for the heir apparent, and on the left another for the next person of the royal family. Below the throne on the king's right hand, are the seats of the archbishops, and a little below them the bench of bishops. Before the throne are three broad seats, stuffed with wool; on the first of which, next the throne, sits the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, as before mentioned; on the other two sit the lord chief justice, the master of the rolls, and the other judges, who attend occasionally to be consulted on points of law.

The benches for the lords spiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth.

There is a bar across the house, at the end opposite the throne, at the outside of which sits the king's first gentleman usher, called the black rod, from a wand he carries in his hand. Under him is the yeoman, who waits at the inside of the door, a crier without, and a serjeant-at-mace, who always attends the lord chancellor.

When his majesty is present with the crown on his head, the lords sit uncovered, and the judges stand till the king gives them leave to sit. In his absence, the lords at their entrance do reverence to the throne, as is done by all who enter the presence chamber, by bowing.

When his majesty has so signified, the judges may sit, but must not be covered till the lord chancellor, or keeper, informs them that the lords permit them to be so.

The Painted Chamber, an apartment so called, between the house of lords and the house of commons, is often used for conferences of the two houses, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the house of commons to come up without being crowded. In this room the parliaments were formerly opened; and it is said to have been the bed-chamber of Edward the Confessor.

The House of Commons.

In the year 1800, it was deemed expedient to enlarge the present house of commons, in order to make room for the one hundred Irish members, which, by the act of union, were entitled to a seat in the British parliament.

When the wainscotting was taken down for this purpose, the walls were found to be covered with oil paintings, many of which were in a high state of preservation.

Dr. Charles Gower, one of the physicians to the Middlesex hospital, communicated a knowledge of this discovery to Mr. John Thomas Smith, an eminent artist, who was so much pleased with these most beautiful specimens of ancient art, that he solicited and obtained permission to copy them for the purpose of engraving. This work, after incessant and most laborious toil, he accomplished, amidst the noise and dust of the workmen, who were not permitted to delay their work for the artist's accommodation. These facts are mentioned for the purpose of more successfully referring the reader to the work mentioned below,* in the plates of which are not merely delineated the outline of the several subjects, whether on the stone or glass, but the colours are actually matched; and they exhibit every tint which is known in the art of staining glass.

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*‘ Antiquities of Westminster; the old palace; St. Stephen's chapel, (now

Several grotesque paintings, which were found in St. Stephen's chapel, served as supporters to the different coats of arms which adorned the frieze. A close resemblance may be discovered between some of those monstrous combinations and the figures which were employed in the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

There are also some specimens of sculpture very elegant and beautiful, which give us a very high idea of the sumptuousness and variety of the ornaments, with which the chapel of St. Stephen was formerly enriched. The foliage which twines round some of the columns appears to vie in beauty with the decorations of the Corinthian capital.

Among the specimens of the Gothic frieze are some which no Grecian artist would have blushed to own.

Mr. Nightingale justly remarks, 'that such exquisite productions of art should have been so shamefully neglected is matter of surprise to those only who are unacquainted with the exact nature and extent of the prejudice, which, at the time of the Reformation, swelled the hearts of the reformers. The connection which these paintings were supposed to have with the ancient superstition, was a sufficient cause for their neglect, and even their total destruction. When, therefore, the sanctuary of devotion was converted into the present house of commons, the exuberant decorations on the windows and the walls, were probably defaced without scruple or remorse. Not even a tradition remained of their existence; nor is it probable that they would ever have been known, if the union with Ireland, by necessitating an enlargement of the house, had not caused them to be brought to light. Something singular, therefore, is attached to the history, the preservation, and the discovery of these curious vestiges of art, which belong to a period comparatively barbarous, and exhibiting an almost total dearth in embellishments of genius and taste.'

It is clear, however, that in the reign of Edward III. the period alluded to, the arts were not totally neglected; that the method of painting in oil was practised, even at that time, with no ordinary success; and that the genius of elegant and fanciful design was then alive.

At the alteration and enlargement of the house of commons, which brought these relics of the arts to light, the entire side walls were taken down, except the buttresses that supported the ancient roof, and thrown back, by which more seats were procured. The chapel, as finished by Edward III. was of such great beauty, that we

the House of Commons,) &c. &c. containing two hundred and forty-six engravings of topographical subjects, of which one hundred and twenty-two no longer remain.—By John Thomas Smith.'

can scarcely refrain from regretting that it should have been defaced by these alterations.

The interior walls, on which were the gilding and profusion of ornament above-mentioned, appear to have been divided into compartments of Gothic, but not inelegant forms; each having a border of small gilt roses, and the recesses covered with paintings.

At the east end, including about a third of the length of the chapel, which part exhibited various tokens of having been once inclosed for the altar, the walls and roofs were completely covered with gilt and painted decorations; and presented, even in their mutilated state, a beautiful relic of the fine arts. The gilding was remarkably solid, and highly burnished, and the colours of the paintings vivid, being both apparently as fresh as in the year in which they were executed.

One of the paintings, representing the adoration of the shepherds, had some merit, even in regard to the composition.

The west front of this venerable chapel is still nearly entire, but greatly defaced by the coating of plaster, which covers it. Under the direction of the late Mr. Wyatt, a new window was formed in the end, and two pinnacles added, in the usual fantastic style of decoration, which mark the works of that architect; the window is merely constructed for show, as the three modern ones which light the interior still exist in the middle of it.

The whole front of the commons, next to the street, was also rebuilt by the same architect, in its present Gothic style, and cased with stucco.

It shows a confused and ill-formed assemblage of towers, turrets, and pinnacles, jumbled together without taste or judgment; rendered the more offensive from the proximity of the abbey and the hall, and certainly not improved by the poverty-struck cloister subsequently appended to its basement, or by the more recent additions of Mr. Soane, which are, if possible, in a worse style.

Beneath the house, in passages or apartments appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel of curious workmanship; and an entire side of a cloister, the roof of which is scarcely surpassed by the exquisite beauty and richness of Henry the Seventh's chapel in the neighbouring abbey.

The interior of the house of commons has nothing very striking to recommend it; convenience, not ornament, appears to have been the great object of the government in the application and enlargement of this ancient chapel to the use of the legislature.

It is still rather too small; but is nevertheless, peculiarly adapted to its use. Along the sides and west end runs a handsome gallery for the accommodation of members and strangers. The galleries are supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The walls are wainscotted to the ceiling.

The speaker's chair stands at some distance from the wall; and is highly ornamented with gilding, having the royal arms at the top. Before the chair is a table at which sit the clerks.

In the centre of the room, between the table and the bar, is a capacious area.

The seats for the members occupy each side, and both ends of the room, with the exception of the passages. There are five rows of seats, rising in gradation above each other, with short backs, and green morocco cushions.

The seat on the floor, on the right hand of the speaker, is sometimes called the treasury bench, because there many of the members of the administration usually sit. The side immediately opposite is occupied by the leading members of the opposition.

When the members go to the house, they usually pass through Westminster hall; and there are, under the same roof several good coffee-rooms, which are resorted to, not only by the members, but by the public in general; and particularly in term time, when they are crowded with barristers and others having business in the courts of law.

On the east side, adjoining to the hall, is the edifice called

The Speaker's House.

This was a small court of the palace, but has been greatly altered and enlarged, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, at the time the additions before spoken of were made to the chapel.

The house itself is most exquisitely and tastefully ornamented with whatever is essential to the residence of an officer of such high rank.

The speaker can go into the house of commons from his own apartments, a passage having been made for that purpose.

The House of Lords.

Is an oblong but handsome room, rather less than that in which the commons meet. This apartment was also repaired, &c. on the occasion of the union with Ireland. It is decorated with pinnacles, in the front next to Abingdon-street; but certainly has but little to recommend it to our admiration.

The interior is formed out of that spacious apartment, formerly called The Court of Requests; and is handsomely ornamented with fine tapestry hangings, consisting of historical figures, representing the defeat of the Spanish armada in 1588. They were the gift of the states of Holland to queen Elizabeth.

At the Union with Ireland, these hangings were taken down, and cleaned, and put up in their present place. The tapestry is judiciously set off with large frames, of brown stained wood, dividing it into compartments, respectively containing the several portions of the history, or events of the destruction meditated by the Spaniards on that occasion. The heads, which form a border to each design, are portraits of the several gallant officers who commanded in the English fleet at that important period.

This room does not occupy the whole of the old court of requests; part of the north end being formed into a lobby, by which the commons pass to the upper house; and the height being reduced by the elevated floor of wood, over the original stone pavement.

The throne is an armed chair, elegantly carved and gilt, ornamented with crimson velvet. Above it is a splendid canopy of crimson velvet, surmounted by the imperial crown; this canopy is supported by two gilt columns of the Corinthian order, with a magnificent architrave which forms the cornice of the canopy.

Though by no means a splendid room, the house of lords is nevertheless a very handsome one. It has been, however, in contemplation to build a new one, though no decisive measures have as yet been adopted to that effect.

At the south-east corner of Old Palace Yard, on the site of the present regal entrance to the house of lords, was the prince's chamber, part of the ancient palace; adjoining the prince's chamber was the apartment known as the old house of lords, in the cellars of which the celebrated gun-powder treason was to have taken effect; all this has been destroyed, and some mean brick edifices erected in their stead. The exterior of these buildings display some of the most ridiculous attempts at imitating the grandeur of Gothic architecture ever witnessed.

The royal approach to the house of lords is by an enclosed Gothic corridor, with a porch of the same character, leading to a staircase designed by J. Soane, esq. which was commenced in the summer of 1822, and finished in January 1823; it formerly led to the prince's chamber and other apartments of the ancient palace, which were taken down, and the foundations laid for the royal gallery, in October 1823; the same was finished in February 1824. Part of the ancient site is appropriated for a library, and committee rooms for the houses of lords and commons. The royal staircase is in two flights; on the top are recesses: to the right and left are arched openings to a decorated vestibule, which is adorned by eight scagliola columns supporting four galleries; to the left, between four columns, is a large opening to the royal gallery, which may be considered as divided into three compartments, each of which has a lantern dome filled with stained glass; the whole surface of the ceiling and parts of the walls are extravagantly adorned with flowers, flutings, scrolls, &c. whilst the lantern lights are vaulted, highly enriched, supported by columns, and additionally decorated by candelabra, &c.

Adjoining the house of lords is the ancient building called the

Painted Chamber

Howel relates a tradition respecting this apartment, that Edward the Confessor died in it, and Baker has given this as a fact, without either citing any evidence to support it, or hinting any suspicion of its accuracy; and, indeed, it is very probable, though no early authority for it is known, except the fact of that monarch's having expired at Westminster, and, consequently, in the palace there. It derived its name from numerous paintings on the walls, representing battles, &c. which were certainly as old as 1322, and perhaps much older, as in the 21st year of the reign of Henry III. a mandate occurs for paying to Odo the goldsmith, clerk of the works at Westminster, four pounds and eleven shillings for pictures to be done in the king's chamber there.* In this apartment was some curious tapestry, which was taken down about 1800.

On the north side of St. Margaret's church-yard anciently stood

The Sanctuary.

A place of refuge for criminals of various descriptions. The metropolis at one time abounded with these haunts of villainy and wretchedness. They were originally instituted for the most humane and pious purposes, and owe their origin to one of the sacred institutions of the Mosaic law, which appointed certain cities of refuge for persons who had accidentally slain any of their fellow-creatures. Previous to the entrance of the Israelites into Canaan, it was ordered that when they should come to be settled there, a provision should be made for the fixed dwelling of the priests and Levites, who, being a distinct body from the rest of the nation, and having no share in the division of the country, were appointed to have their residence in several towns, with such a portion of ground about them as would serve for their commodious subsistence.

It is probable that these convenient retreats, which are dignified with the name of 'cities,' were only small villages, perhaps not unlike our own Moravian settlements. They were, however, walled round, and had suburbs for the Levites and the inferior ministers of religion, extending from the wall 'a thousand cubits round about.' Le Clerc, however, says that the word *Kir*, usually called a wall, means in this instance the centre of the city.

Of these cities, the whole number whereof was forty-eight, six of the most conveniently situated were to be cities of refuge, places of sanctuary, or privileged districts; whither any person who had, by chance-medley, killed another, might immediately repair and take sanctuary. The cities of the Levites were appointed cities of refuge, rather than any other, because they were a kind of sacred places, inhabited by sacred persons.

This institution of sanctuaries, as Marmonides justly observes, was a merciful provision both for the manslayer, that he might be preserved, and for the avenger, that his blood might be cooled by the removal of the manslayer out of his sight.

The city of refuge protected him that fled thither, yet so as the right of the judges to bring the matter to a fair trial remained entire.

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* Walpole's Anec. of Painting, vol. i. p. 11.

The elders of the city of refuge enquired whether the manslayer could be received or not, upon a summary hearing of the case. But they were not the proper judges, nor could they examine witnesses. Therefore he was delivered, upon demand, to the senate, or court of justice of that city where the fact was committed, that he might be tried by those whether he was guilty or not guilty of the crime of wilful murder.

This is a material point to be attended to, in tracing the history and origin of privileged places, or sanctuaries, such as the one in the city of Westminster, now under our consideration. It is certain that, among the Hebrews, with whom the practice originated, these privileged places were not designed to thwart or obstruct the ends of justice, but merely to protect the offender against the revenge of the friends of the slain.

The heathens, whom it is become fashionable with some modern philosophers to compliment as the most enlightened part of mankind in those early ages of the world, had also their places of refuge; and with them it was not allowed to bring the person to trial against his will, who had taken sanctuary in those privileged places. So far from this being the case among the Hebrews, the wilful murderer might be taken even from God's altar, if he fled thither for sanctuary, which he might do in regard to crimes of an inferior nature; and if he would not stir from thence, he might be put to death on the spot.

It is well known that the *asyla* of the Greeks were a sanctuary for criminals of every description. Throughout the whole Gentile world the temples and places of worship were sanctuaries for crimes. Euripides complains of these *asyla* in the following strong terms:—'It is surprising that the gods did not constitute laws to mortals with more wisdom and equity. For criminals, instead of being protected by the altar, ought to have been driven from it, since it is a profanation for impious hands to touch things sacred to the gods. On the contrary, those places ought to have been a sanctuary for the just, a refuge from injury and oppression; so would not the gods have showed equal favour to the bad as to the good, when they came to the same place.'

Such is a faint outline of the origin and nature of privileged places. The idea was preserved among the Christians, but extended at first to the churches, and other sacred places within their immediate precincts. In process of time, however, by a strange compound of Judiacal, Pagan, and Christian principles, the practice was shamefully corrupted, and this humane privilege most shamefully abused. The temples of the God of justice were made the sanctuaries of every species of wickedness; and to this day, in some parts, they are but little improved in this respect.

In the year 1487, during the pontificate of Innocent VIII., a bull was issued, and sent here, to lay a little restraint on the privileges of sanctuary. It stated that, if thieves, murderers, or robbers, registered as sanctuary men, should sally out and commit fresh nuisances, which they frequently did, and enter again, in such cases they might be taken out of their sanctuaries by the king's officers. That as for debtors, who had taken sanctuary to defraud their creditors, their persons only should be protected; but their goods, out of sanctuary, should be liable to seizure. As for traitors, the king was allowed to appoint them keepers in their sanctuaries to prevent their escape.

Long before this, these privileged places had become great evils, and Henry VII. had applied to the pope for a reformation; but could obtain only what is here stated, which was confirmed by Alexander VI. in the year 1493.

When the next Henry had resolved to become independent of the authority which he had sworn to respect, (and which he had written to defend,) he caused an act to be passed which totally debarred persons accused of treason of the benefit of sanctuary. He did not, however, abolish the privilege, only so much of it as might affect his usurped and absurd claims to the ecclesiastical supremacy.

After the Reformation had gained strength, these places of sanctuary began to sink into disrepute. They were, however, still preserved; and though none but the most abandoned resorted to them, the dread of innovation, or some other cause, preserved them from demolition, till, in the year 1697, the evils of these sanctuaries had grown so enormous, that it was become absolutely necessary to take some legislative measures for their destruction. Accordingly, the same year, an act was passed for the suppression of most of them, particularly that in the Minories, those in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street, Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Ram-alley, and Mitre-court; Fulwood's-rents, in Holborn; and Baldwin's-gardens, in Grays-inn-lane; the Savoy, in the Strand, and Montague-close, Deadman's-place; the Clink, and the Mint, in Southwark. Through the neglect of the police, the Mint re-assumed its former character, and that with increased profligacy; nor was it finally suppressed till the reign of George I.

The sanctuary in Westminster was a structure of immense strength. Dr. Stukeley, who wrote about the year 1724,* saw it standing, and says that it was with very great difficulty demolished. The church belonging to it was in the form of a cross, and double, one being built over the other. It is supposed to have been the work of Edward the Confessor.†

There were two sanctuaries, the great and the little, or rather, perhaps, two branches of the same institution.

At the west end of the latter, in the time of Maitland, (1756) there were remains of a prodigious strong stone building of two hun-

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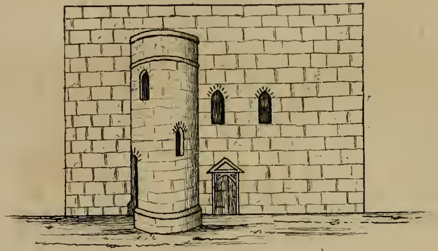
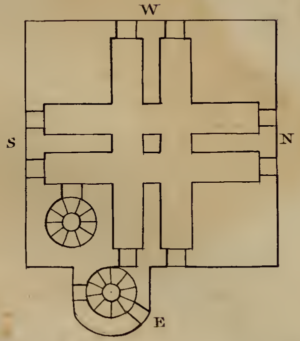
* Itinerarium Curiosum.

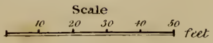
† Fig. 1. in the annexed plate is the Sacristan's room. Fig. 2. The Revestry. Fig. 3. The Record Room.



Exterior View



Lower Church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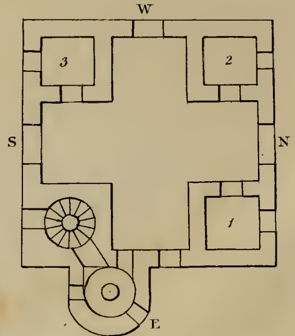

Upper Church

THE SANCTUARY CHURCH
at
WESTMINSTER.

From an Original Drawing by D^{r} Stukeley.

Pub. by Cowie & Strange, London, 1828.

dred and ninety feet square, or seventy-two feet and a half the length of each side; and the walls in thickness no less than twenty-five feet. This fabric had originally but one entrance or door below, and that in the east side, with a window hard by, which seems to have been the only one below the height of twenty-two feet of the building, where it was reduced to three feet in thickness, and contained four windows about the height of ten, and width of three feet nine inches on the south side.

The area of this exceedingly strong building, (exclusive of the arched cavities in the walls) was divided by a wall from east to west, of two feet ten inches in thickness, into two spaces of nine feet ten inches each in width, representing a frame for bells; which plainly evinces it to have been the strong bell-tower that was erected in the little sanctuary, by Edward III. for the use of the collegiate church of St. Stephen, and not, as Strype imagines it to have been, the church of the Holy Innocents, for that was the church of St. Mary-le-Strand.*

The strong tower was afterwards made use of as a tavern or wine vault; but is now totally demolished.

Within the precincts of this sanctuary was born Edward V., and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her son, the young duke of York, to secure him from the villainous proceedings of his cruel uncle, the duke of Gloucester, who had possession of his elder brother.

On the ground once occupied by the sanctuary, the scene of this melancholy and deceitful tragedy, was afterwards built the Westminster meat-market, which was removed some forty or fifty years ago; and the site is occupied by the new Guildhall, a neat but plain building of brick, with a portico at the east end.

The New Mews.

On a piece of ground appropriated by parliament as an open space to admit an uninterrupted view of the venerable abbey, the present pile of stabling has been most tastelessly erected. The architect was Decimus Burton, esq.; it is a quadrangular building of brick, with stone dressings; it consists of four fronts, nearly uniform; in the centre of each is a projection, ornamented with antæ, and contains in a recess two columns of the Doric order; it is surmounted by the entablature of the order, which is applied as a crowning member to the entire building; the walls are relieved by antæ, and at each end is a pavilion, composed of two Doric columns and the same number of antæ, and covered with pediments. The entrances are in the central portions, and are arched and rusticated. The building is well designed for the purposes to which it is applied, and in any other situation would be an ornament, at present by the constrast afforded by the magnificent abbey church it only affords another proof of the want of judgment and taste evinced by the directors of public buildings in this neighbourhood.

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* Maitland, ii. 1342.

The Almonry

Was at the west end of the sanctuary; and derived its name from being the place where the alms collected at the abbey were given. The name is still preserved in that of Great Almonry, the first opening in Dean-street, from Tothill-street. There is also the Little Almonry, at the east end of the former; on the middle of the south side of Great Almonry, is Almonry-yard.

This place is an object of interest and curiosity, from the circumstance of its being that where William Caxton erected the first printing-press, to print with moveable *metal types,* that was ever known in this country. I have marked as emphatical the words metal types, because it is by no means clear that Caxton was the first person to introduce this valuable art into England.

This honour, however, was universally given to Caxton by our earliest writers, who assert, that, during a residence of many years in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, he acquired a knowledge of the whole method and process of the art; and that by the patronage of the great, and especially the abbot of Westminster, he set up a press within the abbey, and began to print books there about the year 1471.

It has been asserted that his press was fixed in that part of the abbey called Islip's chapel; and that afterwards he removed his materials to the Almonry in the year 1474.

Caxton was certainly the first to bring the art to perfection in this country. He was born in Kent, in the reign of Henry IV., and served an apprenticeship to one Robert Laye, (or Large) a mercer, who, after being sheriff and lord mayor of London, died in 1441, leaving by will thirty-four marks to his apprentice, William Caxton. He then went abroad to settle, and was entrusted by the mercer's company to be their agent, or factor, in Holland, Zealand, Flanders, &c.

In 1464, a commission was granted to him and Richard Whitehall, esq. to transact and conclude a treaty of commerce between the king, Edward IV., and his brother-in-law, Philip duke of Burgundy, to whom Flanders at that time belonged. The commission styles them ambassiatores, procuratores, nuncios, and deputatos speciales, and gives to both, or either of them, full powers to treat, &c.

When the lady Margaret of York, the king's sister, arrived at Bruges, on the occasion of her marriage with Charles, duke of Burgundy, Caxton appears to have been of her royal highness's retinue. He was either one of her household, or held some constant part or office under her; because he says he received from her a yearly fee or salary, besides many other good and great benefits. Being more expert than most others in penmanship and languages, particularly Latin and French, it is highly probable that he was employed by the duchess in some literary way.

He resided many years at the court of this duchess, and dedicated or addressed some of his works to her; others he addressed to Edward IV; and others again to the duke of Clarence, the king's brother. He afterwards printed, also, for Henry VII. and his son prince Arthur.

His residence in Flanders gave him opportunities of becoming acquainted with the then newly-invented art of printing; in which, when he had perfected himself, which he did not accomplish (as he himself says) without great labour and expence, he was employed by the duchess to translate out of the French, and print a large volume, which appeared under the title of 'The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troye,' and is the first book we know of that was printed in the English language. The whole title-page ran thus: 'The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troye: composed and drawn out of dyverce bookes of Latyn, into Frensche, by the right venerable persone, and worshipfull man, Raoul le Feure, preest, and chapelayn unto the right noble, gloryous, and myghty prynce in his tyme, Philip duc of Bourgoyne of Braband, &c. in the yeare of the incarnacion of our Lord God a thousand and four hundred sixty and foure, and translated and drawn out of the frensche into englishe, by Willyam Caxton, mercer, of the cyte of London, at the commandement of the right hye myghty and vertuose princesse, his redoubted lady Margarete, by the grace of God duchesse of Burgoyne, &c. which sayde translation and worke was begonne in Brugis, in the countere of Flaunders, the fyrst day of Marche, the yeare of the incarnacion of our said Lord God a thousand foure hundred sixty and eight, and ended and fynyshed in the holy cyte of Colen, the xix day of Septembre, the yeare of sayd Lord God a thousand foure hundred sixty and eleven.'

This translation was finished, therefore, in 1471, and was, doubtless, printed with all possible speed afterwards. The close of it has this remarkable statement:—'Thus I ende this boke, &c. and for as moch as in wryting of the same, my penne is worn, myn hande very, and myn eyen demmed with overmoch lokyng on the white paper—and that age creepeth on me dayly—and also because I have promysid to dyverce gentilmen and to many frends to addresse to them as harely as I might this sayd boke, therefore I have practysed and lerned at my grate charge and expense to ordeyne, this sayd boke in prynt after the maner and forme as ye may here see, and is not writen with penne and ynke as other bokes ben, to thende that every man may have them attones, for all the bokes of this storye, named the Recuyell of the Historyes of Troyes, thus emprynted as ye here see, were begoone in oon day, and also finish in oon day, &c.'

By this it would appear, that before any part of this work was put to press, the whole of it was composed, or set up; otherwise it would have been impossible it should have been begun and completed in the same day.

It appears, that shortly after this he returned to England; for the edition of another of his books, 'The Game of Chess,' is dated 1474, and is allowed by all typographical antiquaries to have been the first specimen of the art, in English, printed in this country. The title is as follows:—'The game and play of Chess: in which thauctorities, dictes, and storyes of auncient doctoures, philosophers, poetes, and of other wyse men ben recounted and applied unto the moralitie of the publique wele, as well of the nobles as of the common people. Translated out of Frensch, and emprynted by William Caxton, fynyshed of the last day of Marche, the yeare of our Lord God a thousand foure hondred and LXXIIII.'

It has been generally asserted, that all his books were printed at Westminster, yet we have no assurance of this fact from himself, nor any mention of the place before the year 1477, when he printed Earl Rivers' Translation of the Sayings of the Philosophers, &c. several years after he began printing. It has also been represented that Islip was abbot of Westminster at that time; but this is a mistake, if, as some assert, that Thomas Milling was abbot in 1470, was made bishop of Hereford a few years after, and probably held the abbey *in commendam* in 1485, in which year he was succeeded by John Estney; so that Milling, who was reputed to be a great scholar, must have been the generous friend and patron of Caxton, who gave that liberal reception to an art so beneficial to learning.

There is no clear account of the age of Caxton, but he was certainly very old; probably above fourscore at the time of his death. He lived at least twenty years after he had finished his translation of the Recuyel of Troy, and pursued his business with extraordinary diligence, at Westminster, till the year 1491, in which year he died.

Since the time of good old Caxton's residence in the Almonry, this place has become the nest of women of the lowest description, being occupied by houses in a most villainous condition.

In the Almonry was a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, and not (according to Stow) to Anne; but when, or by whom, it was founded is not known. It was very near this chapel that Caxton carried on his business.

On the south-west side of the abbey church is the Dean's yard, a neat square, formerly open, but recently railed in. Here is

Westminster School.

This great national establishment is supposed to have been erected about the year 1070, but refounded by queen Elizabeth in the year 1560, for the education of forty boys, denominated the queen's scholars (now called the king's scholars) and twelve almsmen.

The masters who have presided, and many of the scholars who have received their tuition here, have, in all the period since its first endowment, been men of eminent talents, and afforded bright ornaments to the nation both in church and state. William Camden, the antiquary, was at one time master, and Ben Jonson one of his scholars.

Dr. Busby, of classical memory, and celebrated on some other accounts, was master of this school upwards of fifty years, and greatly contributed by his great erudition to its reputation. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was born September 22, 1606, and died in 1695.

Among the eminent men who received their education within these walls, may be noticed the great lord Burleigh, the poets Cowley, Dryden, Prior, Bourne, Churchill, and Cowper; Kennet, bishop of Peterborough; Atterbury, bishop of Rochester; Boyle, earl of Cork and Orrery; Bonnel Thornton; Gibbon, the Roman historian; George Colman the elder, and Richard Cumberland, dramatists; and the great earl of Mansfield.

The museum belonging to this school was founded by Dr. Busby; he enlarged the master's house, and also the Green-coat Hospital in Tothill-fields. He likewise built his prebendal house, paved the choir of the abbey with black and white marble, and did many other acts of public and private generosity, by which his name has been ennobled.

The dean and chapter of Westminster hold the prebendal manor of Chiswick on lease from the prebendary of Chiswick, of St. Paul's cathedral, under lease for three lives. It has passed through several hands, but contains a stipulation, taken from the original lease, that the lessee should erect additional buildings, adjoining to the manor house, sufficient for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of the school, the usher, forty boys, and proper attendants, who should retire thither in time of sickness, or at other seasons when the dean and chapter should think proper.

To this day a piece of ground is reserved in the lease to the sublessee, as a play-ground for the scholars; though it is not known that the school was ever removed to Chiswick since Dr. Busby's time. It is on record that he resided there, with some of his scholars, in the year 1657. Dr. Nichols was the last master who actually resided at the college-house. Dr. Markham (late archbishop of York), when master of Westminster school, rented the prebendal lodgings of the dean and chapter.

The whole was let on a repairing lease in 1788, and is now, or very lately was, occupied as an academy by Dr. Horne.*

Westminster school is now endowed with lands and possessions specifically appropriated to its own maintenance, but is attached to the general foundation of the collegiate church, as far as relates to the support of the forty scholars. It is under the care of the dean and chapter of Westminster, and conjointly with the dean of Christ church, Oxford, and the master of Trinity, Cambridge, respecting the election of scholars to their several colleges. The boys on the foundation as before mentioned, are denominated king's scholars from the royalty of their founders, and are in a state of collegiate association. They sleep in the dormitory, have their dinners in the hall, and may have other meals if they chuse. They are distinguished from the town boys (who are very numerous) by a gown, cap, and college waistcoat, which are furnished by the establishment. Eight of them are generally elected at the end of the fourth year to Christ church, Oxford, or Trinity college, Cambridge. They have studentships at Oxford, and scholarships at Cambridge. The former are worth from forty to sixty pounds per annum; but the latter are of small beneficial consideration.

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* Lyson's Middlesex, vol. ii. p. 192.

The buildings occupy a considerable space of ground. The college hall, or refectory for the king's scholars, was originally an apartment in the house of the abbot, and served that dignitary in a similar capacity. It was erected by Nicholas Litlington, abbot in 1362. This apartment is wainscotted to a considerable height, and the roof (which is of timber) is supported by corbels of angels holding shields of arms.

The school is a spacious and handsome room, with a timber roof of plain but neat workmanship. At one end is a seat for the head master; and on each side are four tier of forms, rising above one another. The dormitory is a spacious and elegant building, and was erected for the scholars on the foundation, during the time when the celebrated bishop Atterbury was dean of Westminster. In the year 1708, sir Edward Hannes, one of the physicians in ordinary to queen Anne, as a mark of gratitude for the education which he received at this school, had left by his will a thousand pounds for that useful purpose. It was intended to raise this structure on the site of the ancient chamber, which was built about 1380 for the purpose of a granary, when the place was a monastery, and had been erected on stone arches of sufficient strength to support any new edifice. Sir Edward Hannes' legacy, however, was not competent to meet the estimated expence; and bishop Sprat, then dean, does not appear to have paid much attention to the business. But Atterbury revived the project, and entered into the execution of it with his usual activity. For this purpose a memorial was presented by the chapter to George I. who gave a thousand pounds, to which the prince of Wales (afterwards George II.) added five hundred pounds. The parliament also voted twelve hundred pounds, and William Maurice, high bailiff of Westminster, gave five hundred pounds. The earl of Burlington gave the design and superintended the works, the total expence of which amounted to about five thousand pounds. In this building the Latin plays are represented by the king's scholars, when a part of it is fitted up as a commodious theatre.

On the north side of the strong tower, in the Little Sanctuary, was a place called Thieving-lane: and was so denominated from thieves passing that way to the Gatehouse prison, during the continuance of the privileges of sanctuary. This gatehouse, together with that and the additional building on the east, were erected by Walter Warfield, butler to the abbey church of Westminster, in the reign of Edward III.; the first for a common gaol, and the building on the east side of Dean's-yard gate for the bishop of London's prison for clerks convicts.

Nearly adjoining this prison was the long ditch, over which Maud, Henry I.'s queen, erected a bridge leading to Tothill-street and the Broadway.

In Duck-lane, Great Peter-street, is a charity school, where about sixty boys have their learning and clothes, and are put out apprentices by subscription. One of the first and most liberal of these subscribers was Mrs. Green, who gave ten pounds per annnm for ever, commencing about the year 1688, and one hundred pounds to build a school.

Henry VII.'s almshouses in the Little Almonry, for twelve poor watermen and their wives, who receive two shillings and fourpence each couple, and a purple gown every year; and at the burial of a duke, a marquis, or their ladies, in the abbey, one pound six shillings and sixpence; and for that of an earl, baron, or their ladies, ten shillings and sixpence.

In the midst of the numerous charitable foundations which are congregated in this neighbourhood, stood the Bridewell, for the correction of the disorderly. There was nothing in the building to merit a description; but the internal regulations were very excellent, and received the unqualified approbation of the benevolent Howard. This prison was taken down in 1827, and a new and enlarged edifice is in course of erection.

Tothill-fields was at one time a place of considerable importance, but is now sunk into comparative insignificance. In the year 1256, John Mansel, priest and king's counsel, invited Henry III. and his queen, the king of Scotland and his queen, prince Edward, and a great number of the nobility, knights, the bishop of London, and several of the citizens, to a grand entertainment in his house, which stood in this part of the city of Westminster. The number of guests is stated to have been so great, that the mansion was too small for their reception, and he was compelled to provide tents and pavilions. Seven hundred messes of meat were insufficient for the company.

Certain houses which stood apart from the rest were appointed, during the great plague as pest-houses. They are still standing.

In these fields, as they are still called, was held an annual fair for pleasure; and here, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, was erected one of the forts which surrounded the metropolis: it consisted of a battery and breast-work.

The fair in Tothill-fields was called St. Magdalen's, and was granted by Henry III. to the abbot and canons of Westminster, anno 1257.

York-street is the continuation of James-street, bearing to the left. It was formerly called Petty France, on account of the number of French refugees, who settled here on the revocation of the edict of Nantz by Louis XIV. It had its present name in honour of the duke of York.

The street called Broadway is at the west end of Tothill-street, from the abbey, and the east end of York-street already mentioned. In this place, or rather on the south side of Little Chapel street, stands a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's church. It was called the New Chapel formerly, but is now known by the appellation of

Broadway Church.

It was first built by Marmaduke Darell, brother and executor to the rev. George Darell, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, who, by will, dated April 24, 1631, gave 400*l.* to erect a chapel in Tothill Fields. The present structure was completed in 1636 by the bounty of archbishop Laud, sir Robert Pye, who gave 500*l.* and other benefactors.

During the civil war *temp.* Charles I. this chapel was converted into a stable; but at the restoration it reverted to its former situation.

This structure is curious from the mixture of Italian and pointed architecture which is generally found in the buildings of the period of its erection. The plan is cruciform: but the area occupied by the exterior walls is almost square. The walls are built with dark red brick, and the roof covered with tile.

The four elevations of the building are nearly uniform; the flanks only differing from the east and west fronts in a slight projection at the transepts.

The west front has a large circular arched window in the centre, filled in with stone-work, which formerly consisted of four mullions, dividing the window into five lights, with arched heads, enclosing five sweeps; the head of the arch occupied by two sub-arches and various perpendicular and quarterfoil divisions: the whole are walled up, except the divisions in the head of the arch. On each side of this window are two others nearly square, divided by perpendicular mullions as before, into three lights. The ancient finish to the gable is destroyed, and a modern coping substituted. Above the centre rises a mean turret of wood, ending in a cupola, surmounted by a vane in the form of a key. The flanks have windows of the same number and character as before, which are all open. Two oval windows have been added near the east. The transepts are marked by a slight projection; and the gable, like the west front, is modernized. The side divisions are finished with cantilever cornices and dripping eaves. Beneath the two side windows, in each flank, are arched doorways, enclosed in rusticated frontispieces, covered with pediments; the doors are coeval with the main edifice, as the carving of them shews. The raking cornice of the pediment of the northern entrance is broken to let in a tablet inscribed

'To the memory of Thomas Jekyll, D. D. pastor of this church, who died October 1, 1698.'

The east front only differs from the western in having no tower, the windows are entirely open: all the angles of the building are rusticated in brick-work: the mullions and doorcases are stone. The interior is not remarkable for decoration; it is made in breadth into a centre and side aisles by two rows of columns of an order between the Doric and Tuscan, six being disposed on each side of the central aisle, the intercolumniation in the middle answering to the transept being wider than the others; the columns sustain an entablature, which is broken at the transepts, and the cornice returned to the side walls. The ceiling of the central aisle and transepts is elliptically arched and groined at the intersection; the side aisles have plain horizontal ceilings. Galleries are erected on each side of the church with pannelled fronts, and another ranging from the ground to a considerable height, is erected at the west end; it is filled with seats for charity children, and the organ and clock. The altar screen is of oak in three divisions; the central contains the decalogue, over which is a pelican in relief; the initial letters of the commandments are curiously ornamented. The side compartments are each enriched with two Corinthian pilasters sustaining elliptical pediments, also with cherubic heads, foliage, &c. in relief; this screen, with the pews and the rest of the wood work of the interior, appear to have been constructed after the Restoration, when divine service was restored. The pulpit and desks are situated in the central aisle near the altar; the former is hexagonal and sustained on a pillar of the same form; it is evidently the original pulpit of the chapel, and was originally affixed to the eastern pillar of the south transept, as the irons which held the sounding board still remain; it has only received an additional support of a square form to render its appearance uniform with the desks. The font is situated in a pew in the south aisle; it consists of a basin of white marble on a balluster of the same; the cover, &c. carved in oak.

In the east window are some fragments of painted glass which escaped the pious hands of the roundheads when they profaned the church; in the spandrils of one of the sub-arches in the tracery, are two cherubic heads, and in two of the lights is the following shield of arms, viz. *Or* on a chevron between three leopards faces, *sable* a mullet for difference *argent*, and a portcullice crowned; these small fragments are still in danger from wilful mischief; many of the windows of the church having been wantonly broken, a melancholy proof of the depravity of the lower orders of the population of the neighbourhood, and at the same time creating a feeling of sorrow that any place of worship belonging to the establishment should be in want of proper funds to keep it in a sound state of repair.

The monuments are numerous; at the east end on the north side of the largest window is a mural monument of white marble, surmounted by a medallion of the deceased held by a cherub, to Mrs. Eliz. Squire, without any date of her decease or age.

At the opposite side is another mural monument, consisting of a pedestal sustaining an urn of a tasteful design, and surmounted by a bust of the deceased, to the memory of 'Carolus Jervasius Pictor regis,' died 1739, aged 70.

Adjoining is a neat marble tablet with a good basso relievo of St. Paul's school. It is to the memory of W. W. Giffard, who died May 4, 1801, aged 18. This monument was erected by the scholars of St. Paul's, of which establishment the deceased was a monitor.

Against the south west pillar of the transept is a slab of white marble, inscribed to the memory of the Rev. W. A. Gunn, Sunday evening preacher in this chapel. He died Dec. 5, 1806, aged 46.

Against the east wall of the church-yard is an inscription recording the decease of Margaret Patten, June 26, 1739, aged 136. She died in the parish workhouse.

On the south side of the Bridewell, in Tothill-fields, is the

Green Coat Hospital, or School.

This charitable foundation was first founded by several inhabitants of the city of Westminster in the year 1633. Their intention was to establish an hospital in this city similar to the excellent institution of Christ's hospital, London: to accomplish this, application was made to Charles I., who by his letters patent of the 15th of November, in the 15th year of his reign, constituted certain inhabitants of the city of Westminster a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'The governors of the hospital of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of the foundation of king Charles.' They were to consist of twenty governors. inhabitants of this city, to have perpetual succession, with a right of electing governors, for supplying vacancies; and to purchase lands, tenements, &c. in mortmain, to the value of five hundred pounds per annum. The king also endowed the hospital with the sum of fifty pounds per annum, which is paid out of the treasury.

This noble design was much retarded, and indeed almost frustrated, by the rebellion of the Puritans against the crown and constitution.

The charitable donations of Charles II., however, and of some others, raised the estate to about 300*l.*; but even this is much reduced by fines paid to the dean and chapter of Westminster (it being chiefly church-lands) on the renewal of the leases. Casual donations, however, serve to preserve the income of the hospital, so that it is able to maintain a respectable character among the numerous charitable institutions of the metropolis. The school is solely for the use of the children of parents belonging to the parish of St. Margaret's.

This hospital was rebuilt at the charge of Dr. Busby and Charles Twitty, esq. Mr. Cross and Mr. Green gave towards the building fifty pounds. The duchess of Somerset gave to this hospital sixty pounds per annum, for ever. Mr. Emery Hill, bequeathed in 1677, one hundred pounds, and fifty pounds per annum. Hugh Squire gave fifty pounds. Since which time there have been a few other donations and bequests.

Near this school is another respectable foundation of a similar nature. It is called

The Grey Coat Hospital.[*]

This school is at the west end of Great Peter-street, and the south end of Stretton Ground.

The trustees of this school were incorporated by letters patent, dated 1706, by the name of the 'Governors of the Great Coat Hospital in Tothill-fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne.'

The school itself was instituted in the year 1698, as a charity school for the education of poor children.

In the year 1701, the present school house was erected, or first occupied for this purpose. The children at present are nearly one hundred in number, boys and girls. It, however, is not so flourishing as it is known to have been.

In 1739, a mathematical school was erected on this foundation, and a proper master retained to instruct the boys in navigation, and to fit them for the sea-service. Several of them have since done honour to their profession, and obtained rank in the navy.

Since the foundation of this school in 1698, there have been apprenticed from this school, nearly two thousand children; and these have all been not only instructed, but clothed and maintained. They are carefully educated in the principles of religion, according to the doctrines and forms of the Church of England; and are publicly examined upon the Church Catechism or Liturgy, every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

The qualification of admission are first, that their parents shall have settled in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, full seven years last past, and is a real object of charity; 2dly, Every child to be full seven years old, and under ten; 3dly, Candidates must be free from lameness, and all infectious disorders; and, 4thly, Every child to bring with it the usual apparel on its admittance; and the parents then agree, that the governors shall have the entire disposing of the child when fit to go apprentice, either at land or sea, as they shall think fit.

The yearly expenses of this most excellent charity amount to upwards of 1,700*l.* Besides the endowment, the finances are assisted by contributions at sermons, voluntary benefactions, and legacies.

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[*] These appellations are given on account of the colour of the coats worn by the boys of the respective schools.

The neighbourhood of Tothill-fields has long abounded with charitable institutions; one of the most extensive is

Emanuel Hospital,

Called lady Anne Dacre's alms houses, founded in the year 1601, the 43d of Elizabeth.

This hospital stands near James'-street, about a quarter of a mile from Buckingham Gate, on the right. It owes its foundation to the benevolent design of Gregory, lord Dacre, who intended to have given one hundred and ten pounds in money towards building it, and forty pounds a year, in lands, for ever towards the relief of aged people, and bringing up children in habits of virtue and the knowledge of useful arts. His lordship dying before he accomplished his benevolent purpose, the plan was taken up by his lady, Anne, baroness Dacre, and carried into effect. By her will, dated the 20th of December, 1594, she devised, that out of the revenues of her estates, her executor should, in case she did not live to accomplish it herself, build a neat and convenient house, with rooms for twenty poor grown persons, and twenty poor children, employing for that purpose the sum of 300*l.*, and to apply for an act of incorporation, and then to assure the manor of Brainsburton, in Yorkshire, and all her other estates in that county, with some exceptions, to that corporation for ever, and to grant leases thereof for one hundred years, or less, at their discretion, at the yearly rent of 100*l.*, and she gave the reversion to the corporation for ever, and also to complete the purchase of four acres of land, in Tothill Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for which she was then in treaty with Edward More, esq. and whereon the hospital should be built, and then it should be called 'Emanuel Hospital in Westminster,' and apponted Edward Fenner one of the judges, sir Drue Drury, knight, George Goring, and Edward More, esqrs. executors.

Soon after her decease the executors proceeded to effect her lord's, and her own intention, completed the purchase, and erected the hospital, and a charter of incorporation, dated the 17th of December, 43d of Elizabeth, was obtained at the suit of Thomas, lord Buckhurste, lord high treasurer of England, brother and heir of lady Dacre, and at the suit also of her executors, that the house should remain an alms-house and hospital of poor, and be called 'Emanuel Hospital, in or near Westminster;' that the executors should name and place therein twenty poor aged people to dwell and inhabit therein, and twenty poor children to be brought up, as before mentioned.

After the decease of the executors, agreeably to the act of incorporotion, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, should be for ever called governors of the hospital, and of the lands, and possessions thereof; and be invested with all the powers possessed by the original executors.

On the 18th of February, 1601, sir Edward More, knight, conveyed to the corporation, then legally called 'the poor of Emanuel Hospital,' &c. the house then lately built, and the court-yard and garden, containing one acre, and three acres of pasture land, adjoining to the west. To accompany this grant another deed was executed, dated the 20th of the same month, of confirmation, and bargain and sale; from the same parties, the executors, to the corporation, confirming the establishment; and granting to them and their successors for ever, the manor of Brainsbarton, &c.*

Upon the decease of the last surviving executor, which took place in 1623, the court of aldermen succeeded as governors. But it appears, from the records of that court, that the inhabitants or parishioners of Chelsea, of Hayes, and of St. Margaret, Westminster had the privilege of presenting, upon every vacancy, two candidates for the choice of the court; and by the language of the entries in their repertory, it seems that certain rooms were appropriated to those parishes,† which was acceded to upon their repairing the houses.

The hospital continued in this state till the year 1728, when the court having appointed a committee to inspect its state, it did not appear, that any provision had been made for twenty poor children, as directed by the will, the revenue having become inadequate to that charge; that the hospital had been rebuilt when this was intended, and a part of the ground left for a chapel and rooms. The allowance paid to the twenty pensioners out of the chamber of London was then only 100*l.* The lease of the manor expired, and a new lease was granted, at a clear rent of 360*l.* to Samuel Hassell, of Thorpe, esq. upon the lives of two of his sons, and one grandson; and at that time the revenue had accumulated to 4,588*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* the court, therefore, ordered the building to be completed, and provision to be made for twenty poor children.

The rental of the manor of Brainsburton, and the lands given to this foundation, have from time to time been increased so much beyond the founder's expectation, as to yield an income exceeding the plan and intention of distributing it to such a limited number of the class of people who were the objects of her benevolence.

The number of adults, by the original code of rules and statutes, was limited to ten men and ten women; and the children to ten boys and ten girls; and when the revenues of the charity had augmented so as to admit an extension of the plan, the governors had no power, without the express permission of parliament, so to apply the extra funds. Desirous, however, of applying the income of their trust to the intended purpose, they preferred a bill to parliament in 1795, stating the return and documents of the foundation, and that the income and revenues were more than sufficient for the maintenance and support of the objects directed by the will and charter, and that it was probable they would be further increased, by granting building leases, and other means.

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* The original of this deed is deposited in the Rolls Chapel.

† See, particularly, the entries in July 16, 1667; December 3, 1686; and March 22, 1688.

A statute was accordingly granted, empowering the governors to increase the number of objects, in proportion to the state of the funds.

By virtue of this act, the court admitted five men and five women as out-pensioners, with such allowances as the governors should think fit; and the parish of St. John, Westminster, was added to those out of whom they were all to be chosen. Out of every ten, eight from St. Margaret's and St. John's, one from Chelsea, and one from Hayes. The age and qualifications are the same, except that they were not to be possessed of goods exceeding 200*l.* nor of any annuity exceeding 10*l.* being respectively double the amount of the sums mentioned by the original charter.

It was also ordered, that the vacancies of in-pensioners should be filled up by out-pensioners; so that every one to be elected, must be an out-pensioner, in the first instance. The number of children also was increased: eight poor boys being clothed and educated at the hospital's expence, at such place and manner as the court may direct; their ages, at the time of election, to be from seven to ten, and to be taken out of the same parishes, and in the same proportion as the men and women.

By the same act, the number of girls was also increased from ten to twelve.

Passing over numerous judicious regulations, plans of economy, and means of augmenting the funds and the benefits of this foundation, it is sufficient to add, that the whole charity now consists of a master and a mistress, and twenty in-pensioners, viz. ten men, of whom one is the warden; and ten women, of whom one is the matron; five men and five women as out-pensioners; also ten boys and ten girls, who are in-pensioners, and have a school-room, who are all apprenticed to trades, with a premium of ten pounds, half of which is paid at the time of their binding, and the remainder when they have served half their apprenticeship.

The Westminster Hospital, or Public Infirmary.

Stands at the east end of James-street, and is said to claim seniority of all others of its kind, having been instituted in the year 1719, at the expence and contribution of several benevolent individuals 'for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts.' It is a plain neat building, and has within these few years been repaired, at an expence of about 3000*l.*

When the ceremony of the commemoration of Handel and his works were first considered, and that Westminster Abbey, where his remains were interred, was suggested, as the fittest place for the performance, application was made to the bishop of Rochester for his permission ; and it having been represented, that the time of the year would interfere with the annual meeting of this charity, and therefore considerably injure the resources usually drawn from that assembly, the bishop stipulated that a part of the nett proceeds should be applied to the use of this charity. This was acceded to, and the result proved very advantageous to it.*

The capital, in the name of three trustees, consists of several funds, upwards of 11,500*l.* three per cents. The inalienation capital for the incurables amounts to upwards of 21,368*l.* in several funds of three per cent; and the maintenance, clothing, and medicines, are charged at twenty shillings per week, which does not exhaust more than one third of the income appropriated for them.†

The number of alms houses, in this immediate neighbourhood, is not trifling.

Mr. Whitcher's alms houses, ,in Tothill Fields, were founded in the year 1683, for six poor people, who have each five pounds per annum, and a gown. Here is a small chapel for their use, and one of them reads prayers for the rest. He who so officiates has twenty shillings per annum more than his brethren.

The Rev. James Palmer, B. D. founded twelve alms houses in Tothill side, in the year 1654. There are six men and six women, who have each six pounds and a chaldron of coals per annum ; and a gown once in two years. Here is a chapel for their use, in which Mr. Palmer used to pray with the objects of his charity twice a week. He founded here a small free school.

Near these are two other alms houses, on the front of which is the following inscription :

> 'The gift of Mrs. Judith Kifford, wife of Thomas Kifford, who was one of the ushers of the Court of Exchequer, for decayed lvirtuous poor gentlewomen, one of whom to be chosen out of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster.'

These gentlewomen have each five pounds per annum. The houses were founded in the year 1705.

Near the chapel in Little Chapel Street, are two large alms houses for two men and their wives, who have each six pounds per annum. The houses have each the following inscription :

> 'This was founded and endowed anno 1675, by Mr. Nicholas Butler, who had done many other deeds of eminent charity for the poor of this parish :
>
> Regnat in æterum Virtus Victorque triumphans,
> Secula cuncta vicit nescia sola mori.

Emery Hill's alms houses are situate in the middle of Rochester Row, for six men and six widows. Mr. Hill left one hundred pounds for building these houses, in what was then called Petty France.

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* Pietas Londinenses, p. 313.

† Ibid, p. 314.

The endowment of these houses was contingent on the surplus of what would build and endow the twelve alms houses above alluded to. This appears by his will, dated 1677.

Those houses were founded in the year 1708. The single persons have each four pounds sixteen shillings per annum; the others seven pounds four shillings, besides a gown once in two years, and a chaldron of coals yearly.

Mr. Hill died in the year 1677, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried at St. Margaret's church, in which, against one of the pillars at the west end, he has a white marble monument.

In Duke-street are some very good houses, having their fronts to the park, one of which is worthy of particular notice. It was built by Judge Jefferies when in the zenith of his barbarous power. James II. for the accommodation of his infamous favourite, granted him permission to erect a gate, with steps into the park.

After the fall of Jefferies, his son possessed it for a short time, till his dissolute and extravagant life brought on his ruin. The house was then purchased by government, and converted to the use of the commissioners of the Admiralty.

After the commissioners removed to their present office Jeffries house became private property, and one of the wings was formed into a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's church. Besides the military accountant's office, here are also the store keeper general's office, and the recruiting department.

Near the last street is Downing-street, a narrow mean looking street; but opening at the top into a handsome, though small square, in which is the residence of the chancellor of the exchequer and prime minister.

This house has nothing in its exterior or interior of peculiar merit, except it be the excellent taste and beauty manifested in the furniture, decorations, paintings, library, &c. Nothing, however, appears to be superfluous or unnecessarily expensive; a stranger who visits the houses of some of our very first public officers and political characters, would not suppose that the resources of the country are at any time in a very flattering state, or he would conclude, that a spirit of parsimony had seized the whole nation. One would have thought that the official residence of such a person as the first minister and chief director in the affairs of the revenue, would have had a commanding and conspicuous situation, and have been adorned with some emblems of our national greatness, or some intimations of our rank among the nations of Europe. Instead of this, it is hidden in a corner, and cannot be approached by the public except through one of the meanest looking streets in the metropolis. Indeed, there seems to be a culpable neglect, and want of laudable ambition in this respect, pervading even the government itself.

At the north east corner of Downing-street is an extensive and noble pile of buildings, known as

The New Privy Council Office.

This building was erected on the site of some old offices connected with the Treasury; it was commenced in 1824, the architect being John Soane, esq.; it is an highly enriched building of stone, the order the Corinthian of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The principal elevation consists of three stories, besides a basement fronted by a sunken area, guarded by a handsome ballustrade of stone; the two succeeding stories are ornamented by attached columns resting on a stylobate, and crowned with the splendid entablature of the original: at each end the columns are insulated, and form a pavilion, which is returned to the side of the building in Downing-street, the pavilion being composed of twelve columns; the third or attic story is partially concealed by the ballustrade which surmounts the entablature.

In the general style of finishing and fitting up the interior, simplicity united with elegance has been adopted. The council chamber is peculiarly rich and imposing in effect; it is adorned with a coved ceiling divided into four compartments, each enriched with ornaments, at two sides of which are lantern lights, extending the whole length of the room; each side of the apartment is distinguished by two Scagliola columns supporting an ornamental entablature, two of which form window frames, and two doorways. At the two ends are four fireplaces, and at the side towards the stairs are three doorways.

The building is not yet finished, and if the present line of front is adhered to it seems as if it would encroach most inconveniently on the street; it will probably remain in an unfinished state till some expedient can be devised to remedy the present awkward arrangement. The architect proposed to ornament that dull avenue, Downing-street, with two triumphal arches, which from its confined situation, and the want of a vista, would, however grand and expensive the subjects might be, have been perfectly *outre* and useless as ornaments. If completed, the building will extend 315 feet, of which about 200 feet is finished.

The Treasury.

The treasury is a handsome stone building, fronting the parade in St. James's park. The front is rustic, and consists of three stories: the lower of which is Tuscan; the second, Doric, with large arched windows. The upper part of this story is richly ornamented with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric frieze, though this range of ornament is not supported either by columns or pilasters. Over this is a range of Ionic columns in the centre, supporting a pediment. The whole structure of the treasury is composed of very beautiful parts. Near it is the residence of the prime minister, in Downing-street.

The treasury is governed by the lords commissioners, one of whom is denominated first lord of the treasury. Under these are joint secretaries and other assistants.

Adjoining the Treasury is Melbourne House, built by sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh: but being afterwards purchased by lord Melbourne, it was exchanged by him with his royal highness Frederick duke of York, for York-house, Piccadilly, who added the dome entrance hall and a handsome portico of the Ionic order. When his royal highness removed to Portman-square, the house was restored to lord Melbourne.

The Horse Guards

constitute a noble and elegant modern structure, consisting of a centre and two wings. In the centre are arched passages into St. James's-park, under the principal of which the sovereign passes when he goes in state to the house of lords: it is, however, very low and narrow. On each side of the passages are pavilions and stables for the use of the horse guards; although the edifice is calculated as well for the foot as the horse when on duty. The cupola has but litle to recommend it: it, however, serves to break the plainness without weakening the building either in reality or appearance. The wings are not so much ornamented as the centre. They consist of a fine front, projecting a little: in the principal story the windows are ornamented: those on the side are plain. Each wing has a pediment, with a circular window in the middle, and the whole building is equally fine and respectable in its construction. The two pavilions in front of the street are occupied by centinels, mounted, who constantly do duty. The expense of this fabric was 30,000*l.* Within are kept the various offices for the war department.

Whitehall

Was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, chief justice of England in the reign of Henry III. At his death, which happened in 1241, he bequeathed it to the Black Friars of London, who disposed of it, in 1248, to Walter de Grey, bishop of York; it was consequently the town residence of the succeeding archbishops of that see, from whom it derived the name of York House.

The last archbishop who resided here, and who here laid down all his greatness, was the munificent and haughty cardinal Wolsey.

His disgrace had no sooner put the fickle and rapacious monarch in possession of this mansion, than he inclosed the park for the accommodation of this palace and St. James's hospital, then just converted into a palace. He also built the beautiful gate, and added the magnificent gallery, for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility, and great officers of state, for the purpose of viewing the tournaments performed in the Tilt-yard. Soon afterwards he ordered a tennis-court, a cockpit, and bowling greens to be formed, with other conveniences, for various kinds of diversion.

Whitehall then became the royal residence of the English monarchs: and Hentzner* says, 'it was a structure truly royal.' 'Here,' says Pennant, 'queen Elizabeth feasted her vanity in the Tilt-yard. She had,' continues this shrewd and sensible writer, 'violence of temper; but, with the truest patriotism, and most distinguished abilities, were interwoven the greatest vanity and most romantic disposition. Here, in her sixty-third year, with wrinkled face, red periwig, little eyes, hooked nose, skinny lips, and black teeth, she could suck in the gross flatteries of her favourite courtiers. Essex (by his squire) told her of her beauty and worth. A Dutch ambassador assured her majesty, that he had undertaken the voyage to see her, who, for beauty and wisdom, excelled all other beauties in the world. She laboured at an audience to make Melvil, the Scotch ambassador, acknowledge that his charming mistress was inferior in beauty to herself. The artful Scot evaded her question. She put on a new suit of every foreign nation, each day of audience, to attract his admiration: so fond was she of dress, that three thousand different dresses were found in her wardrobe, after her death. Mortifying reflection! in finding such alloy in the greatest character.

She was fond of dancing; and shewed great humour in this exercise; whenever a messenger from Scotland came to deliver any letters to her from his master, on lifting up the hangings, he was sure to find her dancing to a little fiddle, affectedly, that he might tell James by her youthful disposition, how unlikely he was to come to the throne he so much thirsted after.'

Her library was well stored with books in various languages; particularly Greek, Latin, and French; but her vanity and ambition got the better of her learning and taste, and spoiled one of the greatest princesses that ever swayed the British sceptre.

In the year 1511, was held a most sumptuous tournament, in honour of the commissioners sent from the duke of Anjou, to propose a marriage with the queen. A banqueting-house at the expense of 1,700*l.* was erected, and most superbly ornamented. 'The galleries adjoining to her majesty's house at Whitehall,' says Holinshed, 'whereat her person should be placed, was called, and not without cause, the castell, or fortresse of perfect beautie!' The queen, then in her forty-eighth year, received every flattery that the charms of fifteen could claim. 'The fortresse of perfect beautie was assailed by Desire, and his four foster children.' The combatants on both sides were persons of the first rank: the earl of Arundel, sir Philip Sidney, and sir Fulke Greville were among the challengers;† a regular summons was first sent to the possessor of the castle, with the 'delectable' song, of which the following is the first part:—

'Yeeld, yeeld, O yeeld, you that this foot do hold,
Which seated is in spotless honor's feeld,
Desire's great force, no forces can with-hold;
Then to Desire's desire O yeeld, O yeeld!'

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* Itineraria.

† Stow's Annals, p. 1180.

This song being concluded, 'two cannons were fired off, one with sweet powder, and the other with sweet water: and after were store of prettie scaling ladders, and then the footmen threw floures, and such fancies against the walls, with all such devises as might seem fit shot for Desire.'

In the end Desire is repulsed, and forced to make submission: and thus ended an amorous foolery, which occupies no fewer than six of Holinshed's folio pages in describing.

These and other diversions occupied the mind of Elizabeth till she was sixty-seven years of age. On one day she appointed a Frenchman to 'do feats upon a rope in the Conduit-yard:' next day she commanded the bear, the bull, and the ape, to be bayted in the Tilt-yard. And on Wednesday she had solemn dawncing.'*

In the reign of James I. Whitehall, being then in a ruinous condition, was begun to be rebuilt in a princely manner. The Banquetting rooms were pulled down, and were afterwards rebuilt by James's successor.

The building which at present bears the name of the Banquetting-house was begun in 1619, from a design of Inigo Jones, in his purest manner; it was executed by Nicholas Stone, the king's architect; was finished in two years, and cost 17,000*l.*; though it seems Jones received at that time, for his ingenuity at labour, as 'surveyor of the works done about the king's houses, only 8*s.* 4*d.* per diem, and 46*l.* per annum, for house rent, a clerk, and other incidental expences.'

The Banquetting-house, however, was but a small part of a vast plan, left unexecuted by reason of the unhappy times which succeeded. It was to consist of four fronts, within a large central court, and five lesser ones: between two of the latter, a beautiful circus, with an arcade below: the intervening pillars ornamented with caryatides. The length of this palace was to have been one thousand and one hundred and fifty-two feet, the depth eight hundred and seventy-four feet.†

The genius and talents of Jones are clearly marked by the part of the building now remaining: it is a regular edifice, of three stories. The lowest has a rustic wall, with small square blank windows; and by its strength appropriately serves as a basement to the orders of the superstructure.

The next story is of the Ionic order, with columns and pilasters, between which are well proportioned windows, with alternate elliptical and angular pediments. These are surmounted with a proper entablature, on which is raised a second series, of the Corinthian order, with columns, &c. like the other compartments; the columns and pilasters being placed exactly over those of the lower story.

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* Sidney Papers, i. p. 104.

† The design of this palace is exhibited in four large prints, by Fourdrinier.

From the capitals are carved festoons, meeting with masks and other ornaments, in the middle.

Above is an entablature, on which rises a ballustrade, intersected with pedestals.

The whole is admirably proportioned and happily executed. The projecting columns have a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to elegant architecture.

The dimensions of the Banquetting-house are as follow:

	ft.	*in.*
Length in the clear	110	
Breadth ditto	55	
Height, exterior	78	
——— of the lower order	23	9
——— of the upper order	23	6
——— of interior	57	

George I. converted the interior into a chapel royal, and appointed select preachers from each university to officiate every Sunday throughout the year, at an annual salary, which is, however, but very small.

The chief ornament of this place is the ceiling, painted by sir Peter Paul Reubens, when he was ambassador at this court. The subject is the apotheosis of James I. He was assisted by his pupil Jordeans, and had 3,000*l.* for his labour.

The subject forms nine compartments. The centre represents the monarch on his earthly throne, turning with horror from the god of war and the other discordant deities, and giving up himself to commerce and the fine arts.

This fine performance, which is done on canvass, is in excellent preservation, and has been more than once repaired. Cipriani received 2,000*l.* for repairing it.

Ralph, in his 'Critical Review of Public Buildings,' observes, that this picture is not so generally known as one could wish, but needs only to be known to be esteemed according to its merit. 'In short,' he adds, 'it is but an ill decoration for a place of religious worship; for, in the first place, its contents are no ways akin to devotion; and, in the next, the workmanship is so very extraordinary, that a man must have abundance of zeal, or no taste, that can attend to any thing beside.'

'Indeed, it does appear very unaccountable that such a subject should have been chosen for the ingenuity of the artist: the apotheosis of the king, and of such a king as James! Why, after this, was not the monarch canonized? Yet he who has taken his seat among the gods may well enough be deemed to be beyond the honors of saintship, though the elevation is somewhat abrupt and extreme; but what will not the vanity of mortals drink in! what will not a weak king allow from a flattering subject!'*

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* Nightingale. Beauties of England, x. pt. iv. p. 376.

In Whitehall chapel have been deposited the eagles, and other trophies, gained by the valour of our troops during the late war. The day appointed for this ceremony was the 18th day of May, 1811. At an early hour a vast body of persons assembled at St. James's park, anxious to witness the triumphant display. The top of the Horse Guards, and all the windows contiguous to the parade, appeared entirely occupied by spectators. At ten o'clock the guard was paraded in a state of discipline which could not be excelled.

Soon after the line was formed the dukes of York and Cambridge arrived, with sir David Dundas, commander-in-chief, and a numerous staff of officers. A grand salute was then made, and the bands paraded with martial music. The guards unfurled their state colors, displaying their well-earned laurels in Egypt, and the officers and men wore in their caps sprigs of oak and laurel leaves. A circle was made by the recruits, forming the boundary of the parade. The ladies of fashion, nobility, and the friends of the officers, were admitted to the centre of the ground, near the staff. Before eleven o'clock the captured trophies were conveyed from the guard-room to the parade. The standards were six in number, and the distinctive marks of the regiments to which they belonged:

1.	1st battalion	82nd regiment.
2.	2d ditto	Ditto.
3.	3d ditto	Ditto.
4.	26th regiment of infantry.	
5.	66th ditto	Ditto.
6.	87th ditto	Ditto.

The last mentioned eagle was taken in the memorable battle of Barrosa, by the two battalions of the gallant 87th, and appears without a colour, but it is distinguished from the others by a wreath around its neck.

There were also six colours:

1. The invincible standard (falsely so called) taken in Egypt. It is so tattered that the mottos are not legible; a bugle in the centre being the only figure discernible.

2.	2d battalion	5th regiment.
3.	1st ditto	Prussian regiment.
4.	2d ditto	Ditto.
5.	A fort standard.	
6.	A French regimental colour.	

At the instant that the six eagles, and so many also of the enemy's ordinary colours caught the eyes of the multitude, an universal shout of national triumph ensued. The fine company of grenadiers had the honourable charge of them. The bands of the duke of York and the Coldstream regiments then proceeded from the front of the edifice, followed by the eagle bearers. Martial music again cheered the ears, and the military procession moved towards Whitehall. On passing the British colours, the eagles were lowered, as a mark of respect due to the conquerors. The multitude with hats in the air, gave loud bursts of exultation; and the spectacle was at that moment peculiarly grand and interesting.

The ceremony in the chapel was as follows:—

After the first lesson, Dr. Nares's 'Te Deum' was sung; but a pause taking place immediately after 'We praise thee, O God,' the military trophies were at that time silently introduced at the right and left doors, under escorts of grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, and borne by twelve grenadiers of the guards, selected for their fine manly figures, who grounded them in front of the altar. The impression of the spectacle at this moment may more readily be conceived than described. But it was peculiarly interesting to contemplate its inspiring effect on the gazing soldiery, as principals in this national triumph. 'Te Deum' was then sung through by the whole choir, to which the breast of every spectator seemed to heave in pious unison. This ended, the six eagle standards were elevated against the two semicircular divisions of the altar-piece, three on each side, the butts about six feet from the floor, and the upper parts sustained by double gilt chains of sufficient length to give them an uniform declension for their display.

The six ordinary French colours were then ranged horizontally over the upper gallery.

A circumstance relating to one of these standards ought not to be omitted here. The eagles in general are attached to the staves on which they are borne, by a screw; so that in case of imminent danger they may be taken off and concealed, to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy. Napoleon, however, on presenting to his 8th regiment the eagle taken on the heights of Barrosa, observed, that it was impossible this standard should ever be taken by any foe from so fine a body of men, who had, on so many occasions, exhibited proofs of the most determined valour; for which reason he desired that the eagle might be rivetted to the staff. His desire was complied with; and, but for that order, this well-earned trophy would probably have escaped our still more valiant 87th, to whom this boasted corps was opposed.*

When Whitehall was first erected, it was little thought that James was constructing a passage from it for his son and successor to the scaffold.

The devout regicides, mad with political fury, and madder still with religious fanaticism, having brought their unfortunate king from St. James's palace to this place, his last abode, he was conducted across the park; and, having arrived, he was made to ascend the great stair-case, whence he passed through the long gallery to his bed-chamber.

On the day of his death he was conducted along the galleries and the Banquetting-house, through a passage broken on purpose in the wall, to the scaffold.

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* Nightingale. Beauties of England, vol. x. pt. iv. p. 379.

This passage still remains, at the north end of the room, and is at present a door to a small additional building in Scotland-yard.

Before we finally quit this place, some notice should be taken of the fine brazen statue of James II. erected by Grinlin Gibbons, in Scotland-yard. The attitude of this figure has been described as singularly fine, the manner free, and easy, the execution finished and perfect, and the expression in the face inimitable.

On the base is the following:

'Jacobvs secvndvs, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fidei Defensor, Anno M.D.CLXXXVI.'

Adjoining the Banquetting-house was formerly the Privy garden, the name of which is still retained, though built upon. Sir Christopher Wren was ordered by queen Anne, in 1705, to erect a wall, to enclose that part of the garden which contained a fountain, as a pleasure ground to the house inhabited by the Scotch commissioners appointed to settle the terms of the union of the two kingdoms.

On the site of part of the Privygardens was a large mansion belonging to the dukes of Richmond; this has been pulled down, and a handsome row of houses, called Richmond-terrace, erected.

At the north end of King-street, and corner of Downing-street, was a very handsome stone gate, erected by Henry VIII. in 1532, for a communication between the palace of Whitehall and St. James's park, by a passage over the same. This was taken down in 1723 to facilitate the passage to and from St. Stephen's chapel and Westminster hall. There was another gate nearer Charing-cross, said to have been erected from the designs of Hans Holbein; it was long used as the state-paper office, and was taken down in 1750. Both these gates were very handsome, with turrets and battlements of the Tudor style of architecture. Mr. Pennant says, 'one was built of bricks of two colours, glazed and disposed in a tesselated form.' There were also busts of Henry VII. and VIII. and Fisher, bishop of Rochester; which are still preserved on the front of one of the keepers' lodges in Windsor park.*

The Board of Trade.

The offices belonging to this department are situated on the east side of Cannon-row, they are contained in a plain brick building, having a recessed portico, composed of four Ionic columns, raised on a flight of steps, and surmounted by a pediment in the centre; the building is flanked by a court, enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing.

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* Smith's Westminster, 23.

CHAPTER IV.

History and Topography of St. John's Parish, Westminster.

THIS parish was formerly part of the adjacent one of St. Margaret's, from which it was separated by act of parliament in 1728.

It is of small extent, and is bounded by St. Margaret's parish on the north, the river on the east, and by St. George's parish on the south and west. Its bounds are as follows: commencing at Parliament-stairs, it proceeds to Abingdon-street, the east side of which is in this parish, along College-street, on the south side of Dean's-yard, along Orchard-street, down New Pye-street, Old Pye-street, and Artillery-place: and thence in a south-westerly direction behind Rochester-row, across Vauxhall road, to the common sewer, which it keeps to the river Thames, where it enters opposite Nine Elms.

St. John's Church.

The church of St. John the Evangelist, which stands near the end of Millbank-street, is one of the fifty-two new churches built soon after the time of sir Christopher Wren, and is the work of Mr. Archer, who has certainly shown no little skill or power of invention on this occasion.

This church owes its origin to the increased population of the parish of St. Margaret. It was begun in the year 1721, and was consecrated on the 20th of June, 1728. The act of parliament,* passed for this purpose, states, the inhabitants, having previously marked certain boundaries, applied by petition to have this erected into a distinct parish. The act accordingly not only granted this, but likewise towards providing and settling a maintenance for the rector and his successors, granted the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple, for their use.

Over and above the profits that should arise from that purchase, it was enacted that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds as a farther provision for the rector and his successors, should be annually raised by an equal rate upon the inhabitants, to be assessed by the rector, churchwardens, and vestry, on every Easter Tuesday, or fourteen days afterwards; and in case the rector, &c. should refuse or neglect to make such assessment within the time appointed, he or they, so refusing or neglecting, to forfeit to the king the sum of one hundred pounds for every such offence. The assessment, when made, was ordered to be confirmed by two justices of the peace in the city or liberty of Westminster; and the collectors to be chosen by the vestry; who, upon their refusing to act, are to forfeit to the king also the sum of one hundred pounds.

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* 1 Geo. II. sess. 2. cap. 15.

It was also enacted that, as by the division of St. Margaret's, the curate thereof and the chaplain of Tothill-fields chapel would become great sufferers, the rector of this parish, and his successors, are for ever to pay to the curate, otherwise so suffering, the sum of seventeen pounds eight shillings and eleven-pence per annum, by quarterly payments, without any deduction; and also to pay to the chaplain of Tothill-fields chapel annually the sum of fifty-two pounds ten shillings.

To this, as well as to all the other new churches, the first presentation was in the king; and, in this instance, the advowson to belong for ever afterwards to the dean and chapter of Westminster.

To prevent this rectory from being held *in commendam*, all licenses and dispensations for holding the same are, by the same act of parliament, declared null and void.

While this church was building, the foundations gave way; and it sunk so much as to occasion a material alteration in the plan originally laid down for its construction; which may, perhaps, account for its present curious appearance.

This magnificent building differs from the general arrangement of ecclesiastical edifices. The plan is an oblong square, the two narrowest ends of which are contracted by means of sweeps in the walls, forming quadrants of circles, and having porticoes flanked with four square towers attached to the other sides. The north and south sides of the edifice contain the entrances, being, contrary to usual practice, the principal fronts of the building; they are uniform with each other, and the description of one will therefore suffice for both. The elevation commences with a lofty double flight of steps leading to a winged portico of the Doric order, composed of five divisions, the three central ones being recessed, and comprising two columns; the side divisions are marked by antæ; in every division is an arched doorway, with a window of the same form above it; the whole is crowned with the entablature of the order, surmounted by a pediment broken above the centre of the front to let in an arch, flanked by pilasters of the Ionic order, and covered with a pediment, behind which the church also finishes with a second pediment; above the side divisions, the towers commence with square stylobates, which taking their rise from the raking cornice of the broken pediment forcibly add to the character of instability, for which the towers of this church are remarkable.

Above the stylobate the towers take a circular form, and are encircled by four insulated columns rising from the angles of the square portion of the design; in the north and south elevations are arched windows with circular ones above them; in the other two intercolumniations are parallelogrammatic openings flanked by pilasters, the whole is crowned with an entablature; the columns are of the Corinthian order, and the entablature over them is whimsically enough made to assume the circular form; by means of the latter, the columns are united to the cella; the roof of each tower is covered with lead forming a bell shaped cupola; owing to the defective construction of the building, the whole 'is greatly out of order; the perpendicular is lost in some instances, and the columns defaced by being bound to each other, and to the walls of the building by bars of iron. The east and west fronts are uniform; the elevation commences with a stylobate. in which are windows and entrances to the vaults; the superstructure is made into four divisions by pilasters, and finished by the entablature, which is continued round the entire building; in the central division is a large arched window, and in the side ones smaller windows recently walled up in the east front. An attic is raised above the entablature of the order supported by trusses; in the centre is a niche between grouped antæ, covered with a pediment; in each flank is a circular headed window of recent construction; the west end has no windows in the flanks, and those in the side divisions are still open; the sweeping walls which connect the four fronts commence with a stylobate, and are finished with the continued entablature; in each are arched windows as before. The church is now covered with an unsightly roof, which was substituted after the fire, for one more appropriate to this splendid building, which before that unfortunate accident was perhaps the most magnificent church in the metropolis after the cathedral; the roof is now covered with slates.

The interior is approached by small porches within the principal porticoes; in its present state, it shews a large and handsome area unbroken by pillars or arches. The order is Corinthian, which is carried round the side walls in pilaster, surmounted by a rich entablature; the grand groups of columns, which formerly occupied the angles of the building, in the style of St. Mary, Woolnoth,* were destroyed by the fire; the small windows in the lateral divisions of the east and west fronts being designed to throw a light behind the columns and prevent the gloom which their great size might otherwise create. The ceiling is horizontal, pannelled into square compartments by flying cornices, the soffits enriched with guillochi; in the midst of the ceiling is a large circular pannel with a magnificent boss in the centre; the soffites of the pannels are painted a ceruluan blue; the ornamental portions stone color; an oak gallery, sustained on insignificant Ionic columns, occupies the west end and 'the north and south sides; this gallery is not coeval with the church; in the western portion is the organ.

The chancel is a large recess, which has been only completed at the late repair, having been in an imperfect state ever since the fire; it now makes a splendid appearance, owing to the judicious ornaments which were at that time added to it. The east window is enclosed in an enriched architrave, copied from the architecture of the temple of Jupitor Stator, with the addition of a sweeping range of minute cherubic heads round the arch in imitation of statuary marble, and which were copied from a monument in St. Margaret's church; the new windows in the flanks have also architraves enriched with roses; the altar screen is composed of five divisions; the central is occupied by a painting of '*Christ bearing his Cross*' after *Carlo Dolci;* this is situated between two Ionic columns, the shafts imitating Sienna marble; the other divisions are made by pilasters, and contain the usual inscriptions on pannels, in imitation of various marbles; above the central division was formerly a pediment interfering with the window; this has been altered to a light pedimental cornice enriched with honeysuckles. The arched ceiling has a gilt glory in the centre; the two pilasters at the entrance of the chancel are painted to imitate Sienna marble, and the capitals, modillions, and other enrichments are gilt.

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* Vide vol. iii. page 689.

The pulpit and desks are situated in one group in front of the altar rails. In the new pewing of the church at the last repair, free seats were constructed, but with a contemptible spirit of aristocratic pride, a line of bronze ornamental honeysuckles was constructed to distinguish the humble occupants of the new free seats from the more favourite tenants of the pews—a distinction inimical to the spirit of the Church of England—utterly at variance with Christian benevolence, and disgraceful to any building for religious purposes, in which the 'rich and the poor meet together,' or ought to do so.

The font is situated in the north west angle of the church; it is a neat basin of veined marble on an octagonal pillar.

In the central window of the chancel is a repetition of the subject of the altar-piece in stained glass between paintings of St. John and St. Paul, the remainder of the window being filled up with ornamental work; this painted glass was presented to the church in 1818, by T. Green, esq. of Millbank-row.

The monuments are few, and none are of consequence.

In the vestry, which is a spacious apartment, is a painting of the ruins of the church after the interior was destroyed by fire in 1742. It was presented to the parish by G. Cross, esq.

In 1742, above mentioned, the interior of this edifice was much injured by fire, by which the whole fittings up were destroyed; very considerable repairs and alterations, and, to the credit of the parish, at the same time, improvements took place in 1825, under the superintendance of W. Innwood, esq. architect; the repairs were completed, and the church re-opened on the 18th December in that year.*

In Tufton-street, at the corner of Peter-street, stands a house, which tradition has assigned as once the residence of the notorious colonel Blood.† The house is distinguished by a shield; the arms obliterated by time. It still exists in the brick-work over the first story. The house overlooked Bowling-street, which was once,

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[*] Gent. Mag. xc. part 1, p. 19.

[†] Vide ante, vol. ii. p. 531.

what that name implies, a place where the residents of the adjoining cloisters used to exercise; and it had also a view over the gardens upon which Peter-street, Great and Little Smith-street, Cowley, and North-street, and, indeed, all the ground upon which the church of St. John the Evangelist, and the various streets in its vicinity have been erected.*

In Horseferry-road is the Gasometer and works belonging to the

Gas Light and Coke Company.

This is the most extensive, and, perhaps, the very best establishment of the kind in the metropolis.

This company may be said to owe its origin to Frederick Albert Winsor, who made a public exhibition of the effect of gas, the evening of the king's birth-day in 1807, on the wall between the mall and the park. Mr. Winsor, however, has long ceased to have any concern with the establishment; and since he retired an act of parliament has been obtained, by which the company is become an incorporated body; and under the very able direction of Mr. Clegg, a scientific gentleman, of great information, who came from Manchester for that purpose, the works have been greatly improved, and the most busy and active part of the city of Westminster is already illuminated by the gas produced at the gasometer in Peter-street. The premises are very extensive, and the gasometers are protected from the weather by strong brick buildings.

The farthest extremity of the city of Westminster is at Mill-bank, a long row of houses, some of them very neat, extending along the south west bank of the Thames, and looking over to the county of Surrey, where the venerable palace of Lambeth presents itself as an object of great interest and importance in the annals and history of this country.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, Millbank was a mere marshy tract. Here is situate a house called Peterborough-house, supposed to have been built by the first earl of Peterborough, in whose family it continued till the year 1735, when it was purchased by sir Robert Grosvenor, from whom it descended to earl Grosvenor, whose family rebuilt it in its present form.

At one time the Horse-ferry was one of the most frequented passages over the Thames. It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge across the river from this spot on the principles laid down by captain Brown, R. N. the architect of the chain pier, Brighton, Hammersmith-bridge, &c.

Penitentiary.

After nearly half a century spent in deliberation, even when the necessity of the measure was acknowledged, a penitentiary, as a substitute for transportation, was erected at an expense of more than half a million of money; and, after an experiment of seven years, the mal'aria of Millbank has defeated the views of the legislature, and the principal part of the prisoners have all been removed either to the ci-devant Ophthalmic Hospital, Regent's Park, or the hulks at Woolwich.

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* European Mag. Aug. 1803.

So early as the year 1779, a plan was formed for a system of penitentiary imprisonment, calculated to reform offenders; and an act was drawn up under the direction of sir William Blackstone, with the advice and concurrence of Mr. Howard. In the preamble of this act (which passed the legislature), a conviction was expressed, that 'if many offenders convicted of crimes for which transportation has been usually inflicted, were ordered to solitary confinement, accompanied by well regulated labour and religious instruction, it might be the means, under Providence, not only of deterring others from the commission of the like crimes, but also of reforming the individuals and inuring them to habits of industry.'

Fifteen years after this declaratory statute had passed, it was followed by a new act of parliament for carrying the plan into effect, and a contract was entered into with Mr. Jeremy Bentham for that purpose; but so many difficulties arose in the mode of carrying this measure into execution, that the contract was re-purchased for the sum of 23,578*l.* and the plan abandoned until the year 1811, when a committee of the house of commons recommended that it should be resumed.

Millbank was fixed upon as the site of the new Penitentiary, which was almost immediately commenced, under the direction of Mr. Harvey; and so rapidly was the work conducted, that in 1816 a part of the building was opened for the reception of convicts. The building is of a sexagonal form, and occupies a space of eighteen acres. In the centre are the apartments of the governor, whence he can have a complete view of the seven distinct wards which surround him. The rooms for the prisoners are about twelve feet by seven, and are supplied with a bedstead and comfortable clothing; the prisoners are kept to hard labour, but are entitled to a per centage of their earnings, which is set apart as a fund for them on their discharge.

The Penitentiary was at first only intended for 400 male, and an equal number of female convicts; but it is capable of holding 1000: and it appears from a report of the select committee of the house of commons in 1823, that when the committee visited the prison, there were 869 prisoners, of whom 566 were males, and 303 females. Of these 101 had been sentenced to transportation for life, 57 for fourteen, and 711 for seven years. The ratio in which the transportation is commuted for imprisonment in the Penitentiary is, that all those who have been capitally convicted are imprisoned for ten years; those who are sentenced to fourteen years transportation for seven; and all seven years' cases for five. This commutation is disproportionate, but the smallest term was fixed conformably to an opinion expressed by Mr. Howard, that five years should be the minimum of imprisonment on the Penitentiary system.

Although solitary confinement and hard labour may in some cases be an excellent mode of prison discipline, yet the experiment at the Millbank Penitentiary has not been a successful one ; and it is perhaps doubtful, how far a system which is calculated to excite feelings of despair and weariness of thought can be conducive to the reformation of the offenders ; though it may insure a dreadful punishment. The motto which Dante gives for the gates of the Infernal Regions, might with little qualification be inscribed on the entrance of the Millbank Penitentiary.

> Lassat' ogni speranza, vio che 'ntrate.

An evil attending the Penitentiary at Millbank, though it does not apply to the system, is, that although the prisoners are employed in the manufacturing trades, yet, says the report, ' it is in evidence that the best class of work is not taught, and that those who are brought up as tailors, can hardly hope to gain their daily bread, at their discharge. That it may happen that persons who have passed from five to ten years in the Penitentiary, may be discharged from it, without any means of gaining their subsistence, and may thus be exposed to temptations by which poverty and want are assailed, and which perhaps originally induced them to commit the crimes which had subjected them to punishment.'

At the western extremity of Millbank is

Vauxhall Bridge.

This bridge was projected in 1808, by Ralph Dodd, the father of the projector of Waterloo bridge ; and a company was incorporated in the next year for the purpose of ' building a bridge from the south side of the river, at or near Cumberland gardens, or Vauxhall turnpike, in Lambeth, to the opposite shore, called Millbank, in the parish of St. John, Westminster.' The first stone on the Middlesex side was laid by lord Dundas, as proxy of his royal highness the prince regent, on May 9, 1811 ; and the bridge was finished and thrown open to the public, in August 1816. It is a light and elegant structure, consisting of nine arches of cast iron, each 78 feet span, and between 11 and 12 feet rise, which rest on eight piers of 13 feet each, formed by building on wooden framing for a foundation, with a casing of stone. The total expence of the structure is stated to have been upwards of 300,000*l*.

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CHAPTER V.

History and Topography of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster.

This parish was formerly of great extent, and reached from Drury-lane to Hyde-park; the several parishes of St. George, St. James, St. Anne, and St. Paul, have been taken out of it.

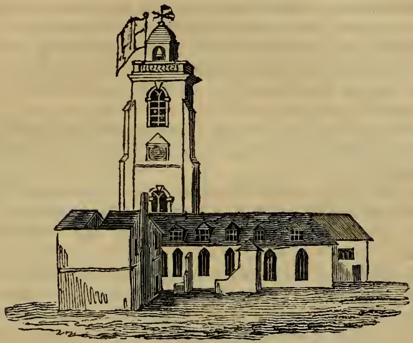
This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square; St. James, St. Anne, and St. George's Bloomsbury; on the east by St. Clement, Dane, and the precinct of the Savoy; on the south by St. Paul's, and St. Margaret's; and on the west by St. George, Hanover-square.

Its precise bounds are as follows:—

Commencing at Whitehall stairs it pursues a westerly direction through the Horse Guards, across St. James's-park to Cumberland-gate, where it turns to the north across the court before the principal front of the palace, (which is in St. George's, Hanover-square) thence to Grosvenor-place, and on to Hyde-park corner; along Piccadilly to the east side of the Green-park where it turns to the south; thence through Cleveland-row, including the palace of St. James's, behind the houses on the south side of Pall Mall to Warwick-street, up the Haymarket, along Coventry-street, down Whitcomb-street, Spur-street, and across Leicester-square, from the south west corner to the north east corner, thence through Bear-street, along Castle-street, Newport-street and Upper St. Martin's-lane, thence through Castle-street, (Seven Dials) to Drury-lane, where it takes a southerly direction to White-hart-yard, thence along Brydges-street, on the east side of Bow-street, and on the north side of Hart-street, at the western extent of which it takes a southerly direction to the south side of Chandos-street; here it again bends eastward to Southampton-street, and turns across the Strand, down Cecil-street, to the Thames.

St. Martin's Church.

There was very early a church on this spot; for it appears that in 1225 there was a dispute between the abbot of Westminster and the bishop of London, concerning the exemption of the church from the jurisdiction of the latter. It is not improbable that it might at that time have been a chapel for the use of the monks, when they visited their convent-garden, which reached to the church. Be that as it may, the endowments fell with their possessions, and the living is at present in the gift of the bishop of London. During the reign of Henry VIII. the parish was so poor that the king built them a small church at his own expence; this structure lasted till the year 1607, when the inhabitants having become more numerous, it was enlarged. At length, becoming ruinous, after many expensive repairs, it was wholly taken down in the year 1720-1.



St. Martin's Church, 1718.

Dr. Richard Willis, bishop of Salisbury, by order of George I. laid the first stone of the present structure, on which is fixed the following inscription:

D. S. SERENISSIMUS REX GEORGIUS PER DEPUTATUM SUUM REV^{DUM} ADMODUM IN X^{TO} PATREM RICARDUM EPISCOP. SARISBUR. SUMMUM SUUM ELEEMOSYNARIUM ADSISTENTE (REGIS JUSSU) D THO. HEWYT, EQU. AUR. ÆDIFICIORUM REGIORUM CURATORE PRINCIPALI PRIMUM HUJUS ECCLESIÆ LAPIDEM POSUIT MARTII XIX^{O} AN^{O} DNI MDCCXXI, ANNOQUE REGNI SUI VIII^{VO}.

It was intended to have made this a round church, and two plans were presented by Mr. Gibbs to the commissioners, but were properly rejected. The model of one is preserved in Westminster abbey, and engravings of both are inserted in the architect's work 'Architecture.'

The church was consecrated on October 20, 1726. On the laying the first stone, the king gave one hundred guineas to be distributed among the workmen, and sometime after 1,500*l.* to purchase an organ. The whole expense of building and decorating the church amounted to 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; the detail is as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Artificers for building	33,017	9	3
Re-casting the bell and additional metal ..	1,264	18	3
The organ (given by the king)..........	1,500	0	0
Decorations & altering the communion plate	1,109	2	10
	£36,891	10	4

£33,450 of this sum was granted by parliament, and the rest raised by royal benefactions, subscriptions, and sales of seats in the church.

'The fine organ given by king George II,' Messrs. Brayley and Nightingale state, 'has been supplanted by another, by no means its equal in tone or appearance; and it is matter of some reproach that so good an instrument should be so disposed of. The present instrument cost upwards of 500*l.*; and, according to our information, the former was sold to a parish in Gloucestershire for 150*l.* and is fixed in their church, a mark of ingratitude in their former possessors.*'

The architect of the present splendid building was James Gibbs, and great credit has ever been given him for the genius displayed in the structure.

The plan gives a parallellogram, with a portico at the west end: the east end divided into three parts, forming a recess in the centre for the altar, with vestibules and other apartments in the side divisions.

The principal front consists of a magnificent portico, raised on a flight of steps, and composed of eight columns of the Corinthian order, six in front, and two in flank. The columns sustain an entablature, which is received on pilasters at its entrance into the wall of the church; a lofty pediment crowns the whole, in the tympanum of which is the royal arms of George I. and on the apex a socle. The frieze bears the following inscription:

D. SACRAM: ÆDEM. S MARTINI PAROCHIANI. EXTRVS. FEC. A. D. MDCCXXVI:
JACOBO GIBBS, ARCHITECTO.

The ceiling of the portico is richly pannelled by flying cornices, the soffits enriched with guillochi, and the pannels with expanded flowers. The cella is divided in height into two stories by a string course; and the order, on pilasters, with its entablature, crowned with a ballustrade, is carried round the entire building. The west front extends in breadth beyond the returns of the portico, forming two small wings, in which the face of the wall is relieved by pannels; the part immediately behind the portico is made into five divisions; in the centre is a circular-headed doorway in the lower story, the archivolt rusticated; and an arched window, also rusticated, in the upper: the two extreme divisions have also doorways lintelled and covered with pediments and windows as before, the remaining divisions being pannelled. The tower and spire rise from the body of the church, immediately behind the centre of the portico. The elevation is made into two principal divisions, a tower and spire. The first is square in plan, and is composed of a lofty pedestal, with a circular window in each face. The story which succeeds to it has in each front of the elevation a window, arched and rusticated, between Ionic pilasters, disposed in pairs, and surmounted by their entablature, having vases at the angles of the design. The succeeding story takes an octangular form; it commences with a stylobate forming the base of the spire, every face of which is broken by a circular dial, over which the cornice rises in a sweep. The succeeding story has an arched window in every face of the octagon, and at the angles are engaged columns of the Corinthian order, also crowned with their entablature, and surmounted by vases; upon this story, a second stylobate, still keeping the octagonal plan, forms the base of a lofty obelisk, relieved with pannelling, and pierced with circular openings at intervals: the whole crowned with a ball and vane.

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* Beauties of England, vol. x. pt. iv. p. 250.

The flanks are uniform, and are made into seven divisions, the elevation resting on a plain socle; the two extreme divisions are recessed, and occupied by pairs of columns, between which are lintelled entrances in the lower story, rusticated and covered with pediments, and approached by flights of steps. In the lower story of the other divisions are low segment arched windows, with rusticated architraves; and in the upper stories are windows in every division, corresponding with those in the west front. The east front is made into five divisions of unequal widths; the central is occupied by a Venetian window, the order Ionic; the two succeeding divisions have windows in each story, as before, and the remaining ones are pannelled. A pediment rises above the three intermediate divisions in the tympanum: a circular window, formed in a shield between two palm branches; in this, as well as the western pediment, the raking cornice has modillions as well as the horizontal one. The roof of the church is covered with lead, and is continued from the west to the east pediment, only broken by the tower; it is increased in breadth by leantos over the divisions collateral to the portico, forming one inclined plane on each side the ridge.

The interior is approached by three vestibules, one of which occupies the basement of the tower, the others being collateral thereto, and which contain stairs to the galleries. The body of the church is made into a nave and side aisles by four Corinthian columns on each side; they are raised on plinths, the height of the pews, and surmounted by their entablature. From the cornice springs the arched ceiling; the portion above the nave is a semi-elliptical vault,* made in length into divisions corresponding with the intercolumniations, by arched ribs, whose impost is the same cornice, and again by horizontal ribs into pannels, the entire soffits of which are occupied by the most splendid assemblage of wreaths, cherubs' heads, escallops, and other ornamental devices, perhaps ever witnessed, the work of Signiori Artari and Bagutti, the best fret workers that ever came to England. The vault is pierced laterally with five arches on each side, springing likewise from the cornice above the columns; other arches corresponding with the last are turned over the aisles, and received on consoles attached to the side walls; in the spandrils of these conjoined arches are pendentives, sustaining circular compartments coved, and resembling small domes. The altar stands in a spacious recess; the flanks are made by pilasters into two divisions, crowned with an entablature. The first division in plan is the quadrant of a circle, and has an arched doorway, with a window above, fronted by a ballustrade, and above the cornice is a balcony. The second division is entirely occupied by the altar; it has also a window and ballustrade in the upper story: these windows on one side light the royal pew, and on the south that which is appropriated for the royal household for their accommodation in attending to qualify under the repealed Test act.

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* 'An elliptical ceiling,' says Mr. Gibbs, 'I find by experience to be much better for the voice than the semicircular, though not so beautiful.'

The ceiling is a semi-elliptic vault, richly pannelled, in two divisions; in the first are the royal arms in the centre; the other has cherubic heads, in clouds, holding wreaths of foliage. The altar screen occupies the dado of the east window, and has been most unaccountably neglected; it is ornamented as a stylobate, and is broken by the pedestals to the Ionic columns of the window, on which account it has a subordinate and mean appearance; the decalogue, creed, and paternoster occupy pannels on the end and flank walls.

At the west end is a gallery with oak front, pannelled, sustained on two Doric columns of the same material; a continuation of this gallery extends the whole length of the side aisles, the front very properly retiring behind the line of the columns. A second gallery is raised above the first, at the west end; it is sustained on two oaken Ionic columns, and contains the organ. On the front of this gallery is written in letters of gold:

THE GIFT OF HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY, KING GEORGE, 1726.

The pulpit and desks are grouped on the north side of the nave. The former is hexagonal, resting on a single pillar; it has a sounding-board and canopy of the same form.

The font, situated in a pew in the north aisle, near the west entrance, is a plain circular basin of white marble, on a pedestal.

Measurements.

		ft.	*in.*
Length—	church (external)		
	steps in the front	8	10
	portico	24	
	body	135	6
	total	168	4
	internal, aisles	80	
Breadth—	external	79	4
	internal	70	0
	portico	64	10
	intercolumniations (2½ diameters)	7	4½

	ft.	*in.*
Height of western pediment to ridge	58	6½
west end internal	36	
spire	185	
Columns, height	33	4
diameter	3	4
Square of plinth	4	8
Height of base and plinth	1	9¼

There are no monuments in this church.

It was lamentable to see this fine edifice, confessedly the most splendid church in the metropolis after the cathedral, hid in a narrow lane, and hemmed round with the meanest dwelling houses. The defect has been deplored by all architectural critics, and more especially by Ralph; whose remarks on this church are so apposite as to deserve insertion entire:

'With respect to this noble edifice,' says he, 'I could wish that a view was opened from the Mews to St. Martin's church; I do not know any of the modern buildings about town which deserves such an advantage. The portico is at once elegant and august; and if the steps arising from the street to the front could have been made regular, and on a line from end to end, it would have given it a very considerable grace: but, as the situation of the ground would not allow it, this is to be esteemed a misfortune rather than a fault. The round columns at each angle of the church are well contrived, and have a very fine effect in the profile of the building. The east end is remarkably elegant, and very justly claims a particular applause. In short, if there is any thing wanting in this fabric, it is a little more elevation; which, I presume, is apparently wanted within, and would create an additional beauty without. I cannot help thinking, too, that in complaisance to the galleries, the architect has reversed the order of the windows; it being always usual to have the large ones near the eye, and the small, by way of attic, on the top.' The wish of Mr. Ralph, as well as of every judicious observer, to open the front view of the church, is at present in a state of progress; the mean houses which hid the north side are destroyed, and an opening made into the Mews; in consequence, this magnificent church is redeemed from the disgraceful state in which it has stood, from the days of Gibbs to the reign of his present majesty.

Vast vaults extend from the portico to the east end of the structure, which are light and dry, and contain great numbers of bodies, deposited within separate apartments, and on the floor of the open space.

The vestry-room, detached from the south-east corner of the church, contains a fine model of this structure, admirably executed. In a recess is a half-length of George I. and over the door a bust of Richard Miller, esq. who gave 500*l.* to the charity-schools; 300*l.* to the library, and free-school; and 300*l.* towards building the vestry-house. In a south window is a pretty painting of St. Martin, dividing his mantle with a beggar. The walls are adorned with half-lengths of the vicars, from the year 1670, almost all of whom attained high distinction in the church. In the waiting-room are portraits of the architect, Mr. Gibbs, and the unfortunate sir Edmondbury Godfrey.

Mr. Malcolm records the following singular event which occurred in this church. On the 10th of September, 1729, during evening prayers, a gentleman abruptly entered and fired two pistols at the rev. Mr. Taylor, who was repeating the service: one of the bullets grazed the surplice, but the other entered the body of Mr. Williams, farrier, of Bedfordbury, who was sitting in a pew near the minister. The congregation fled in alarm from the church, but a sturdy carman resolutely proceeded to secure the offender, which he could not effect without a severe encounter, and much bruising him, particularly on the head. On his examination, it was found that this man, named Roger Campaznol, was the son of the governor of Brest, in France, that having been cheated by his landlord, a Hugonot, resident near the Seven Dials, of 138*l.* his mind became deranged, so that he had not sufficient discrimination to distinguish the victim of his revenge. After his commitment to Newgate he endeavoured to hang himself with his garters in the chapel; but being prevented, he fastened himself into his cell; and when the door was forced open, he was found eating part of a bottle pounded into fragments with bread. Of the subsequent fate of this lunatic we have no information.

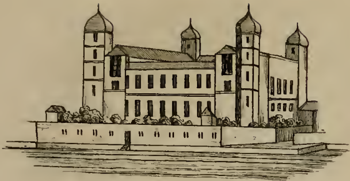
At the bottom of St. Martin's-lane on the south side of the Strand is the noble and extensive mansion

Northumberland House.

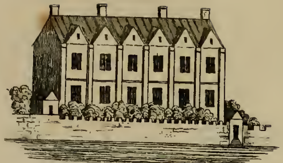
On the site of part of this magnificent house, stood the hospital of St. Mary, a cell to the priory of Rounceval, in Navarre. This hospital was founded by William Marischal, earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry III. and confirmed by that monarch. According to Speed, it was suppressed by Henry V. as an alien priory; but re-edified by Edward IV. After the general suppression, it was given by Edward VI. to sir Thomas Cawarden, to be held in free soccage of the honour of Westminster.

It then came to Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, out of the ruins of which he built a mansion, which he denominated Northampton-house, and died there in 1694. He left it to his kinsman, the earl of Suffolk; and by marriage of Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland, with Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Suffolk,* it passed into her family about the year 1642, and has ever since been distinguished by its present name.

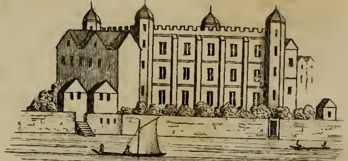
* The house at the above period is engraved in the annexed plate, from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian library, Cambridge.



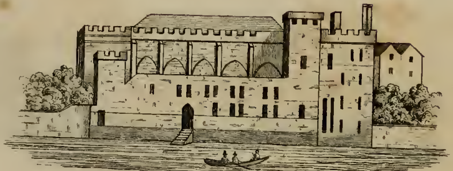
Suffolk House



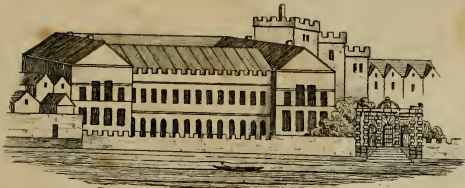
Worcester House



Salisbury House



Durham House



York House

HOUSES OF THE NOBILITY IN THE STRAND.

1660

To R. Monk Esq^r. *this plate is respectfully dedicated by the Author*

Pub. by Cowie & Strange 1828.

Of this ancient house Bernard Jansen was the architect; the mansion originally consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, and the principal apartments were in the upper story, next the Strand; but the noise and hurry of so great a thoroughfare, being unpleasant to the last mentioned earl, he caused a fourth side to be erected, under the direction of Inigo Jones; which, commanding a view over a spacious garden, and the river to the Surrey hills, unites the advantages of a palace, situated in the midst of a large and populous city, with the retirement of a country seat. The grandfather of the present duke made considerable additions and improvements. He built two new wings to the garden front, above one hundred feet in length; faced the sides of the quadrangular court with stone, and nearly rebuilt the whole of the front next the street, about the year 1752. The central part, which, in a tablet on the top, bears the date when these improvements were made, only received some trifling alteration, and may be considered as a valuable remnant of the original pile, and of the magnificence of our forefathers. On the top is a lion passant, the crest of the noble family of Percy, cast in lead.

The vestibule of the interior is eighty-two feet long, and more than twelve in breadth, ornamented with Doric columns. Each end communicates with a staircase, leading to the principal apartments facing the garden and the Thames. They consist of several spacious rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner, embellished with paintings, by Titian, particularly the Cornaro family, as well as the works of other great masters. The state gallery, in the left wing, is one hundred and six feet long, most beautifully ornamented.

The light is admitted through windows in the side, above which is another row, which throws a proper quantity of light over the exquisitely worked cornice, so that the whole apartment receives an equal degree. This hall abounds with paintings, chiefly from the greatest masters.

Besides the apartments already mentioned, there are nearly 150 rooms appropriated for the private uses of the family.

The south flank of this mansion being left, in some measure, in its pristine form, gives the style of the reign of Henry VIII. in brick walls, lofty windows, both pointed and flat-headed (now stopped up) with stone dressings. The north, or street front, was evidently constructed in the reign of Edward VI. in the new mode; yet, by the several repairs and alterations it has undergone at later periods, the whole line may appear to be some modern work of no very great distance of time from the present day.

About 20 years back, a very general repair of the front took place, in new pointing and facing the brick-work, re-cutting the stone ornaments, &c. by the Adams's, (it is believed) architects; and the exterior and interior have very recently been repaired and beautified. Among the alterations of the interior may be noticed a magnificent staircase, the railing of highly wrought brass superbly gilt, and the formation of some new apartments, &c.

Nearer to Charing-cross was an ancient hermitage, which, in 1261, is said to have belonged to the see of Llandaff; for Willis, in his history of that see, informs us, 'that William de Radnor, then bishop, had leave from the king to lodge in the cloister of his hermitage of Charing, whenever he came to London.' Though this should rather imply that the hermitage belonged to the king, and that the king granted the lodging as an indulgence.

Attached to it was a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine. A few surrounding houses constituted the hamlet of Charing, where Edward I. built a beautiful wooden cross, from respect to his beloved queen Eleanor; it was afterwards constructed of stone, and appears to have been of an octagonal form, and in an upper stage, ornamented with eight figures; a sketch appears of it in Agass's map. Dr. Combe, of Bloomsbury-square, possessed a drawing of it; in which is shewn that the ornamental parts were very rich in their execution.*

In 1648, this cross was pulled down along with many other memorials of the art and taste of our ancestors, which were levelled by the intemperate fury of the bigotted puritans.

In the next century it was replaced by a most beautiful and animated equestrian statue, in brass, of Charles I. cast in 1633, by Le Soeur, for the great earl of Arundel. It was not erected (in its present state) till the year 1671, when it was placed on the pedestal, the work of Grinlin Gibbons. The parliament had ordered it to be sold, and broke to pieces: but John River, a brazier, who purchased it, having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutilated, and shewed to them some broken pieces of brass in token of his obedience. M. D'Archenoltz gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier: that he cast a vast number of handles of knives and forks in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with great eagerness by the loyalists from affection to their monarch: by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over the murdered sovereign.† Charles is most admirably represented in armour, with his own hair, uncovered, on horseback. The figures are brass, looking towards Whitehall, and are as large as life. The pedestal is seventeen feet high, enriched with his majesty's arms, trophies, cupids, palm-branches, &c. and enclosed with a rail and banister of strong iron work. The pedestal is erected in the centre of a circle of stone, thirty feet in diameter, the area whereof is one step above that of the street, fenced with strong posts to keep off coaches, carts, &c.

Scotland-yard was anciently a palace for the kings of Scotland, given by king Edgar to Kenneth III. for the purpose of making an

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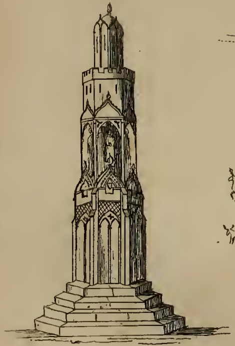
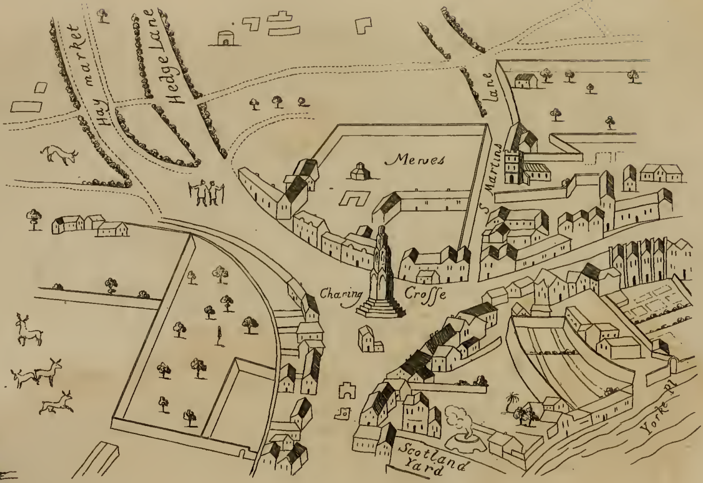
* Engraved in the annexed plate from the original, now in the Print-room of the British Museum.

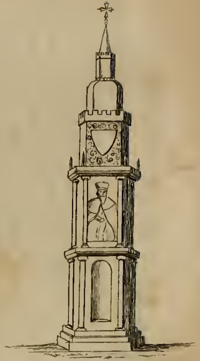
† Pennant.



Charing Cross.
1500.


Hay market
Hedge Lane
lane
Meves
S Martins
Charing
Crosse
Scotland Yard
Yorke Pl

PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF CHARING,
By Ralph Aggas,
1560.



Charing Cross.
1600.

Pub: by Cowie & Strange, 1828.

annual journey to this place to do homage for his kingdom; and in later times, when the northern monarch did homage for Cumberland, and other fiefs of the crown, it became the magnificent residence of Margaret, widow to James V. and sister to Henry VIII. of England resided here for a considerable time subsequent to the death of her consort: she was also entertained with great splendour by her brother, after he became reconciled to her marriage to the earl of Angus. When the two crowns became united in the person of James I. of England, this palace was deserted for the more extensive residence of St. James's and Whitehall, and having been demolished, no traces of it are left, except the name.

Opposite Scotland-yard, is

The Admiralty.

The present extensive edifice was erected in the reign of George II. from the designs of Ripley, on the site of Wallingford house, a fine mansion built by William lord Knollys, viscount Wallingford, and earl of Banbury, in the second year of the reign of Charles I. From the roof of this building it was that the pious archbishop Usher was prevailed upon to take his last sight of his beloved master when brought up to the scaffold before Whitehall. He sunk with horror at the sight, and was carried in a swoon to his apartment. This house in the reign of William III. was appointed for the admiralty office, which had been removed from Duke-street, Westminster. The present edifice is very extensive. The front facing the street has two deep wings, and in the centre is a portico formed of four lofty columns of the Ionic order; these support a pediment, within which are the admiralty arms. The interior is very convenient, and comprises a large hall and numerous offices appropriated to transacting maritime concerns.

The screen before the court has been much admired; it consists of a piazza of the Doric order supporting its entablature and enriched with marine ornaments.

On the top of the building is a semaphore for the quick conveyance of intelligence from the coast.

The jurisdiction of this office is very extensive; it controuls the whole navy of the united kingdom; nominates admirals, captains, and other officers, to serve on board his majesty's ships of war, and gives orders for courts martial on such as have neglected their duty, or been guilty of any irregularities.

Returning towards the Strand, in Craven-street, is a house No. 7, remarkable for having been the residence of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and at present as the place of meeting for 'The Society for the Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts.'—This society rose through the endeavours of the Rev. Dr. Dodd, in 1772; and within fifteen months from the commencement of the plan, they were enabled to discharge 986 persons, many of whom were confined only for their fees! To these belonged five hundred sixty-six wives, and two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine children, making in all three thousand nine hundred and forty-one souls, essentially relieved by this mode of humanity. It is impossible now to ascertain the number of persons whom this institution has rescued from misery and wretchedness.

The objects of this charity are those, whether men or women, who are actually imprisoned, whose debts, or the composition for them, do not exceed ten pounds; those have the preference who are infirm, or have large families.

Hungerford Market takes its name from the family of the same name, of Farleigh, in the county of Wilts. Sir Edward Hungerford was created knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II. and had a large mansion here, which he converted into tenements, and a market: over the market-house was a large room called 'The French church,' which was afterwards the charity-school for St. Martin's in the Fields, but is at present in a state of dilapidation. On the north side of the building is a neglected bust of Charles II.

On the site of several streets eastward of Hungerford-market, was

*York House.**

so called from having been the residence of the archbishops of York. It had been anciently the bishop of Norwich's inn; but was exchanged in 1535, in the reign of Henry VIII. for the abbey of St. Bennet Holme, in Norfolk. The next possessor, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, had it in exchange for his house called Southwark place. In the reign of queen Mary it was purchased by Dr. Heath, archbishop of York, and called York-house. Archbishop Matthew, in the reign of James I. exchanged it with the crown, and had several manors in lieu of it. It was the residence of lords chancellors Egerton and Bacon; after which it was granted to George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who rebuilt it most magnificently. In 1648, the parliament bestowed it on general Fairfax, whose daughter and heir marrying George Villiers, the second duke of Buckingham, the house reverted to its true owner, who resided here for several years subsequent to the Restoration. It was disposed of by him, and several streets laid out on the site, which go under his names and titles: '*George*-street, *Villiers*-street, *Duke*-street, *Of*-alley, and *Buckingham*-street.'

The only vestige now remaining of the splendid mansion of the Buckinghams, is the Water Gate at the bottom of Buckingham-street. It has been thus justly characterized:

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* Some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the building from the view, vide ante, p. 246, which is taken from a drawing by Hollar, in the Pepysian library, Cambridge.

'York-stairs form unquestionably the most perfect piece of building, that does honour to the name of Inigo Jones: it is planned in so exquisite a taste, formed of such equal and harmonious parts, and adorned with such proper and elegant decorations, that nothing can be censured or added. It is at once happy in its situation, beyond comparison, and fancied in a style exactly suited to that situation. The rock-work, or rustic, can never be better introduced than in buildings by the side of water; and, indeed, it is a great question whether it ought to be made use of any where else.'* On the side next to the river appear the arms of the Villiers family; and on the north front is inscribed their family motto:—*Fidei Coticula Crux.*—The cross is the touch-stone of Faith.

York Buildings Water Works, was an edifice with a high wooden tower, erected for raising Thames water, for the supply of the Strand and its neighbourhood. The works are under the superintendance of a company, incorporated by an act of parliament in the year 1691. The site of the water-works, which were at the bottom of Buckingham-street, is now occupied as a coal-wharf.

In former times the banks of the Thames, from Whitehall to Somerset-house, were ornamented with numerous palaces of the nobility, many consisting of two and three courts, and fitted up in the most sumptuous manner. In the time of Edward VI. elegant gardens, protected by lofty walls, embellished the margin of our great river, from Privy-bridge to Baynard's-hall. These gardens appended to the sumptuous buildings of the Savoy, and York, Paget, and Arundel places. Each intervening spot was still guarded by a wall, and frequently laid out in decorative walks, a most pleasing contrast to the present state of the same district. On the Strand side of the original Somerset Place, the lapse of two centuries has worked wonders in improvement. There was no continued street here till about the year 1553. The side next the Thames then consisted entirely of distinct mansions, skreened from the vulgar eye by cheerless extensions of massive brick wall. The north side was formed by a thin row of detached houses, each of which possessed a garden; and all beyond was country. St. Giles's was a distant country hamlet.

Opposite to Chester Inn stood an ancient cross. On this cross, in the year 1294, the judges sat to administer justice, without the city. In the reign of Edward III. the Strand was an open highway. A solitary house occasionally occurred; but in 1353, the ruggedness of the highway was such, that Edward appointed a tax on wool, leather, &c. to its improvement.

The Strand, from Charing-cross to Chester-cross, was so ruinous in the reign of Henry VIII. that an act was made for its repair.

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* Critical Review of Public Buildings.

At the commencement of the last century, the Strand was lighted only by lanthorns, hung gratuitously by the inhabitants, without resemblance of parochial uniformity. Ignorant of the advantages of regular pavement, both road and footpath boasted, in their improved day, only the pointed misery of fortuitous flints. Indeed the Strand, in Edward the VIth's time, does not appear to have been a thoroughfare of great resort: at any rate, barrows, and broad wheeled carts were the only carriages of passage. Access to the court, whether held at the Tower, Whitehall, or Westminster, was most readily found by means of the Thames. Modern elegance has discovered a more refined (but not more eligible), method of approaching St. James's.

Nearly opposite Southampton-street, is Cecil-street. Here stood

Salisbury House,

built by Sir Robert Cecil, first earl of Salisbury, and lord treasurer to James I., who, to make it commodious for passengers, caused the high street of the Strand to be paved and levelled before the premises. This house was afterwards divided, and went by two names; that called Great Salisbury House, was the particular residence of the earl and his family; the other, called Little Salisbury House, though large in itself, was let out to persons of quality; but a part of the latter being afterwards contracted for, of the then earl of Salisbury, was converted into Salisbury-street, which being too narrow, and the descent to the Thames being dangerous, it was very indifferently inhabited. Another part, next Great Salisbury House, and over the long gallery, was converted into an exchange, and called the Middle Exchange, consisting of a very large and long room, with shops on each side, which, from the Strand, extended as far as the river, where was a handsome flight of stairs for the purpose of hiring boats. By some unlucky chance, however, the exchange obtained the name of 'The Whore's Nest,' consequently the shops were deserted, and the whole went to decay. The estate reverting to to the late earl, he took the whole down, and on the site formed Cecil-street.

Mr. Moser, in his 'Vestiges,' thinks that Salisbury House had been of very ancient origin, from the following circumstances: among the large possessions granted to Walter d'Evereux, earl of Rosmar, in Normandy, the estates belonging to the family in Wiltshire, were, perhaps, the principal; but this favourite had grants in other places, which descended to his son, Edward, surnamed of Salisbury, and probably became attached to the title, of which this mansion, long distinguished by the epithet of Salisbury House, might form a part. It is here unnecessary to trace this unfortunate and royal line. Margaret, the last of this dynasty, was most barbarously massacred on the scaffold, 1541. The title then lay dormant until 1605, when James dignified with it Robert Cecil, second son of that great statesman, sir William Cecil, lord Burleigh, who, for his prudence and sagacity, had obtained one equally honourable, being called the English Nestor. The ancient mansion was very extensive and apparently consisted of a quadrangle with octagonal turrets at the corners. A view of it from a drawing by Hollar in the Pepysian library, Cambridge, is engraved in this work.*

The liberty of the duchy of Lancaster ends at the east side of this street. Salisbury-street has been rebuilt from an elegant plan of Mr. Paine; and is at present a convenient and well-inhabited place, terminated by a circular railing to the Thames.

Durham House.

Antony de Bec, bishop of that see in the reign of Edward I. built the town residence of him and his successors, called Durham place, in the Strand, where, in 1540, was held a most magnificent feast, given by the challengers of England, who had caused to be proclaimed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, a great and triumphant jousting, to be holden at Westminster, for all comers that would undertake them, but both challengers and defendants were English. After the gallant exploits of each day, the challengers rode to Durham house, where they kept open household, and feasted the king and queen, (Anne of Cleves,) with her ladies, and all the court, and also the knights and burgesses of the house of commons; and entertained the mayor of London, with all the aldermen, and their wives, at a dinner, &c. The king gave to each of the challengers, and his heirs for ever, in reward of his valour and activity, one hundred marks, and a house to dwell in of yearly revenue, out of the lands pertaining to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The palace had previously been exchanged to king Henry VIII.: and it was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his sister, princess Elizabeth, as her residence during her life; Mary I. however, who probably considered the gift as sacrilegious, granted it again in reversion to the bishop of Durham.

In the reign of Edward VI. the mint was established in this house, under the management of sir William Sharrington, and the influence of the aspiring Thomas Seymour, lord admiral. Here he proposed to have money enough coined to accomplish his designs on the throne. His practices were detected; and he suffered death. His tool was also condemned; but, sacrificing his master to his own safety, he received a pardon, and was again employed under the administration of John Dudley, earl of Northumberland. It afterwards became the residence of that ambitious man; who, in May, 1553, in this palace, caused to be solemnized, with great magnificence, three marriages: his son, lord Guildford Dudley, with the amiable Jane Gray; lord Herbert, heir to the earl of Pembroke, with Catherine, the youngest sister of lady Jane, and lord Hastings, heir to the earl of Huntingdon, with his youngest daughter, lady Dudley. Hence also he dragged the reluctant victim, his daughter in law, the lady Jane Gray, to the Tower, to be invested with regal dignity. 'In eight short months his ambition led the sweet innocent to the nuptial bed, the throne, and the scaffold.'*

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* Vide ante, page 246.

Durham house was reckoned one of the royal palaces belonging to queen Elizabeth, who gave the use of it to the great sir Walter Raleigh. In the reign of Charles I. the premises came into the possession of Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, upon payment of 200*l.* per annum to the see of Durham. His son took down the whole, and formed it into tenements and avenues, as it continued till totally demolished to make room for the Adelphi. Part of the stables was covered by the New Exchange, which was built under the auspices of James I. in 1608. The king, queen, and royal family honoured the opening with their presence, and named it Britain's Burse. It was built on the model of the royal exchange, with cellars, a walk, and a row of shops, filled with milliners, sempstresses, and those of similar occupations; and was a place of fashionable resort. What, however, was intended to rival the royal exchange, dwindled into frivolity and ruin, and the site is at present occupied by a range of handsome houses facing the Strand.†

The Adelphi.

The estate of Durham Yard having become an unprofitable heap of ruins, was purchased by Messrs. Adams, four brothers, by whose labours Great Britain had been embellished with edifices of distinguished excellence. 'To their researches among the vestiges of antiquity,' says Mr. Malton, 'we are indebted for many improvements in ornamental architecture; and for a style of decoration unrivalled for elegance and gaiety, which, in spite of the innovations of fashion, will prevail so long as good taste prevails in the nation.'

The building of the Adelphi was a project of such magnitude, and attracted so much attention, that it must have been a period of peculiar importance in the lives of these architects. In this work they displayed to the public eye that practical knowledge and skill, and that ingenuity and taste, which till then had been in a great measure confined to private edifices, and known only by the voice of fame to the majority of those who feel an interest in the art of building. The extreme depth of the foundations, the massy piers of brick work, and the spacious subterraneous vaults and arcades, excited the wonder of the ignorant, and the applause of the skilful; while the regularity of the streets in the superstructure, and the elegance and novelty of the decorations, equally delighted and astonished all descriptions of people.

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* Pennant.

† A view of this noble mansion is engraved in the plate before noticed, vide ante p. 246.

'This judgment of the Messrs. Adams, in the management of their plans, and their care in conducting the executive part, deserves great praise; and it must be mentioned to their honour, that no accident happened in the progress of the work, nor has any failure been since observed; an instance of good fortune which few architects have experienced when struggling with similar difficulties. This remark will make very little impression on the careless observer who rattles along the streets in his carriage, unconscious that below him are the streets, in which carts and drays, and other vehicles of business, are constantly employed in conveying coals, and various kinds of merchandize, from the river to the consumer, or to the warehouses and avenues inaccessible to the light of day: but he who will take the trouble to explore these depths will feel its force; and when he perceives that all the buildings which compose the Adelphi, are in front but one building, and that the upper streets are no more than open passages, connecting the different parts of the superstructure, he will acknowledge that the architects are entitled to more than common praise.'

The front of the Adelphi, towards the river, on account of its extent, becomes one of the most distinguishing objects between the bridges of Westminster and Waterloo, from each of which it is of nearly equal distance. On viewing the pile from the river, every one must regret the necessity of those paltry erections on the wharfs in front of the arcade, which deface the whole building, by the smoke arising from them. The wharfs are very spacious; and it would certainly add greatly to the beauty of the river, as well as to the conveniency of its commerce, if the plan was adopted the whole of the way between the bridges of London and Westminster.

'The terrace is happily situated in the heart of the metropolis, upon a bend of the river, which presents to the right and left every eminent object which characterises and adorns the cities of London and Westminster; while its elevation lifts the eye above the wharfs and warehouses on the opposite side of the river, and charms it with a prospect of the adjacent country. Each of these views is so grand, so rich, and so various, that it is difficult to determine which deserves the preference.' One of the centre houses on the terrace was purchased by David Garrick, esq.

'The manner of decorating the fronts of the shops and houses in Adam-street, is equally singular and beautiful. It may be proper here to remark, what some future writer may dwell on with pleasure, that in the streets of the Adelphi, the brothers have contrived to represent their respective Christian names, as well as their family name; while by giving the general appellation of The Adelphi to this assemblage of streets and buildings, they have converted the whole into a lasting memorial of their friendship and fraternal co-operation.'

In John-street is the building designed and executed for the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. This building alone demonstrates that the Messrs. Adams were completely sensible of the beauty and grandeur resulting from simplicity of composition and boldness of projection. 'I know of no fabric in London,' continues Mr. Malton, 'of similar dimensions, that can rival this structure in these characteristics. It is beautifully simple without meanness, and grand without exaggeration.

The principal front is built of brick, with stone dressings; the elevation is made into two stories; the lower one contains the doorway, fronted by a small portico, composed of two Doric columns: the upper one consists of four half columns of the Ionic order; the shafts fluted. They are surmounted by the entablature of the order, and crowned with a pediment. On the frieze is inscribed, 'Arts and Commerce promoted.'

The interior of the structure is peculiarly elegant, and very commodious for the uses of the society, consisting of apartments for depositing the various models, &c. which have obtained prizes from the society; but the most peculiar object of curiosity is the great room. This is a fine proportioned hall, forty-seven feet in length; forty-two in breadth; and forty in height, illuminated through a dome. The sides are the labours of the late James Barry, esq. to whose abilities the world is indebted for this valuable effort, in the patriotic intention of offering to the public a practical illustration of the arguments he had occasion to adduce against opinions generally received, and highly derogatory to the honour and genius of the British nation; those opinions generally asserted the incapacity of the British with respect to imagination, taste, or sensibility; that they were cold and unfeeling to the powers of music; that they succeeded in nothing in which genius is requisite; and that they seemed to disrelish every thing, even in life itself, &c. It was Mr. Barry's purpose, therefore, to refute the unjust and illiberal aspersion by the production of the magnificent exhibition we are about to describe.

The series consists of six pictures, on dignified and important subjects, so connected as to illustrate this great maxim of moral truth, 'That the attainment of happiness, individual as well as public, depends on the developement, proper cultivation, and perfection of the human faculties, physical and moral, which are so well calculated to lead human nature to its true rank, and the glorious designation assigned for it by Providence.' To illustrate this doctrine, the first picture exhibits mankind in a savage state, exposed to all the inconvenience and misery of neglected culture; the second represents a harvest home, or thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus; the third, the victors at Olympia, the fourth, Navigation, or the triumph of the Thames; the fifth, the distribution of rewards by the society: and the sixth, Elysium, or the state of final retribution. Three of these subjects are truly poetical, the others historical. The pictures are all of the same height, viz. eleven feet ten inches; and the first, second, fourth, and fifth, are fifteen feet two inches long; the third and sixth, which occupy the whole breadth of the room, at the north and south ends, are each forty-two feet long.

Though we are prescribed in our limits, we are compelled to give an account of the three last pictures.

The Thames.—Personified and represented, of a venerable, majestic, and gracious aspect, sitting on the waters in a triumphal car, steering himself with one hand, and holding in the other the mariner's compass. The car is borne along by the great navigators, sir Francis Drake, sir Walter Raleigh, Sebastian Cabot, and the late captain Cook: in the front of the car, and apparently in the action of meeting it, are four figures, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, ready to lay their several productions in the lap of the Thames. The supplicating action of the poor negro slave, or more properly of enslaved Africa, the cord round his neck, the tear on his cheek, the iron manacles, and attached heavy chain on his wrists, with his hands clasped and stretched out for mercy, denote the agonies of his soul, and the feelings of the artist thus expressed, before the abolition of slavery became the subject of public investigation.

Over head is Mercury, the emblem of Commerce, summoning the nations together; and following the car, are Nereids carrying several articles of the principal manufactures of Great Britain.

In this scene of triumph and joy, the artist has introduced music, and, for this reason, placed among the sea-nymphs his friend, the late Dr. Burney.

In the distance is a view of the chalky cliffs on the English coast, with ships sailing, highly characteristic of the commerce of this country, which the picture is intended to record. In the end of the picture, next the chimney, there is a naval pillar, mausoleum, observatory, light-house, or all of these, they being all comprehended in the same structure.

In this important object, so ingeniously produced by the sea gods, we have at last obtained the happy concurrence and union of so many important desiderata in that opportunity of convenient inspection of all the sculptured communications, the want of which had been so deeply regretted by all who had seen the Trajan and Antonine columns, and other celebrated remains of antiquity.

The Society.—This picture represents the distribution of the rewards of the society. Not far advanced from the left side of the picture stands the late lord Romney, then president of the society, habited in the robes of his dignity; near the president his royal highness the prince of Wales; and sitting at the corner of the picture, holding in his hand the instrument of the institution, is Mr.

William Shipley, 'whose public spirit gave rise to this society.' One of the farmers (who are producing specimens of grain to the president) is Arthur Young, esq. Near him, Mr. More, the late secretary. On the right hand of the late lord Romney stands the present earl of Romney, then V. P.; and on the left the late Owen Salusbury Brereton, esq. V. P. Towards the centre of the picture is seen that distinguished example of female excellence, Mrs. Montague, who long honoured the society with her name and subscription. She appears recommending the ingenuity and industry of a young female, whose work she is producing. Near her are placed the late duke and duchess of Northumberland, the late Joshua Steele, esq. V. P. the late sir George Saville, bart. V. P. Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester, Soame Jennings and James Harris, esqs. and the two duchesses of Rutland and Devonshire; between these ladies the late Dr. Samuel Johnson seems pointing out the example of Mrs. Montague to their graces' attention and imitation. Farther advanced is his grace the late duke of Richmond, V. P. and the late Edmund Burke, esq. Still nearer the right hand side of the picture, is the late Edward Hooper, esq. V. P. and the late Keane Fitz-Gerald, esqr. V. P., his grace the late duke of Northumberland, V. P. and the earl of Radnor, V.P. William Lock, esq. and Dr. William Hunter are examining some drawings by a youth, to whom a premium has been adjudged; behind him is another youth, in whose countenance the dejection he feels at being disappointed in his expectation of a reward is finely expressed. Near the right side of the piece are seen the late lord viscount Folkestone, first president of this society, his son, the late earl Radnor, V. P. and Dr. Stephen Hales, V. P. In the back ground appear part of the water front of Somerset-house, St. Paul's, and other objects in the vicinity and view of this society as instituted at London. And as a very large part of the rewards bestowed by the society have been distributed to promote the polite arts of painting and sculpture, the artist has most judiciously introduced a picture and statue: the subject of the picture is the Fall of Lucifer, designed by Mr. Barry, when the royal academy had selected six of the members to paint pictures for St. Paul's cathedral; the statue is that of the Grecian Mother dying, and in those moments attentive only to the safety of her child. In the corners of the picture are represented many articles which have been invented or improved by the encouragement of this society. In the lower corner of this picture, next the chimney, are introduced two large models intended by Mr. Barry as inprovements of medals and coins.

Elysium, or the State of Final Retribution.—In this sublime picture, which occupies the whole length of the room, the artist has with wonderful sagacity, and without any of those anachronisms which tarnish the lustre of other very celebrated performances, brought together those great and good men of all ages and nations, who have acted as the cultivators and benefactors of mankind.

This picture is separated from that of the society distributing their rewards, by palm-trees; near which, on a pedestal, sits a pelican, feeding its young with its own blood; a happy type of those personages represented in the picture, who had worn themselves out in the service of mankind. Behind the palms, near the top of the picture, are distinctly seen, as immersed and lost in the great blaze of light, cherubim veiled with their wings, in the act of adoration, and offering incense to that invisible and incomprehensible Power which is above them, and out of the picture, from whence the light and glory proceed, and are diffused over the whole piece.* By thus introducing the idea of the Divine essence, by effect rather than by form, the absurdity committed by many painters is happily avoided, and the mind of every intelligent spectator is filled with awe and reverence.

The groups of female figures, which appear at a further distance absorbed in glory, are those characters of female excellence, whose social conduct, benevolence, affectionate friendship, and regular discharge of domestic duties, soften the cares of human life, and diffuse happiness around them. In the more advanced part, just bordering on the blaze of light (where the female figures are almost absorbed) is introduced a group of poor native West Indian females in the act of adoration, preceded by angels, burning incense, and followed by their good bishop, his face partly concealed by that energetic hand which holds his crozier, or pastoral staff, may, notwithstanding, by the word Chiapa inscribed in the front of his mitre, be identified with the glorious friar Bartolomeo de las Casas, bishop of that place. This matter of friendly intercourse, continued beyond life, is pushed still further in the more advanced part of the same group by the male adoring Americans, and some Dominican friars, where the very graceful incident occurs of one of these Dominicans directing the attention of an astonished Carib to some circumstance of beatitude, the enjoyment of which he had promised to his Carib friend. The group below, on the left hand, in this picture, consists of Roger Bacon, Archimedes, Descartes, and Thales; behind them stand sir Francis Bacon, Copernicus, Galileo, and sir Isaac Newton, regarding with awe and admiration a solar system, which two angels are unveiling and explaining to them. Near the inferior angel, who is holding the veil, is Columbus, with a chart of his voyage; and close to him Epaminondas with his shield, Socrates, Cato the younger, the elder Brutus, and sir Thomas More; a sextumvirate, to which, Swift says, all ages have not been able to add a seventh. Behind Marcus Brutus is William Molyneux, holding his book of the case of Ireland; near Columbus is lord Shaftesbury, John Locke, Zeno, Aristotle, and Plato; and, in the opening between this group and the next are, Dr. William Harvey (the discoverer of the circulation of the blood) and the honourable Robert Boyle.

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* See Milton, book iv. v. 598.

The next group are legislators, where king Alfred the great is leaning on the shoulder of William Penn, who is shewing his tolerant pacific code of equal laws to Lycurgus; standing around them are Minos, Trajan, Antoninus, Peter the great of Russia, Edward the Black Prince, Henry the fourth of France, and Andrea Doria of Genoa. Here, too, are introduced those patrons of genius, Lorenzo de Medici, Louis the fourteenth, Alexander the great, Charles the first, Colbert, Leo the tenth, Francis the first earl of Arundel, and the illustrious monk Cassiodorus, no less admirable and exemplary as the secretary of state, than as the friar in his convent at Viviers, the plan of which he holds in his hand. Just before this group, on the rocks which separate Elysium from the infernal regions, are placed the angelic guards; and in the most advanced part an archangel weighing attentively the virtues and vices of mankind, whose raised hand and expressive countenance denote great concern at the preponderancy of evil; behind this figure is another angel explaining to Pascal and bishop Butler the analogy between nature and revealed religion. The figure behind Pascal and Butler, with his arms stretched out, and advancing with so much energy, is that ornament of our latter age, the graceful, the sublime Bossuet, bishop of Meux; the uniting tendency of the paper he holds in that hand resting on the shoulder of Origen, would well comport with those pacific views of the amiable Grotius, for healing those discordant evils which are sapping the foundations of Christianity amongst the nations of Europe, where in other respects it would be, and even is so happily and so well established.

Behind Francis the first and lord Arundel are Hugo Grotius, father Paul, and pope Adrian. Towards the top of the picture, and near the centre sits Homer; on his right hand, Milton; next him, Shakespeare, Spencer, Chaucer, and Sappho. Behind Sappho sits Alcæus, who is talking with Ossian; near him are Menander, Molieri, Congreve, Bruma, Confucius, Mango Capac, &c. &c. Next Homer, on the other side, is archbishop Fenelon, with Virgil leaning on his shoulder; and near them are Tasso, Ariosto, and Dante. Behind Dante, Petrarca, Laura, Giovanni, and Boccaccio.

In the second range of figures, over Edward the black prince and Peter the great, are Swift, Erasmus, Cervantes; near them Pope, Dryden, Addison, Richardson, Moses Mendelshon, and Hogarth. Behind Dryden and Pope are Sterne, Gray, Goldsmith, Thomson, and Fielding; and near Richardson, Inigo Jones, sir Christopher Wren, sir Joshua Reynolds, and Vandyke. Next Vandyke is Rubens, with his hand on the shoulders of Le Soeur, and behind him is Le Brun. Next to these are Julio Romano, Dominichino, and Annibal Caracci, who are in conversation with Phidias; behind whom is Giles Hussey. Nicholas Poussin and the Sicyonian maid are near them, with Callimachus and Pamphilius; near Appelles is Corregio; behind Raphaello stand Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and behind them Ghiberti, Donatello, Massachio, Brunaleschi, Albert Durer, Giotto, and Cimabue.

'In the top of this part of the picture, the painter has happily glanced at what is called by astronomers the 'system of systems,' where the fixed stars, considered as so many suns, each with his several planets, are revolving round the Great Cause of all things; and representing every thing as affected by intelligence, has shewn each system carried along in its revolution by an angel. Though only a small portion of this article can be seen, yet enough is shewn to manifest the sublimity of the idea.

In the other corner of the picture the artist has represented Tartarus, where, among cataracts of fire and clouds of smoke, two large hands are seen, one of them holding a fire-fork, the other pulling down a number of figures bound together representing War, Gluttony, Extravagance, Detraction, Parsimony, and Ambition; and floating down the fiery gulph are Tyranny, Hypocrisy, and Cruelty, with their different attributes: the whole of this excellent picture proving, in the most forcible manner, the truth of that maxim, which has been already quoted, but cannot be too often inculcated:

'That the attainment of man's true rank in the creation, and his present and future happiness, individual as well as public, depended on the cultivation and proper direction of the human faculties.'

Besides the pictures already mentioned as painted by Mr. Barry, the room is still further ornamented by two whole length portraits: the one of lord viscount Folkestone, painted by Gainsborough; the other of lord Romney, both presidents, by sir Joshua Reynolds. On the north side of the room are (presented by the late John Bacon, esq. R. A.) two casts in plaister, from statues of Mars and Venus, and on the south side a cast from a Narcissus, designed and executed in marble, by that excellent artist; for which premiums offered by the society for promoting the art of statuary in this country were adjudged to him. Over one of the chimnies is a clock of a curious construction, the gift of the late Mr. Thomas Grignion; and over the other chimney a bust of his present majesty, when prince of Wales, by Mr. I. C. Lockee. On the north side of the room are two busts, presented by M. de la Blancherie; the one of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, formerly an active member of this society; the other of M. Perronet, a celebrated French architect. On the south side of the room is a statue erected by Carlini (presented by Ralph Ward, esq.) of the late Dr. Ward, the inventor of the improved process of making sulphureous acid; and over the chair a miniature of Mr William Shipley, painted and presented by Mr. W. Hinckes.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. was instituted in 1753. The idea was suggested by Mr. Shipley, an ingenious artist, and eagerly patronised by the late lord Folkestone and the late lord Romney. The institution consists of a president, twelve vice presidents, various officers, and an indefinite number of subscribers; and sis upported solely by voluntary contributions.

The chief objects of this society are to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce of this kingdom, by giving premiums for all useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements which tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the society has already expended nearly fifty thousand pounds, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of the members and legacies bequeathed.

On the north side of the Strand, nearly opposite Robert-street, is

The Adelphi Theatre.

This theatre was commenced building in 1802, by Mr. Scott, who kept a respectable dye and colour warehouse in the Strand, and was opened on the 27th November, 1806, as 'The Sans Pareil Theatre,' under the licence of the lord chamberlain, with a variety of mechanical and optical entertainments, songs, recitations, &c.

Mr. Scott finding the speculation answer, considerably enlarged the building, and on the commencement of the second season introduced dramatic entertainments (written by Miss Scott) which were extremely well supported.

In 1814, the whole of the south end next the Strand, was taken down, all the interior removed, and 26 feet added to the length of the theatre; of which 15 feet were given to the stage, and 11 feet to the audience part; twelve additional boxes were added; the front house next the Strand was purchased, and a new and handsome entrance made.

About 1820, or 1821, Mr. Scott disposed of the theatre to Messrs. Rodwell and Jones, for 13,000l. who spared no exertions to render it equal to contemporary establishments. Subsequently it came into the possession of Messrs. Terry and Yates, who purchased the premises in 1825, for 21,000l. and engaged one of the best companies ever met with in a minor house; it is now in the possession of Messrs. Matthews and Yates, and the company is fully equal to many that have appeared at the royal theatres.

The front towards the Strand is narrow, and fronted with compo. It has a neat portico of four columns of the Doric order, supporting an architrave, on which is inscribed in raised letters 'Adelphi Theatre.' The form of the interior is that of an elongated horseshoe. The proscenium, which is 28 feet in width, has stage doors at the sides with boxes over each. Its cove is very handsomely ornamented. Both the orchestra and the pit, considering the smallness of the house, are very spacious; the latter contains seats for accommodating 800 persons. There is one full circle of boxes with an upper range on each side, on a line with the gallery. The gallery is large, and will contain about 400 auditors. A handsome gas-lit chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, which is ornamented in a very appropriate manner. When full, the receipts amount to about 280*l.*

At the farthest eastern extent of this parish is situated the

Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

The first theatre in Drury Lane was a cock-pit, which, hoisting a Phœnix for a sign, was sometimes called by that name ; it was not, however, until after the restoration of Charles II., that a house suitable for the accommodation of the public was erected. It soon shared the too common fate of the London theatres, and was burnt down in 1671 ; and three years afterwards it was rebuilt under the direction of that great architect, sir Christopher Wren. This fabric, which was of considerable dimensions, and excellent in its internal arrangements, remained undisturbed until the year 1791, when it was determined to take it down, and re-build it on a scale better adapted to the increased population, and the more refined taste of the age. During this period, Drury Lane Theatre had been highly attractive ; on its boards, a Garrick and a Siddons had trod, and the former, after amassing a splendid fortune, sold his share of the property for 35,000*l.*

The theatre built by sir Christopher Wren was probably too small, though we hear no complaints of that sort, even when the popularity of the British Roscius was at its height ; but certain it is, that in building the new theatre in 1793, the architect fell into the opposite extreme ; the house was so enlarged in its dimensions, as to be a theatre for spectators, rather than hearers ; and as the audience lost all those advantages, which a convenient distance from the speaker gave in seeing the expression of his countenance, and hearing the varied modulations of his voice, the love of spectacle, which had already manifested itself, began to predominate. The splendour of the scenes, the ingenuity of the machinist, and the richness of the costume, aided by the captivating charms of music, superseded the labours of the poet ; and while Otway a century ago obtained but 15*l.* for the tragedy of Venice Preserved, Mr. George Colman the Younger, was in our day rewarded with 1,000*l.* for the spectacle of ‘ Blue Beard.’

When it was determined to take down the edifice erected by sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Henry Holland was appointed the architect, under whose direction the theatre was built, and opened on the 21st of April, 1794. As so many theatres had been destroyed by fire, it was determined to take every precaution against such a calamity in future. An iron curtain, which resisted the force of a sledge hammer, was constructed so as to let down in a moment of danger, and separate the audience from the stage, while a reservoir was formed on the top of the house, filled with water sufficient, as the epilogue spoken at the opening of the theatre, by Miss Farren, gave assurance, to ‘ drown the audience in a minute.’ On the first night, the iron curtain was let down, and the stage was filled with water, on which a man rowed round with a boat ; the managers boasted of their reservoirs,

> ‘ A firm reliance,
> Whose streams set conflagration at defiance.’

But these were 'luckless words,' a 'bootless boast;' for, fifteen years afterwards, the whole fabric was burnt to the ground. This calamity occurred on the 24th of February, 1809; and so rapid were the flames, that, although the fire did not break out until 11 o'clock at night, the immense edifice was reduced to a pile of ruins in less than three hours.

So various and so conflicting were the interests in the property of the theatre, that it was long before they could be reconciled; at length it was determined to rebuild it on a somewhat more diminished but more magnificent scale.

The first stone of this externally substantial and internally superb and well contrived theatre, was laid on the 29th of October, 1811, and the new theatre opened on October 10, 1812.

The architecture is simple, elegant, and uniform. The skill of the architect, Benjamin Wyatt, esq. was powerfully and liberally aided by an intelligent and public-spirited committee, of which the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. was the zealous and indefatigable chairman. It was partly built upon the plan of the great theatre at Bourdeaux, supposed to be the best house in Europe for the accurate conveyance of sound.

The grand entrance is at Brydges-street, through a spacious hall leading to the boxes and pit. This hall is supported by five Doric columns, and illuminated by two large brass lamps. Three large doors lead from this hall into the house, and into a rotunda of great beauty and elegance. On each side of the rotunda are passages to the great stairs, which are peculiarly grand and spacious; over them are ornamented ceilings, with a turret light. The body of the theatre presents nearly three-fourths of a circle from the stage. This circular appearance is partly an optical deception, and has the effect of making every spectator imagine himself nearly close upon the stage, though seated in a centre box. The colour of the interior is gold upon green, and the relief of the boxes is by a rich crimson. There are three circles of boxes, each containing twenty-four boxes, with four rows of seats, and sufficient room between each: there are seven slip boxes on each side, ranging with the first gallery, and the like number of private boxes nearly upon a level with the pit. The boxes will hold 1200 individuals, the pit about 850, the lower gallery 480, and the upper gallery 280; in all 2810 persons may be accommodated. The entrances to all the boxes and pit are secure. The appearance of the house is brilliant, without being gaudy, and elegant without affectation. The fronts of the boxes have all diversified ornaments, which are neatly gilt, and give a variety and relief to the general aspect. We must not omit the just praise which is due to the architect for these arrangements, which exclude the interruption caused by improper persons, and by necessary attractions draw off the noisy and frivolous part of the audience from the grave and sober hearers.

The grand saloon is eighty-seven feet long, semicircular at each extremity, and separated from the box corridores by the rotunda and grand staircase. It has a richly gilt stone at each corner, over which are finely imitated black and yellow veined marble slabs, or pedestals, in the niches. The ceiling is arched, and the general effect of two massy Corinthian columns of verd antique at each end, with ten corresponding pilasters on each side, is grand and pleasing. The rooms for coffee and refreshments, at the ends of the saloon, though small, are very neat; they consist of recesses, Corinthian pilasters, four circular arches with domes supporting sky-lights, from which glass lamps are suspended. On the north side of the theatre is the wardrobe. The retiring rooms for the stage boxes are decorated with rich crimson carpets and with deep crimson embossed paper. The private boxes have no anti-chamber.

There are seventeen rows of seats in the pit, with four short ones, in consequence of the orchestra making two projections into it. The orchestra is about eight feet wide, and extends nearly the whole width of the pit. The proscenium is now arranged in a very different manner from its original state, as designed by Mr. Wyatt. On each side, elevated on a lofty pedestal, forming a parallelogram, are two demi-columns of the Corinthian order, fluted and superbly gilt, and supporting an entablature; above which, in semi-circular niches, are allegorical statues of Tragedy and Comedy. On each side, between the columns, are three private boxes, the fronts of which are of crimson plaster, with a radiant head of Apollo in the centre. The king's box is that between the columns, on the left of the auditory, which ranges with the dress circle. The upper part of the proscenium consists of a painted crimson curtain, with the royal arms in subdued colouring.

The ceiling is very elegant, and is enriched with roses in annulets, &c. From an opening in the centre a very large and elegant cut glass chandelier depends, which is lighted by gas.

The principal green-room is a handsome apartment; on a bracket is a bust of 'Mrs. Sarah Siddons,' which was sculptured by J. Smith in 1812, and presented to the green-room by the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. in August, 1814. Opposite is a cast of the bust of E. Kean, esq. by S. Joseph.

The painting-room, which is over the eastern extremity of the stage, is seventy-nine feet long, and thirty-one feet wide. At the north-east angle of the theatre is a detached building, called the scene-room. It is 73 feet 3 inches in length, and about 30 feet wide.

The theatre itself is a master-piece of art, and an ornament to the metropolis. The coup d'œil is delightful beyond the power of description: it certainly has no rival in England, or perhaps in the known world, for beauty, completeness, and magnificence. The architect need envy no other artist, living or dead, after exhibiting this happy specimen of his taste and genius.

The following is a correct account of the number of persons the house will hold:—

The dress circle of boxes will contain	234
The first circle	196
The second circle	480
Private boxes (20)	160
Private family ditto (16)	96
Proscenium boxes (8)	64
Slips	130
Pit	800
Lower gallery	550
Upper gallery	350
	3060

The following measurements of the interior were taken very lately:—

	ft.	*in.*
The width of the proscenium in front	46	6
Ditto at the curtain	40	0
Height of the proscenium to the centre of the arch	43	0
Extent from the front of the stage to the curtain	12	9
The extent of the stage from the orchestra to the back wall	96	3
Width of the stage from wall to wall	77	5
Depth from the upper floors to the mezzanine floor	8	6
Ditto from mezzanine floor to the ground	10	0
Ditto of the excavation called the well	3	0

Since the erection of the present theatre, the concern, under the management of committees, sub-committees, acting committees, and select committees, has been in a very embarrassed state; and, in 1818, the proprietors and renters having resolved on letting the theatre to some individual, at a fixed rent, for a term of fourteen years, Mr. Elliston became the lessee, at an annual rent of 10,200*l.* Previous to the season of 1822-3, the interior of the theatre was completely new modelled, and a new auditory substituted for the old one; executed by Mr. Peto, from the designs of Mr. S. Beazley. Mr. Elliston expended 21,000*l.* in this alteration; and subsequently, on the representation of many of the nobility and gentry of the want of a portico, the same gentleman caused to be erected the portico in Brydges-street. Yet, on Mr. Elliston not fulfilling a contract in his lease at the conclusion of the season 1825-6, it was most ungenerously declared forfeited. The sum the lessee was to expend during the fourteen years was 6,000*l.*; Mr. Elliston expended 27,000*l.* exclusive of valuable scenery, &c. which, by a clause in the lease, devolved to the theatre. The house was afterwards taken by Mr. Stephen Price, an American manager, who has carried it on with considerable success.

Returning to Charing-cross, on the north side of which was, until lately, the

Royal Mews.

This place was originally appointed for keeping the king's falcons so early as the reign of Richard II. and the 'accomplished sir Simon Burley,' knight of the garter, bore that office; so that it must have been one of great honour.*

The royal stables at Lemesbury (since called Bloomsbury) being destroyed by fire in the year 1537, Henry VIII. caused the hawks to be removed, and this place to be enlarged and fitted up for the royal stables. In the reign of George II. the old part of the building going to decay, the king, in the year 1732, caused the north side to be rebuilt in a handsome manner.†

Within the few last years, the royal stud of state horses, with the state carriages, &c. have been removed to more commodious buildings at the rear of the new palace, Pimlico; and it is intended to take down the present edifice,‡ and rebuild it in a more splendid and elegant manner, as a gallery for the reception of our national paintings. In the centre of the great space formed by taking down one side of St. Martin's lane, it is also under consideration to erect a temple of the same dimensions and form as the Parthenon, on the Acropolis at Athens; which is to be devoted to the use of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries.

The College of Physicians and the Union Club-house will form the western side of the intended square at Charing-cross; the two compose a lofty and extensive pile of buildings of the Grecian Ionic order. The principal front of the College of Physicians is situated in Pall Mall east; it has a portico, composed of six fluted columns surmounted by an entablature and pediment. The architect was R. Smirke, esq.

In Suffolk-street is the University Club house, a neat building of the Ionic order of the temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens, erected from the joint design of Messrs. Wilkins and Gandy, architects.

In the same street is the principal entrance to the Gallery of British Artists; the front is a palladian façade of the Roman Doric order. The architect is James Elmes, esq.

Haymarket Theatre.

The 'little theatre in the Haymarket," as this house was called, to distinguish it from the Opera-house, has long possessed an uninterrupted and extensive share of public favour: and the legitimate drama, when almost excluded from every other theatre, here found an asylum. To a speculating mechanic of the name of John Potter, this theatre owes its rise; it was first erected in 1720, on the site of the King's-head inn. The expense of the building was 1,000*l.* and he laid out about 500*l.* more for scenes and decorations, although without any specific object beyond that of letting it to the 'French players,' as the foreign actors and singers were then called, be their country what it might. On the 29th of December in that year it was opened with a comedy, entitled, *La Fille a la Morte,* and for many years was occupied by foreign adventurers, who gave various entertainments, in which tumbling and rope-dancing were not omitted. It was at this theatre also that Foote revelled in his gay humour and personal satire, under the tolerance rather than the sanction of the lord chamberlain; until, in the year 1767, it was raised to the dignity of a theatre royal, and a patent granted to Mr. Foote, authorising him to build a theatre in the city and liberties of Westminster, and to exhibit dramatic performances, &c. from the 14th May to the 14th September in each year during his life. Mr. Foote immediately had the old theatre taken down and a new one built; but whether this was an improvement or not, may be fairly doubted, as a more disagreeable or inconvenient structure can scarcely be conceived than the late theatre, which was opened in May, 1767. In nothing was the [house more disadvantageously constructed than in the entrances, which were extremely narrow; a melancholy proof of this occurred on the 3d of Feb. 1794, when his majesty having bespoken the play, the rush to the pit on the opening the doors was so great, that fifteen persons were killed, and more than twenty others dreadfully injured. It has been severally under the management of Foote, the two Colmans, and Thomas Dibdin, all gentlemen of such talents, and so intimately acquainted with the detail of a theatre, as to ensure its success.

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* This office was granted by Charles II. to Charles, duke of St. Albans, his son, by Mrs. Gwynne, and the heirs male of his body. It still continues attached to the title.

† It was from this place, during the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, that the Lincolnshire rebels, under Robert Rydydsdale, took lord Rivers, and his son John, carried them away, and beheaded them at Northampton.

‡ It has been fitted up (temporarily) as a gallery for the exhibition of valuable and curious specimens of British ingenuity, under the title of the 'National Repository.' Among the board of management of this excellent and truly patriotic undertaking, appear the names of lords Clare, Ebrington, Gower, Morpeth, and Sandon; and among the committee of inspection are enrolled some of the most eminent scientific and literary characters in the kingdom.

A ridiculous riot took place at this theatre in the year 1805, when Mr. Dowton announced, as one of the pieces for his benefit, a farce called 'The Tailors, or a Tragedy for Warm Weather,' which had been acted with great success, under Foote, in 1767. No sooner was this announced, than the whole body of tailors arose as one man, to resist what they thought an illiberal attack on their trade. Threatening letters were sent to Dowton and the manager, some of which were signed with the name of the individual, and one by the secretary to one of their clubs. On the night of performance, 700 tailors besieged the doors, and got possession of the gallery, when such symptoms of tumult were manifested, that it was necessary to call in the police; and afterwards a detachment of the guards; when, after thirty-two of the rioters had been taken into custody, the piece was performed, amidst loud shouts of disapprobation.

In 1808-9, the Covent Garden company, after the destruction of that theatre by fire in 1808, performed here, and at the Opera-house, during the winter season. In 1818, Mr. Morris became possessed of Mr. Colman's share in this theatre, the latter gentleman retiring entirely from the concern. The property is now vested in Messrs. Morris and Winston (the former possessing seven-eighth's and the latter one-eighth), they determined upon erecting a more commodious structure in place of the old theatre, which design, soon after the conclusion of the season in 1820, was put into execution.

The new theatre was designed by John Nash, esq. and built at the distance of a few feet southward from the old house. The cost is said to have been 18,000*l.*, and the new house was opened to the public on July 4, 1821.

The exterior presents a handsome portico of the Corinthian order, consisting of six columns supporting an entablature and pediment, beneath which, and at the sides, are five entrance doors leading respectively to the boxes, pit, and galleries. The stage door is in Suffolk-street at the rear of the house. The auditory is nearly a square, but the front opposite the stage is slightly curved. Four richly gilt palm-trees decorate the proscenium and support a dome-like ceiling. There are two full tier of boxes, besides the slips or side boxes, parallel with the gallery. An elegant saloon is attached to the boxes on the Haymarket side. The house will hold about 300*l.*

The whole of Pall-mall, and the site of Carlton palace, is in St. James's parish, though the whole of the gardens at the back are in St. Martin's.

St. James's Park,

which was formerly a marsh, was inclosed by Henry VIII., and afterwards much enlarged by Charles II., who employed Le Notre, gardener to Louis XIV., to lay out the grounds. What is now called Bird Cage Walk, was formerly an aviary, and near it was a pond, where Charles II. might be seen, 'playing with his dogs, and passing his idle moments in affability.' At the east end of the park, there was a swampy retreat for the ducks, thence denominated Duck-island, which, by that merry monarch, was erected into a government, and a salary annexed to the office, in favour of the celebrated French writer, M. de St. Evremond, who was the first and last governor. Le Notre constructed the Mall, so long a fashionable promenade, and frequently mentioned by our British Essayists.

It will be seen by the following notice, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 30th of October, 1690, that St. James's park was then within the rigorous operation of the Game Laws:—

'Whereas his majesty hath empowered John and Thomas Webb, gentlemen, keepers of the fowl in St. James's park, as also keepers of the game within twelve miles of the court of Whitehall, and the precincts thereof: and information being given, that notwithstanding his majesty's commands, several persons do molest and kill his majesty's ducks and game within the said limits; it is therefore his majesty's special command, that none presume to keep a fowling-piece, gun, setting-dog, greyhound, or other dog, net, tunnel, trammel, or other unlawful engine, wherewith to destroy or kill, or any ways disturb the game contrary to the law and statute in that case made and provided, other than such as shall be by law qualified.

'And whoever shall give information to John Webb, living in St. James's park, shall have a gratuity for every gun, net, dog, or any engine, that shall be seized and taken from any such offender.

'NOTTINGHAM.'

In this park are two pieces of artillery, the trophies of our arms, in distant parts of the globe. One is a Turkish piece of ordnance, about eighteen feet in length, which was brought from Alexandria, by our troops, in the campaign of 1798-9. The other is a grand mortar, which was cast in the French camp, during the siege of Cadiz, in the last Peninsular war. It is eight feet long, the bore is twelve inches in diameter, and it will throw a shell a distance of three miles. When the British troops, under the immortal Wellington, compelled the French to raise the siege, this mortar fell into our hands, and was brought to England. In 1816 it was mounted on a bed of metal, weighing 16 tons, with several allegorical devices and an appropriate inscription, and placed in this park.

In 1827, very important and in some respect excellent alterations were made in St. James's-park; the interior has been entirely altered, the straight formal canal has been widened in some places and narrowed in others, and some pretty little picturesque islands have been formed, numerous paths have been made, and the *tout ensemble* of the whole is very pleasing. Of the alterations without the fence little can be said in praise; the width of the promenade has been narrowed by taking in the old carriage road next Carlton-house gardens; and forming a road on what was formerly the Mall. On the opposite side of the park the same has been done by enclosing a large piece of ground within the rails. Indeed it is a matter of doubt how much longer the beautiful groves of trees forming the Mall and Birdcage-walk will exist, as the terraces intended by the 'Board of Works' will be so near the trees that it will be almost impossible for them to have any view of the park or canal, the whole architectural effect (if they ever possess any) will be effectually concealed.

The Green Park is a triangular piece of ground, parallel with Piccadilly, and adjoining to St. James's Park and the gardens of Buckingham-house. It contains a sheet of water on the north side, with a promenade round it, which is much frequented in summer.

In the Antiquarian Repertory there is a View of St. James's, Westminster abbey, and hall, taken from the village of Charing.

In this view, on the left of the observer is a public house, with some large trees before it, and one or two small cottages: these are at the village just mentioned. From thence runs a long dead wall, which belongs to the palace. The site of this wall is now occupied by the capacious and elegant street of Pall Mall. Near the eastern extremity is a conduit, supposed to be standing where St. James's square now is; at the end of the wall stands the present palace of St. James. Beyond the wall are fields, now St. James's park; and beyond those stand the venerable abbey and hall of Westminster; the back ground is an elevated country, where not a solitary house can be discovered.

This tract of ground, as far as the wall and palace just mentioned belonged, and still does, to the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, and, as such,

St. James's Palace,

properly belongs to that portion of the present work now under consideration.

On the site of this royal palace anciently stood the hospital of St. James, which was founded by some wealthy and benevolent citizens of London for the reception of leperous women. This, it is said, and with great probability, was long before the Conquest. According to a MS. in the Cottonian library,* it was visited by Gislebertus, abbot of Westminster, on Wednesday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, A. D. 1100.

The hospital admitted only fourteen patients, who were to be unmarried persons. For their support the charity was endowed with two hides, or ploughs of land, with their appurtenances, adjoining.

Some time after, several of the citizens, conferred upon the hospital lands to the value of fifty-six pounds per annum, when eight brethren, for the celebration of divine offices, were added to the foundation. This exercise of religion and benevolence, two duties at all times inseparable, and supporting each other, inspired other citizens with similar sentiments; and they accordingly gave to the foundation four hides of land in the same neighbourhood; besides eighty acres of wood and arable land in the parishes of Hendon, Calcote and Hampstead. These several grants were not only confirmed by Edward I. but he likewise granted to the hospital an annual fair of seven days, to begin on the eve of St. James's Festival.

The hospital above-mentioned was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III. and the custody of it was given by Henry VI. to Eton college; and that at the time of its surrender its annual revenues were estimated at 1,000*l.* per annum.

Henry VIII. the destroyer of any thing venerable, pious, or useful, took this hospital to himself, in the year 1532; but he certainly acted on this occasion better than on most others of a like nature; for he granted to the several sisters during their lives certain annuities, in lieu of the domestic comforts, and religious advantages of which he had sacrilegiously robbed them. Henry having demolished the ancient building, erected on its site a stately mansion, or, as Stow denominates, 'a goodly manor, but it does not appear to have been made the royal residence before the destruction of Whitehall Palace, by fire, in 1697.'

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* Titus, A. B.

Some remains of this building are still to be seen, especially in the north gate-way.

The mansion erected on the site of this hospital was partly surrounded by a wall; or rather, the neighbouring fields were thus converted into a park for the convenience of this and the palace of Whitehall. The mews, already mentioned, belonged to the same mansion, as at the present time.

The mansion was given by James I. to his son Henry, prince of Wales, who resided in it till his death, in 1612.

To this place the regicides brought their king, Charles I. from Windsor, and here the unfortunate monarch spent the last eleven days of his life. He was brought here on the 19th of January. Mr. Kinnersley, his servant of the wardrobe, hastily furnished his apartment. Some part of the eleven days were spent in Westminster hall, and of the nights in the house of sir R. Cotton, adjacent to his place of trial.

On the 27th his majesty was carried back to St. James's, where he passed the last three days in acts of devotion and piety, preparatory to that shameful death to which his sanguinary judges had consigned him.

In this palace was born James, the son of James II. afterwards styled the Pretender, according to Pennant, in the room now called the Old Bed Chamber, at present, the anti-chamber to the levee-room. The bed stood close to the door of the back stairs, which descended to an inner court. It certainly was very convenient to carry on any secret design, and might favour the warming-pan story, were not the bed surrounded by twenty of the privy council, four other men of rank, twenty ladies, besides pages and other attendants. James, with imprudent pride, neglected to disprove the tale; it was adopted by the party, and firmly believed by its zealots. But as James proved false to his high trust, and his son shewed every symptom of following his example, there was certainly no such pretence wanting for excluding a family inimical to the great interests of the nation, and whose religious creed was evidently at variance with that of a large majority of his subjects.

In that year of English liberty, 1688, when the Prince of Orange had approached very near to the metropolis, the weak and superstitious James sent a message, offering him his palace for his habitation; that 'they might amicably and personally confer together about the means of redressing the public grievances.' No answer was returned to this apparent friendly invitation, yet it appears the offer was accepted, though not on the terms the imbecile monarch had proposed; for the prince called a council, and it was deemed necessary to hint to the king, that it would not be safe for him, in future, to reside at either of his palaces of St. James's, or Whitehall. James was not unmindful of this admonition. It was first resolved to convey him to Ham in the county of Surrey; but he afterwards obtained permission to go to Rochester; from whence, in a day or two afterwards, he privately withdrew, and a small frigate conveyed him to France; thus abdicating a throne for which he seems by no means to have been qualified either by nature, his principles, or his education.

The evening of the day on which James left London, Dutch guards took possession of all the posts about Whitehall and St. James's, and William soon became the royal possessor of these palaces.

On the trying occasion just briefly detailed, an old officer of the degraded monarch gave a memorable proof of his fidelity to what he conceived to be his royal master.

At this time it was customary to mount guard both at Whitehall and St. James's. Lord Craven was on duty at the latter place, when the Dutch guards, under the orders of the prince of Orange, were marching through the park to relieve him. His lordship, with the bravery of a hero and a loyal subject, obstinately refused to quit his post, and seemed resolved to make a most determined resistance to the orders of the foreign intruders, when he received a command from James himself to obey. This was an authority which he had not accustomed himself to disobey, and, with 'sullen dignity,' he gave the command to his party and marched off.

After the revolution, during the reign of William, St. James's palace was superbly fitted up for the residence of the princess, afterwards queen Anne, and her consort, prince George of Denmark. From that time it has been considered as the town residence of the British monarchs; but has of late years been used only for purposes of state.

The various houses, offices, &c. in the immediate precincts of, or attached to the palace, are occupied chiefly by some branches of the royal family, and other persons of the household.

On the morning of the 21st of January, 1809, great part of this palace was consumed by an accidental fire, which reduced to ashes the whole south-east corner, comprehending the queen's private apartments, those of the duke of Cambridge, some of the state apartments, together with the French and Dutch chapels. The damage was estimated at about 100,000l. The repairs have not yet been completed; and, since that accident, St. James's palace was seldom visited by the royal family. The whole of St. James's palace, and some buildings contiguous, form a precinct separate from the parish of St. Martins in the Fields.

The principal front towards St. James's-street has a mean appearance; it consists of a brick gateway with a flat pointed arch, and at the angles are octagonal turrets; the centre has a plain but neat cupola, with a clock.

The state apartments look towards the park; and this side, though certainly not very imposing, cannot, with truth, be pronounced mean. It is of one story, and has a certain regular appearance not to be found in other parts of the building.

Before the marriage of his present majesty, the state apartments were very old and poorly furnished; but on that occasion they were fitted in the state in which they were before the fire. Though there is nothing superb or grand in the decorations or furniture of these apartments, they are commodious and handsome. They are entered by a staircase that opens into the principal court, next to Pall-mall.

At the top of the staircase are two guard-rooms; one to the left called the queen's, and the other the king's guard-room, leading to the apartments just mentioned. Immediately beyond the kmg's guard-room is the presence chamber, now used only as a passage to the principal rooms. There is a range of five of these, opening into each other successively. The presence-chamber opens into the centre-room, called the privy chamber, where is a canopy, under which his late majesty was accustomed to receive the society of friends, or quakers, upon occasions of their presentations of addresses, petitions, &c.

On the right of the canopy are two drawing-rooms, one within the other. At the upper end of the farther one was a throne, with its canopy, where the late king was wont to receive corporation addresses. The canopy was made for the queen's birth-day, immediately following the union of Ireland with Great Britain. It was of crimson velvet, with a broad gold lace, having embroidered crowns, set with real and fine pearls. The shamrock, the national badge of Ireland, formed one of the decorations of the crown, and was very finely executed. In this apartment the king and queen used to be present on certain days; the nearer room being a kind of anti-chamber, in which the nobility were permitted to sit down during the presence of their majesties in the farther one, there being numerous stools and sofas for the purpose.

On the left, on entering the privy chamber, from the king's guard-room and presence chamber, are two levee-rooms, the nearer serving as an anti-chamber to the other.

In the grand drawing-room is a magnificent chandelier of gilt silver; and in the grand levee-room a very noble bed, the furniture of which is of crimson velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields. This bed, with the tapestry, was put up on the marriage of his present majesty.

These several apartments are covered with tapestry of exquisite workmanship, which, though made for Charles II. a short time prior to that royal marriage, was found in a chest, never having been used, and quite fresh in the colours.

Several pictures adorn the apartments; but few of them have superior claims of merit either in the design or execution. The most remarkable are: a small full-length of Henry, prince of Wales; Arthur, prince of Wales, elder brother of Henry VIII. by Mabuse; Henry VII. and VIII.; queen Jane Seymour; two half-lengths, by Lely, of the duchess of York and her sister; a child in the robes of the garter, 'perhaps,' says Pennant, 'the youngest knight known.' He was the second son of James II. whilst duke of York, by Anne Hyde, his duchess. On the 3rd of December, 1666, he was elected knight of the garter, at the age of three years and five months. The sovereign (Charles) put the George round his neck, and prince Rupert the garter round his leg. He would of course have been installed, but he died the year following. Here is also a portrait of Geoffry Hudson, the dwarf, mentioned in the account of Newgate-street,* in the preceding volume of this work: also Henry, lord Darnley, consort of Mary, queen of Scots, and father of James I. resting on his brother, Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, in a black gown; Charles II. of Spain, at four years of age, in black, with a sceptre in his hand. He was inaugurated in 1665. Mabuse's picture of Adam and Eve is also here; with the curious or whimsical anachronisms of navels, and a fountain richly carved.

Scarcely had his late majesty ascended the throne, than he commenced the formation of an extensive and splendid library. The first purchase that he made was that of the library of Mr. Joseph Smith, the British consul at Venice, in 1762, at an expense of 10,000*l.*; six years afterwards, Mr. Bernard, the librarian, who was previously instructed by Dr. Johnson as to the best means of completing the royal library, was sent to the continent by his majesty, where he made large purchases. To these collections, which formed the nucleus of a good library, his majesty added other books to the amount of 2,000*l.* a year until his death, and a similar sum has been annually expended by his present majesty. This library, consisting of sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty volumes, and formed at an expence of 150,000*l.* paid out of the privy purse of the king, was deposited in spacious apartments fitted up for the purpose in Buckingham-house. It is now deposited in the British Museum; his present majesty (whose reign may be justly termed the Augustan age of Great Britain), having, with a generosity which is above all praise, presented the whole library to the British nation. It has been justly observed, that 'acts like these will perpetuate the memory of George the Fourth, when the military glories of his reign, great as they are, will be forgotten.'

In a lumber room, formerly the queen's library, Mr. Pennant saw a beautiful View from Greenwich park, with Charles I. his queen, courtiers, &c. walking; two others of the same prince and queen, dining in public, and another of the elector palatine and his consort at a public table, with a carver looking most ridiculously, a monkey having in that moment reared from the table and seized his beard. Probably this feast was at Guildhall, where he was most sumptuously entertained by the citizens in the year 1612, when he made the match with the daughter of the British monarch, which ended so unhappily for both parties.

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* Vide ante, vol. iii. p. 574.

On the west side of the court yard is the Chapel Royal, a very small and plain room, which some have conjectured to have been the room used when the hospital stood here. It has nothing worthy of notice except its ceiling, which is divided into small painted squares. It is a royal peculiar, and as such, exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service is performed in the same manner as at cathedrals; its establishment is a dean (usually the bishop of London), a lord high almoner, a sub-almoner, an hereditary grand almoner, a sub-dean, a confessor of the household, a clerk of the king's closet, deputy clerks, a closet keeper, and one or two inferior officers, as choristers, &c.

At the German chapel in the Friary there are two chaplains, a reader, and a clerk.

In the Dutch chapel, in the middle court, are two preachers and a reader; and at the French chapel, at the same place, there are three preachers, a reader, and a chapel keeper.

Since the accession of his present majesty, this palace has received a most extensive repair, and some additions have been made. The presence-chamber has been enlarged, and furnished in a style worthy the sovereign of Great Britain; a new entrance has been formed from Cleveland-row, and a court opened on the east side.

The main entrance is by a staircase and passage, which open into the principal court, next to Pall Mall; here the interior walls are painted in distemper of a dead stone colour, and the exterior sprinkled to resemble granite. The king's guard-room, at the top of the staircase, is a kind of gallery, converted into an armoury, which is systematically decorated with daggers, swords, muskets, &c. arranged in various figures. Here, when drawing-rooms are held, the yeomen of the guard attend in full costume, armed with their battle-axes. The next is a small chamber, lined with excellently wrought tapestry. This forms the entrance to a suite of three principal rooms, the innermost of which is called the grand Presence Chamber.

These apartments are fitted up with almost matchless splendour. The cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt; the walls are lined with crimson damask, and the window curtains are of the same material. Sofas, ottomans, &c. covered with crimson velvet, trimmed with gold lace, form part of the furniture, the effect of which is greatly heightened by rich and elegant lustres, and magnificent pier glasses. In the first room is a painting of George II. in his parliamentary robes, and views of Tournay and Lisle; and in the second is George III. in the robes of the order of the garter, together with two fine paintings of the victories achieved by lord Howe, on the 1st of June, 1794, and lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, October the 21st, 1805.

The Presence Chamber, or grand drawing-room, though fitted up in a style corresponding with the others, exceeds them much in size and splendid decoration. Over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of his present majesty, by sir Thomas Lawrence; and on each side are paintings of the battles of Vittoria and Waterloo. The sides of the rooms are decorated with plate glass; the cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt; and the window curtains, of crimson satin, are tastefully trimmed with gold-coloured fringe and lace. The throne is extremely magnificent; it consists of a superb state chair, surmounted by a canopy, &c. composed chiefly of rich crimson Genoa velvet, trimmed with gold lace; under the canopy is an embroidered star, in gold. The ascent is by three steps, and there is a footstool to correspond with the chair. Behind this chamber are the king's closet and his dressing-room. In the former, which is splendidly ornamented, his majesty gives audience to his ministers, the foreign ambassadors, and the members of his own family.

The old ball-room has been recently new modelled upon the French plan, and formed into a supper room. Ornamental compartments of various kinds, richly gilt, diversify the walls; and from the ceiling five *or-moulu* lustres are pendant. The fittings-up and furniture are very elegant.

The private apartments of the king are on the ground floor, at the west end of the palace, principally beneath the throne-room and audience-chamber in the range above. There is one entrance by the engine court, from the northern side, chiefly for officers and attendants, &c. and another for his majesty from the garden on the side of the park. The latter opens into a small vestibule, whence the stair runs up to the state rooms in the upper tier. On the right and left of the vestibule, on entrance, are the principal apartments of the monarch of Great Britain: they consist of one chamber on the left hand, and four on the right, with a single bed room, and a room for his page above. The whole of the apartments are furnished in the plainest manner, and the walls are decorated with some of the finest cabinet paintings in the royal collection.

When this palace was erected by Henry VIII. as I have before observed, he at the same time enclosed a contiguous piece of ground, which had till then been a desolate marsh, laid it out in walks, and collected the waters. This spot became a bowling green, which, as appears from the Stafford papers, was open for the entertainment of the public.

Mr. Garrard, writing in 1634 to lord Stafford, says, 'The bowling-green in the Spring Gardens was put down one day by the king's command, but by the intercession of the queen it was reprieved for this year; but hereafter it shall be no common bowling-place. There was kept an ordinary of six shillings a meal (where the king's proclamation allows but two elsewhere), continual bibbing and drinking wine all under the trees; two or three quarrels every week. It was grown scandalous and insufferable; besides, my lord Digby, being reprehended for striking in the king's garden, he said he took it for a common bowling-place, where all paid money for their coming in.'

In a subsequent letter, Mr. Garrard writes thus: 'Since the Spring Garden was put down, we have, by a servant of the lord chamberlain's, a new Spring Garden, erected in the fields behind the Meuse, where is built a fair house and two bowling-greens, made to entertain gamesters and bowlers to an excessive rate, for I believe it has cost him 400*l.*; a dear undertaking for a gentleman barber. My lord chamberlain much frequents the place, where they bowl great matches.'

A writer of the seventeenth century says of this place: 'The inclosure is not disagreeable, for the solemnness of the grove, the warbling of the birds, and, as it opens into the spacious walk at St. James's; but the company walk in at such a rate, as you would think all the ladies were so many Atalantas contending with their wooers; but as fast as they run, they stay so long as if they wanted time to finish the race: for it is usual to find some of the young company here till midnight.'

Mr. Lysons, who states these facts, observes, that this little trait of the fashion of the times will serve to account for many scenes in some of our old comedies, which still maintain their ground on the stage, to the probability of whose incidents a modern audience cannot easily be reconciled.

At the south-east angle of the Green park is a noble mansion intended for the residence of the late duke of York, but now the property of the marquis of Stafford. It presents a very magnificent aspect when seen from the parks, the form of the building being nearly a square. The front side, which faces the canal in St. James's park, projects slightly at each end; there is also a projecting in the middle, having six Corinthian columns a little in advance, supporting a pediment. The windows on the ground floor, between the piers which support the columns, have circular heads. At each end are Venetian windows, one on the ground floor, and one on the first floor: that on the first floor has two pilasters on each side of it, of the Corinthian order, of the same height as the columns which support the pediment in the middle. There are eleven windows along the side of the building, both in the ground and first floors; those of the first floor are of large dimensions, and fully proportionate to the magnitude of the building. The west side, fronting the Green park, resembles exactly the side just described, with these exceptions: there are no pilasters on the projections at the two ends, neither has it the Venetian windows, as they are all made of the same dimensions. The east side, which is directly opposite the duke of Clarence's new mansion differs from the other sides in its not having any columns in the centre projection, which contains only three windows; between each of these windows are placed two Corinthian pilasters; there are also two pilasters at each of the angles of the centre projection. There are nine windows on each tier on this side. The remaining side to the north has been chosen for the entrance, owing to the open space in the Stable-yard, immediately in front of it, affording ample room for the purpose of a court yard. In the middle of this side of the building a portico is erected, projecting sufficiently far to leave a commodious carriage drive under it. It is sustained by eight Corinthian columns, six in front, and two placed behind the end ones near the building, which stand on piers, extending as high as the first floor; the height of the portico corresponds with the height of the pediments on the south and west sides. Above the columns, pilasters, &c. an entablature runs uninterruptedly round the building. Above this entablature a very elegant ballustrade has been put up to serve as a screen to the attic windows. Within the outer wall, although at no great distance from it, is an attic wall, rising several feet above the roof, which goes completely round the building. Into this wall all the flues have been conducted. Nearly in the centre of the edifice, and still loftier than the attic wall, a lantern of considerable dimensions has been erected; it is to light the grand staircase leading from the ground floor to the state apartments on the first floor.

On the east side of the Stable-yard, and opposite the last mentioned mansion, is the residence of his royal highness the duke of Clarence. It is a handsome edifice, with a portico in two stories; the lower being of the Doric, and the upper of the Corinthian order.

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CHAPTER VI.

History and Topography of the parish of St. James, Westminster.

THE parish of St. James owes its foundation to the great increase in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields. A chapel of ease was originally built in the reign of Charles II. principally at the expense of the gallant earl of St. Albans (Harry Jermyn) who was supposed to be the husband of the dowager queen, the peerless Henrietta Maria. The expense being above 8,000*l.*

Upon the death of the abovementioned earl, Charles II. by letters patent of the 31st of May, 1684, granted the church and cemetery, in trust, to Thomas, lord Jermyn, nephew to the late earl, and his
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heirs for ever; who thereupon assigned over the church and its appurtenances to sir Walter Clarges, bart. and others, in trust, as a chapel for the use of the inhabitants of that part of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. It was accordingly consecrated by Henry Compton, bishop of London, on Sunday, the 13th of July in the same year, and dedicated to the honour of God by the appellation of St. James in the Fields.*

The church being consecrated, and a district for a new parish set out, application was made to parliament in the year 1685, to get the said district made parochial; wherefore the parliament did constitute the same a parish, distinct from, and independent of, that of St. Martin's, and the same to be be called 'the parish of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster.' Dr. Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's, was appointed the first rector; and by the same authority, he and his successors were incorporated, &c.

It was also enacted that, after the death or avoidance of the first rector, the patronage or advowson should be in the bishop of London and his successors, and Thomas, lord Jermyn, and his heirs for ever: the first rector to be collated by the bishop, and the next by the lord Jermyn or his heirs; and for ever after the bishop of London to present twice to lord Jermyn's once.

By the same authority the rector of this parish is seized in demesne, as of fee in right of the church, of a certain toft of ground on the north side of the same in Piccadilly; and likewise of another parcel of ground whereon stood stables, together with five houses in Jermyn-street. These being the glebe belonging to the cure, the rector is authorised to demise the houses thereon by lease, upon an improved rent, without a fine.

This parish is bounded on the north by St. Mary-le-bourn, on the east by St Anne, and St. Martin, on the south by St. Martin, and on the west by St. George, Hanover-square.

Its boundary line is as follows: commencing at the south end of the Haymarket, it proceeds northward to Coventry-street, thence up Princes-street and Wardour-street to Oxford-street, along which it takes its course to the west side of Regent-street, which it enters at the east end of Princes-street, Hanover-square; thence to near the beginning of New Burlington-street, where it turns westward and enters Old Bond-street a short distance south of Conduit-street; thence to Burlington Gardens, and down the Arcade, to Piccadilly; it again turns westward to St. James's-street, through Park-place to the Green park; thence southward to Cleveland-row, by the north front of St. James's palace, and south of the houses in Pall-mall to the Haymarket.

St. James' Church.

The plan of the church gives a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the west end. The walls are built with a dark red brick, with stone dressings, and like the exterior of the generality of Wren's churches, it promises little. The west end is made in breadth into a central and lateral divisions; the former is in advance of its aisles, and is principally occupied by the tower, which is in four stories; the three fronts which are clear of the main structure are uniform; in the first story is an arched doorway in the western front, enclosed in an architrave of stone; the key-stone is carved with a shield of arms, (*sable*) a crescent between two mullets in pale, (*argent*) being the armorial bearings of the princely benefactor, the noble Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Albans; this doorway is repeated in blank, but without the arms, in the flanks; the succeeding story has an arched window enclosed in a stone architrave in every front, and the succeeding story has circular windows in like manner; the fourth story being clear of the church has an arched window turned in brick in every aspect; a cornice and parapet finish the elevation: the angles are all rusticated. To the square tower succeeds a spire covered with lead; it commences with an octagonal basement, having the clock dials in four of the faces; above this is a small octagon story, having an arch in each face, from the crown of which springs an obelisk, still keeping the same form and ending in a vane. In the west ends of the aisles are blank oval windows, with doorways beneath them, now fronted with shabby porches. The south side is made in height into two stories, the elevation finished by a cornice and parapet. In the centre of the lower story is an entrance, enclosed in a handsome frontispiece of stone, consisting of an engaged column, grouped with pilasters of the Corinthian order, on each side of a doorway, the lintel of which is sustained on cherubic heads; the whole is surmounted by the entablature of the order, the frieze of which is charged with festoons of drapery, and mullets, and crescents, (the cognizance of the Jermyn family) alternating with each other; there are four arched windows in this story, in addition to the doorway, all of which are inclosed in stone architraves, and in the upper story are five arched windows, also enclosed in stone architraves, with sculptured keystones, the centre being a cherub's head, the others consoles. The east front has a spacious Venetian window in the centre; it is in two heights, the lower being of the Corinthian, the upper of the composite order; in each are two columns. In the aisles are oval windows. The north front only differs from the southern already described, in having a window in the place of the doorway. All the angles of the building are rusticated. The interior is in the architect's best style; the square piers on each side the nave are faced with antæ, and sustain an architrave cornice of the Doric order, and a low attic, which forms the breastwork of the galleries; from the latter six columns of the Corinthian order take their rise; the shafts are painted to imitate Sienna marble, with statuary capitals and bases; the outer columns on each side are engaged with the side walls; a rich entablature surmounts every column, stretching across the side aisles, and received at its entrance into the wall on a corbel, the designs of which are varied; the cornice serves as an impost to a semicircular arched ceiling, which covers every intercolumniation; it is bounded towards the body of the church by an arch and dies into the side walls: the soffit of each arch is pannelled with a flower in the centre, the arch is enriched with guillochi. The central portion, or nave, is covered with a semicircular arched ceiling, divided by bands springing from the entablatures over the columns and enriched with guillochi; a festoon of drapery occurs over every lateral arch, which forms a square finish above it, and has a pleasing effect; the soffit of the ceiling is pannelled; a narrow division above the chancel is divided into small square compartments, filled with flowers and foliage, the corbels from which it springs are enriched with reliefs of the arms of lord St. Albans.

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* Newcourt Report. Eccles. Paroch.

An additional gallery at the west end is constructed above the principal one; it contains the organ in a richly carved case, with seated statues of angels in lime tree, and other enrichments; on the front of the gallery is inscribed, 'This organ was the gift of her excellent majesty queen Mary, 1691.'

The altar-screen is peculiarly rich; it is famed for displaying some of the finest of Gibbon's carvings. Over the centre is an elliptical pediment; in the tympanum a pelican between two doves encircled in tendrils; in addition a noble festoon ending in two pendants, which extend nearly the height of the screen, displays all the varied representations of fruit and flowers, in the highest relief, admirably carved in the superior style which marks all this artist's works. These carvings are in lime-tree; the altar rails were formerly a ballustrade; the pilasters marble, enriched with sculptures, and the door oak, finely carved in fillagree work by Gibbons. The ballusters at some recent repair have been replaced by handsome foliage in bronze. At a short distance from the altar-rails is the pulpit, which is situated on the south side of the nave; it is octangular, sustained on a pillar of the same form, and has a light sounding-board and canopy, surmounted by a mitre. The reading and clerk's desks, on the opposite side, are square, and are without ornaments; these, with the pulpit, are more modern than the church.

The font is composed of statuary marble; it is situated in a large pew below the western gallery; it is of very large proportion, but strikingly handsome in its decorations. The stem is carved into the form of the tree of knowledge, at the foot of which stand our first parents in a state of innocence; the basin is oval and capacious; on the sides are basso-relievi of the following subjects, the whole excellently designed as indicating the fall of man, his subsequent restoration to divine favour, and his regeneration by baptism. The first subject is 'the temptation of Adam and Eve;' the next, 'the destruction of the world by the deluge;' the dove is returning with the olive-branch; the third is 'the baptism of our Lord,' and the last 'St. Philip baptising the eunuch.' This is one of the few specimens of Gibbons' art in marble; for excellence of execution it yields to no work of Greece or Rome, though it is questionable whether the exquisitely sculptured basin of St. Margaret's, Lothbury,* is not more delicately finished than the present specimen. This font is in a dark and miserable situation, where its beauties cannot be viewed with satisfaction.

The great east window, from its extent of dull ground glass has a very unpleasing effect; a proposal was made as long ago as 1817 to fill it with a copy of 'the Transfiguration,' in stained glass after Raphael; a subscription was commenced, and Mr. Backler of Newman-street was employed to make a model; but with an apathy, disgraceful to a parish so rich as St. James's, it still remains incomplete.

The architect of this church was sir Christopher Wren: the dimensions are as follows:

		ft.	*in.*
Length of	church, exterior	95	0
	tower	21	0
	church in the clear	86	0
Breadth of	west front	73	6
	church in the clear	67	0
	chancel	36	0
Height of	steeple	149	0
	church to parapet........	40	6
	interior to vault of nave ...	50	0

The monuments are very numerous, but none of very eminent characters or very ancient.

In the north aisle is a neat marble monument, with a profile bust, to the memory of William Caddick, born Nov. 12, 1738, died October 1, 1796.

Against one of the piers in this aisle is a plain tablet to Thomas Denman, M.D. who died Nov. 26, 1815, aged 83. Under it is a similar slab to sir Richard Croft, M.D. born Jan. 9, 1762, died Feb. 13, 1818.

Against a pier in the same aisle is a neat piece of sculpture, by Westmacott, representing a female reading; it is to the memory of Margaret Bruce, widow of James Hamilton, who died Nov. 19, 1818, aged 65.

At the east end of this aisle is an elegant marble tablet to the memory of the rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D. D. rector of this church; he was born Jan. 25, 1793, and died June 2, 1825.

On the south side of the altar is a neat marble monument, representing a book open; it is to the memory of James Dodsley, bookseller, and author of 'The Economy of Human Life,' &c. He died Feb. 19, 1797, aged 74.

At the east end of the south aisle is a neat monument to the learned Benjamin Stillingfleet, who died December 15, 1771, aged 69. Here also is a handsome monument to Henry Sydney, earl of Romney, who died April 18, 1764, aged 63.

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* Described ante, vol. iii. p. 404.

In this aisle is also a neat marble tablet erected in 1810 to the eminent physician, Thomas Sydenham.

Against the south wall of the tower, without the church, is a stone to the memory of the celebrated dramatist and poet, 'Tom Durfey, dyed Feby ye 16, 1723.'

Against the north wall of the tower, on the angle formed by the junction with the west front, is a neat monument formed of a Doric column, on a pedestal, surmounted by a coat of arms; it is in a disgraceful state of decay. Owing to neglect the inscription is now obliterated.

Against the wall is a neat slab to the memory of John Simco, bookseller, who died Feb. 3, 1824, aged 76.

The statute, erecting this district into a parish, gives the following statement, which, at this distance of time, is both curious and interesting. This parish then comprehended 'all the houses and grounds, including a place heretofore called St. James's Fields, and the confines thereof, beginning at a house at the south side of the east end of Catherine (alias Pall-mall) street; the south of the roadway, called Tyburn-road, westward, to a house, being the sign of the Plough, at the north-west corner of a lane, called Mary-le-bone lane, including the said house; and from thence proceeding southward, on the east side of the lane to the north-west corner of Crabtree Fields, comprehending the same; and the ground from thence westward, to the north-west corner of Ten Acres-Field, in the occupation of Richard, earl of Burlington, or his assigns, including that field, and the highway between the same; and the garden-wall of the said earl of Burlington, to the north-west corner of the said garden-wall, including that garden, and the mansion-house of the said earl of Burlington, fronting Portugal-street.

Towards St. James's House, to the middle channel on the south side of a new street called Park-place, comprehending all the east side of St. James's-street to St. James's House, and all the west side thereof, from the said middle channel downwards, as far as the same extends, and including the south side of Park-place to Cleveland-gardens, comprehending the same, and Cleveland-house, and out-buildings; and also the street which leads from the outward gate of the said house, and thence to the said Pall-mall-street, comprehending all the buildings and yards backward to the wall, which encloses part of St. James's Park, which hath been lately made into a garden, extending to a house inhabited by Anthony Verrio, painter; and late by Leonard Girle, gardener; and from thence to the house and garden of Thomas, earl of Sussex, including the same, together with the south side of Warwick-street, to the White Hart inn there.'

In Cleveland-square, westward of St. James's palace, is

Cleveland House,

containing the matchless collection of pictures belonging to the marquis of Stafford.

This is a plain building, but very chaste in its exterior; it has a neat portico of the Doric order. The western end faces the Green Park: the drawing and dining room windows project in two bows.

The house consists of the following rooms: the new gallery; the drawing room; the Poussin room; the passage room; the dining room; the anti room: the old gallery; the small room; the cabinet room; the library rooms; lady Stafford's apartments, &c. 'All that part of the house west of the old gallery, with the stairs, have been erected by the marquis from designs by C. H. Tatham, esq. The old and new gallery are lighted from the top,' their extreme length is two hundred and fifteen feet. 'The other apartments, being fitted up and appropriated for domestic purposes, are lighted from the sides.' The west front, already mentioned, is seventy-two feet. The principal staircase adjoins lady Stafford's apartments; and between this and the back stairs, at the east end of the house, are the library rooms, with a few portraits.

The cabinet room is a small apartment entered from the back stairs, and leads into the old gallery, which is 113 feet long, twenty-four broad, and twenty-two high. The new gallery sixty feet long, twenty-six broad, and twenty high. The anti-room, between the drawing and the dining room, is thirty-five feet long, fifteen feet broad, and seventeen feet six inches high. The rooms on either side are each thirty-nine feet long, twenty-seven broad, and seventeen feet six inches high.

These respective dimensions being given, will serve to convey to the mind of the reader a pretty correct idea of the space allotted to the noble marquess's collection.

It is impossible in this work to enter into any thing like detail or enumeration of the several exquisite pictures with which this gallery is enriched.

The New Gallery contains twenty-nine pictures, mostly, if not entirely, of the Italian school; many of them from the Orleans gallery, at the beginning of the French Revolution despoiled of its treasures, which were brought to this country.

The Anti-room, or Poussin-apartment, contains eight pictures, by N. Poussin, representing so many different subjects from the sacred writings and Catholic ritual. These subjects are the Seven Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church; and one purely scriptural piece of 'Moses striking the Rock.'

The Old Gallery, west end, is filled with about one hundred and ten pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools; among which is sir Peter Paul Reubens's large allegorical pitcure of 'Peace and War,' which formed part of the unfortunate king Charles's collection, and was sold by the saintly rebel, Cromwell, to some picture-dealer of

Genoa, where it continued till within these ten or twelve years, when is was brought to England, and immediately purchased by the present marquis.

The noble possessor, with the most laudable and rare liberality, has appropriated one day in the week, (Wednesday, from the hours of twelve to five o'clock,) during the months of May, June, and July, for the public to view the pictures in his spacious gallery, subject to the following regulations:—

'No person can be permitted to view the gallery without a ticket; to obtain which it is necessary that the applicant be known to the marquis, or to some one of the family; otherwise he or she must have a recommendation from a person who is.

'Applications for tickets are inserted in a book by the porter, at the door of Cleveland-house, any day except Tuesday; when the tickets are issued for admission on the following day.

'Artists desirous of tickets for the season must be recommended by some member of the Royal Academy.

'It is expected, if the weather be wet or dirty, that all visitors will go in carriages.'

Near Cleveland-house stands another noble mansion, the town residence of earl Spencer, in the Green Park.

This house is a mixture of the Grecian style of architecture, and is highly, though not profusely, ornamented: the statues in front, on the apex and at the base of the pediment, are commanding and graceful; but the pediment itself, according to Mr. Malton,* is *too* lofty, and has not the grace and majesty of the low Grecian pediment. The order should have had a greater elevation, sufficient to have included two ranges of windows, or it should not have been returned on the sides of the building. 'This,' continues this writer, 'is a striking example of the impropriety of employing the Doric order in private houses; its column is too short, its entablature too large, and all its proportions too massy, to admit of such apertures as are necessary to the cheerfulness of an English dwelling. The statues on the pediment and the vases at each extremity, must be mentioned with applause, as they are in a good style, and judiciously disposed.'

The interior of Spencer-house is not inferior to the outside; but its chief ornament is the Library, which is 30 feet by 25, and is most beautifully ornamented. The chimney-piece is very light, of polished white marble. On one side of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of witchcraft; 'the expression and finishing is very fine; and the extent of the painter's imagination striking, in drawing into one point such a magnitude of emblems of witchcraft, and all designed with a charming mildness of fancy.'

It were vain to attempt any description of the contents of this invaluably rich and extensive library: the reader who can afford such a treat, may peruse the costly work of Dr. Dibdin.* It will not, however, be disputed, but that a correct taste in the choice of books was likely to be the result of the early tuition of sir William Jones; and such was the case with respect to the present earl (the second) Spencer, who, while at Harrow school, had that justly celebrated character for his tutor.†

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* Picturesque Tour, p. 108.

St. James's-street is a noble and elegant street, leading from St. James's-palace, at the west end of Pall-mall to Piccadilly, opposite Albemarle-street.

The west side of this street is chiefly composed of stately houses belonging to the nobility and gentry, one or two extensive hotels, bankers, &c. The opposite side consists of elegant shops, which appear to a stranger rather as lounging-places than the resorts of trade and the busy pursuits of merchandize.

On the west side of St. James's-street several noble houses have been recently erected; near the south end is Arthur's club-house,‡ an elegant building of the Corinthian order. The basement is rusticated; the upper story has six attached columns of the Corinthian order supporting an entablature and cornice; the summit finished with a ballustrade. The windows between the columns are large and are covered alternately with arched and angular pediments. Higher up, in the same street, is Fenton's hotel, a large and handsome edifice; and near the top is the 'Temple of Pluto,' or Crockford's Subscription-house, which will be noticed more particularly hereafter, being in St. George's parish.

St. James's Square

is one of the most elegant squares in the metropolis. It is entered on the south side up a short street out of Pall-mall; on the north it is bounded by streets leading to Jermyn-street, parallel with Piccadilly. It has King-street on the west, and Charles-street on the east.

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* Bibliotheca Spenceriana; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Books printed in the Fifteenth Century, and of many valuable first editions in the library of George John earl Spencer, K. G. &c. &c.' Four volumes.

† Sir Egerton Brydges's Collins's Peerage, vol. v. p. 44.

‡ 'A stranger naturally associates with the idea of an hotel, that of a public licensed house, for the reception of individuals and families, for temporary refreshment and accommodation. Hence he would, (as many are) be induced in his walks through St. James's-street, to call, as at any other respectable house of the same name and ostensible destination in the metropolis; but what would be his surprize to find himself abruptly stopt at the door by two or three waiters and door-keepers, earnestly enquiring his business, and when they found that rest and refreshment were his only objects, absolutely refuse him entrance? The fact is, that, with one or two exceptions, these hotels are those sinks of vice and dissipation—the bane of human happiness, and domestic peace,—Gaming Houses! I need not add one word more to caution the prudent not to be misled by these spacious houses, with a foreign name. It is not necessary to distinguish the respectable hotels from these haunts of cupidity and dishonesty, now fashionably called Subscription Houses.'—*Nightingale.*

In the centre is a large circular sheet of water, six or seven feet deep, from the middle of which rises a fine equestrian statue of William III. erected here within these few years.

Most of the streets between St. James's-square, and the street of the same name, are occupied by hotels, assembly-rooms, and subscription houses. The principal is Willis's suit of rooms, better known as ‘Almacks,’ in King-street, in which there are elegant accommodations for nearly 1,000 persons. The exterior is plain, even to meanness, but the interior is fitted up in the most costly style.

Before we finally leave St. James's square, we should not omit to notice one of the houses on the east side. This is Norfolk-house, within the walls of which was born his late majesty, king George the Third.

It has been observed of this square, that, though it appears extremely grand, its grandeur does not arise from the magnificence of the houses; but only from their regularity, the neatness of the pavement, and the beauty of the basin; and that if the houses were built more in taste, and the four sides exactly correspondent to each other, the effect would be much more surprising, and the pleasure arising from it more just.

York-street is a short avenue leading to the back of St. James's church, already described. In this street is the house lately occupied by sir Joshua Wedgewood, the ingenious and worthy inventor of numerous kinds of pottery, particularly of a species of porcelain, in imitation of the Etruscan potteries of antiquity. The house, subsequently Wedgewood's warehouse, was at one time the residence of the Spanish ambassador, and the adjoining chapel a Roman Catholic place of worship. When his excellency left the premises, the chapel was converted to the use of various dissenting congregations.

At the south west termination of Pall-mall is

Marlborough House.

Built in the reign of queen Anne, at the expense of 40,000*l.* It is a very stately brick edifice, ornamented with stone, and built in a peculiar style. The front is very extensive, the wings on each side are decorated at the quoins with stone rustic work. The top was originally finished with a ballustrade, but that has been since altered, and the first story is now crowned with an attic raised above the cornice. A small colonnade extends on the side of the area next the wings; the opposite side of the area is occupied by sundry offices.

When this structure was finished, the late duchess of Marlborough intended to have opened a way to it, into Pall-mall, directly in front, as is evident from the manner in which the court-yard is formed; but sir Robert Walpole having purchased the house before it, and not being on good terms with her grace, she was prevented from executing her design.

The front next the park resembles the other; only instead of two middle wings, there are niches for statues; and instead of the area in front, there is a descent by a flight of steps into the gardens.

The interior corresponds with the exterior; and the furniture is exceedingly magnificent. It is at present the residence of prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg.

Nearly opposite is the

British Institution.

The Royal Academy had continued for nearly forty years, fostering modern art, and affording it the opportunity of displaying itself, when an auxiliary sprung up in 'The British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom.' That patron of the arts, alderman Boydell, had previously laid the foundation of a school of British historical painting in the establishment of the Shakspeare Gallery. Whether the plan was too extensive, or the arts were not then so liberally patronized as at present, we know not, but the project failed; and the worthy alderman, in order to indemnify him in some degree for his great losses, obtained leave to dispose of the pictures by lottery, in 1805. The alderman had expended a sum of 350,000*l.* in forming the first gallery of historical paintings in England, and as the failure of success affected him so much, it is perhaps not to be regretted that he did not live to see the treasures he had collected, scattered. The first prize, consisting of all the pictures painted from Shakspeare's work, fell to Mr. Tassie, the dealer in gems; he had taken the ticket of a friend, who had bought two, and wished to dispose of one of them.

When the Shakspeare Gallery was dispersed, the house was purchased for the British Institution, which had been formed for the exhibition and sale of works of living artists, the display of works of great merit, where artists may study, and the encouragement of art, by offering premiums for such large paintings, as might exceed individual patronage. This Institution has been very successful; and the first year of the exhibition, in 1806, pictures (many of which had previously been before the public) were sold to the amount of 5,500*l.*

The collections of Reynolds, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Wilson, and many of the choicest productions of the best old and modern masters, generously lent by his majesty, and other distinguished patrons of the art, have since been exhibited at this gallery. There are two exhibitions every year, at this Institution, one, a collection of eminent works of art, of every age and country; the other, the productions of living artists, who send them for exhibition and sale.

The exterior of the building, which ranges with the houses in Pall-mall, is divided into two stories; the lower has a large doorway with a fan-light between two windows; above each is an antique lyre within a wreath of oak; the upper story consists of two pair of pilasters of the Corinthian order supporting an angular pediment. Between the pilasters is a recess, with full figures of Shakspear between Tragedy and Comedy.

On the south side of Pall-mall is a plain brick building. (No. 100) formerly the residence of J. J. Angerstein, esq., a munificent encourager of the fine arts. It is now occupied as the

National Gallery,

And contains a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings; among the most prominent may be noticed Ruben's Rape of the Sabines, Carracci's Virgin and Child, some fine landscapes by Poussin and Claude, Marriage a la Mode by Hogarth, the Village Festival, and Blind Fiddler, by Wilkie, &c. It is intended by government to build a gallery for these fine specimens of ancient and modern art.

Opposite Waterloo-place was, until lately, a noble palace:—

Carlton House.

The façade had a centre and two wings, rusticated without pilasters; an entablature and ballustrade concealed the roof. The portico, which was very handsome, consisted of six columns of the Corinthian order, and supported a pediment with a highly enriched frieze, and within the tympan was the royal arms.

Before the front, and on a line with the houses of Pall-mall, was a neat screen, forming a colonnade of the Ionic order.

The apartments on the ground floor, towards the street, were devoted to purposes of state; and consisted principally of the great hall, a magnificent apartment of the purest Ionic order, which led to the octagon vestibule, decorated with marble busts of the late Francis, duke of Bedford, C. J. Fox, lord Lake, and the late duke of Devonshire, by Nollekins; the great staircase, with its unique and splendid gallery; the west ante-room, containing numerous whole-lengths, by Reynolds, and other eminent artists; the crimson drawing-room, one of the most tastefully splendid apartments in London, and in which prince Leopold was married to the late princess Charlotte, embellished with the most valuable pictures of the ancient and modern schools, bronzes, ormoulu furniture, &c. of English workmanship; the circular cupola room, of the Ionic order; the throne room of the Corinthian order; the beautiful ante-chamber: the rose-satin drawing room; and many other splendid apartments, all embellished with the richest satins, carvings, cut-glass, carpetings, of British manufacture.

On a lower level, towards the gardens and St. James's park, were other equally splendid suite of apartments, used by his majesty for domestic purposes, and his more familiar parties. Most of these were designed by Mr. Nash. They consisted of a grand vestibule of the Corinthian order, the shafts of the columns being of verd antique, and the bases and capitals richly gilt; the golden drawing-room, of the Corinthian order, entirely gilt; the Gothic dining-room; the Ionic dining-room: and the splendid Gothic conservatory; and the library, in this story, filled with a choice collection of the most valuable books. Here were also a valuable collection of cabinet pictures, of the Flemish, Dutch, and Italian schools.

The taste, elegance, and splendour of these apartments, their furniture and decorations, reflected the highest credit on the taste and patriotism of his majesty, who in every possible instance was pleased to employ native artists in their production. Among the fine English pictures, were some by Reynolds, Lawrence, Hoppner, Beechey, Wilkie, Lonsdale, &c. There were likewise many of Bone's finest specimens of enamelled paintings. The plate-room formed an exhibition that equally astonished foreigners and natives. The palace also possessed the finest armoury in the world, which was so extensive as to occupy four large rooms. In this part of the palace also was the golden throne of the late king of Candy, a seat, large, rude, and massive, with a representation of the sun (to which diamond eyes are given) forming its back. Here, likewise, were the splendid horse-armour and trappings of Tippoo Saib, and the celebrated Murad Bey; and a curious and peculiar suit of mail and plate armour, intermixed, every link and plate of which is inscribed with a verse from the Koran. A riding-house and stables were attached to the rear of the edifice, where there was, besides, an extensive garden, laid out in fine taste.

The whole of this noble building was taken down in the early part of the year 1828, and a grand square corresponding to Waterloo place is being formed on its site. The houses will be all of the first rate size, and embellished in the most superb style. One at the north-east corner is almost finished; it is to be named the Union Club house. It has a portico of two stories, the lower being Doric, the upper Corinthian. The Athenian club have also a house in course of erection.

Opposite this square is Waterloo-place and Regent-street, the houses of which are of the first character. This noble street was formed in 1816, but not finished for many years after. It is undoubtedly the finest avenue in England, but certainly possesses more architectural variety than good taste.

On the west side of Regent-street, is

St. Philip's Chapel.

This chapel was partly built by a grant of 2,000*l.* from the commissioners for building new churches, the remainder amounting to 13,000*l.* being raised by voluntary subscriptions. The first stone was laid on May 15, 1819, and it is capable of containing 1,500 persons.

The principal front of this structure, which is situated on the western side of Regent-street, is all that can be seen of the exterior. It is taken from a design of sir William Chambers; the order is the Roman Doric. The portico consists of four fluted columns of iron, sustaining an entablature and pediment. The metopes are charged with ox-sculls and paturæ, alternating with each other. The portico is flanked by two wings of brick stuccoed; in each are two windows, the lower covered with circular pediments; the cornice is continued from the pediment along each of the wings; and on the atric is an ox-scull between festoons of flowers hanging from the horns. Within the portico are three entrances and two windows on the ground-floor, also covered with circular pediments, and three other windows above, of a square form: behind the pediment is a tower also constructed either wholly or in part of iron. This structure is a copy of the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, better known as the lantern of Demosthenes. The façade, as will be seen from this description, is liable to many objections. The Grecian tower placed above an Italian portico, reminds the spectator of the freaks of the modern Gothic school; it appears much out of place, and speaks too plainly that it is an addition to the original design; the most objectionable ornaments however for a Christian church are the symbols of pagan sacrifice which accompany the architecture of this edifice. To say the least, such decorations are unmeaning, and are on that account absurd. Was an ancient Roman to be set down in Regent-street, how would he be deceived, on entering the supposed temple, when he should learn, that the deity to whom it was erected, had declared, that his sacrifice was not the blood of bulls, as the frieze of the portico had led him to expect.

The interior of the chapel is of the Corinthian order, and displays some of the richer features of the Italian school. The galleries, which are attached to the east, south, and north sides, rest on square plinths, and the fronts are pannelled in oak; the same work is continued along the western end, dividing the building into two stories. From the fronts of the north and south galleries rise four Corinthian columns of scagliola; the shafts in imitation of Sienna, the capitals and bases of statuary marble, sustaining a highly enriched entablature, continued round the whole of the interior. These elegant collonades are flanked at their ends, towards the east and west, by arches and piers; the latter ornamented with pilasters to correspond with the columns, and the key-stones formed into consoles. The architrave and frieze of the entablature are discontinued above each of these arches. Additional galleries are constructed above the aisles, and are fronted with ballustrades, forming a finish to the design. The ceiling of the area of the chapel is in three portions; those above the arches just described, and which consequently form the extreme eastern and western divisions, are elliptically curved, and the coves filled with oblong pannels. The remainder of the ceiling is entirely composed of a dome, supported by four elliptical arches rising from the internal piers of the arches; in the centre of the dome is a circular skylight. The ceilings of the lower galleries are divided into large square pannels, each containing an expanded flower. The west end, against which is placed the altar,* is the plainest portion of the building; it has a mean and unfinished appearance. The altar-screen is oak, and consists of four pilasters of the Doric order, with an entablature, the intervals filled with pannelling; above is a large arched window, the head of which is divided from the other portion by the continued entablature; the jambs are flanked by pilasters, and the portion beneath the entablature is made into three divisions by two Corinthian columns, corresponding with those already described. The arched head of the window is filled with stained glass, representing a splendid irradiation surrounding the Hebrew name of the Deity; the rest of the glazing is filled up with dispersed glass. The remainder of the wall at this end of the building is plain, and contains four other windows, which add nothing to the grandeur or beauty of the design, and when contrasted with the other parts of the building, the meanness of this portion cannot fail to strike any observer.

The eastern end of the church is occupied by a gallery corresponding with the lower galleries at the sides of the church, and an additional one above contains the organ and seats for the charity children. On the front of the lower gallery is inscribed a list of the benefactors to the building.

The length of this chapel is 84 feet, breadth 80, height of chapel 48 feet 9 inches, and of tower 47 feet. The architect was G. A. Repston, esq.

Nearly opposite, at the north west corner of Charles-street, is the United Service Club-house, a plain but neat structure, from the designs of R. Smirke, esq. The front, which is in Charles-street, consists of a portico of four Doric columns; above which, on the front of the edifice, is a ridiculous basso-relievo of Fame distributing rewards to our military and naval heroes.

At the south-west angle of the Haymarket, surrounded with a piazza of the Doric order, is the

King's Theatre, or Opera House.

It was not until the commencement of the last century that Italian music had obtained so high an estimation in England as to receive decided encouragement and support. The first experiment was made at the suggestion and by the influence of sir John Vanbrugh, the architect, who zealously employed his interest and fortune towards the advancement of the Opera, but it did not succeed so well as was expected; and in the course of a few years it was found necessary to support the already embarrassed project by a large subscription, which received the royal patronage and that of the chief nobility.

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* It is to be noted that in this chapel, the relative situations of the altar and tower are reversed, the former being at the west end, and the latter above the eastern front.

Sir John Vanbrugh was the founder and architect of the original Opera House. He procured subscriptions from thirty persons of quality at one hundred pounds each, for building a stately theatre in the Haymarket. On the first stone that was laid were inscribed the words 'little whig,' as a compliment to a celebrated beauty (Anne, countess of Sunderland), the toast and pride of that party. The house being finished in 1705, it was put by Mr. Betterton and his associates under the management of sir John Vanbrugh and Mr. Congreve, in hopes of retrieving their desperate fortunes: but their expectations were too sanguine. The new house, called the 'queen's theatre,' was opened with a translated opera, set to Italian music, called 'the Triumph of Love,' which met with a cold reception. 'The Confederacy' was almost immediately after produced by sir John, and acted with more success, though less than it was entitled to, if considered merely with respect to its dramatic merit. The prospects of the theatre being unpromising, Mr. Congreve gave up his share and interest wholly to Vanbrugh; who, being now become sole manager, was under a necessity of exerting himself. Accordingly, in the same season he gave the public three other imitations from the French; viz. 'The Cuckold in Conceit,' 'Squire Treeloby,' and 'The Mistake.' The spaciousness of the dome in the new theatre, by preventing the actors from being distinctly heard, was an inconvenience not to be surmounted.

An union of the two companies was projected; and sir John, being tired of the business, disposed of his theatrical concern to Mr. Owen Swinney, who governed the stage till another great revolution occurred. Our author's last comedy, 'The Journey to London,' which was left imperfect, was finished to great advantage by Mr. Cibber, who takes notice in the prologue of sir John's virtuous intention in composing this piece, to make amends for scenes written in the fire of youth. He seemed sensible of this, when, in 1725, he altered an exceptionable scene in 'The Provoked Wife,' by putting into the mouth of a woman of quality what before had been spoken by a clergyman; a change which removed from him the imputation of profaneness. He died of a quinsey, at his house at Whitehall, March 26, 1726.

On the 17th of June, 1789, a few minutes before ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out at the king's theatre in the Haymarket, at the time when many of the performers were practising a repetition of the dances which were to be performed the next evening. The fire burst out instantaneously at the top of the theatre, and the whole roof was in a moment in a flame. It burned with so much rapidity, that while the people were running from the stage, a beam fell from the ceiling. The fire soon communicated to all parts of the house, and, from the nature of the articles with which it was filled, the blaze soon became tremendous. The whole of the structure in a very short time was rendered an entire shell; and its progress was so rapid, that it was impossible to save any material part of its contents. A column of fire burst from the roof of the building to an immense height, and with such fierceness, that the Temple, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and every other part of the city equidistant from the spot, was as light as noon-day. The effect of the heat was also such as to be felt in Leicester-fields and St. James's-square.

From the manner of the flames first appearing, there is strong reason to believe the building was set on fire maliciously, as no person had been employed with any light where it broke out.

Madame Ravelli had nearly perished: the firemen saved her at the risk of their own lives. A very small part of the wardrobe, and some other few effects, were saved.

This house had such ill success in its dawn, that when Nicolini and Valentina were sent for, it gave rise to the following epigram:—

To emulate Amphion's praise
  Two Latian heroes come,
A sinking theatre to raise,
  And prop Van's tottering dome.
But how this last should come to pass
  Must still remain unknown,
Since these poor gentlemen, alas!
  Bring neither brick nor stone!

The principal sufferer was Mr. Vanbrugh, a descendant of sir John, who had 800*l.* a year from the property. In regard to this gentleman, his majesty, two years before this event happened, interfered, to prevent a new Opera House being built on any other spot.

On the 3rd of April, 1790, the earl of Buckingham, attended by a large party of persons of distinction, laid the first stone of the new Opera House, the architect being Mr. Novosielski. On the top of the stone were engraved these words: 'The first stone of this new theatre was laid on the 3rd of April, 1790, in the 30th year of the reign of king George III. by the right hon. John Hobart, earl of Buckingham.' At the bottom was his lordship's motto, 'auctor pretiosa facit.' Upon one of the squares of the stone was 'the king's theatre in the Haymarket first built in the year 1703;' on another, 'but unfortunately burned down on the 17th of June, 1789;' and on another, 'Prævalebit justicia.'

In making the vast improvements in 1820, under the control of the new street commissioners, and according to designs and arrangements made by J. Nash, esq. the external of the Opera House underwent a very important change. The ground landlord of the theatre, at the time of making the improvements, was the late Thomas Holloway, esq. of Chancery-lane; and upon his renewing the lease with the commissioners of the crown property, they granted him the additional proprietory of the ground towards Pall-mall, Charles-street, and Market-lane, then a dirty avenue, but now the Royal Arcade. This was granted on the express condition that the building should be finished so as to form an imposing feature in the metropolis, and that the public should be accommodated to the utmost extent in the new arrangements, and should be convenienced by a covered way round the whole building. To effect these improvements, Mr. Holloway employed the united talents of Mr. Nash and Mr. G. Repton, the architects. The order of architecture adopted by the above gentlemen was the Roman Doric, and the columns are executed in cast iron, each being the result of a single casting. The entablature is of Bath stone, and the body of the building of brick covered with cement.

The basso-relievo of the centre, executed by Mr. Bubb, is of artificial stone, and represents the progress of music from the earliest attention to sound. Into the groups dancing is introduced, as associated with its advancement from the rudest ages to the extraordinary accomplishments of the modern *ballet*. Apollo and the Muses occupy the centre of the subject.

Mr. Holloway died soon after the improvements were begun, but they were continued by his executors at the expence of about 50,000*l.*

The interior is extremely grand and imposing.

The present form of the boxes, together with the effect of its ornamental beauties, create the most lively images of grandeur in the mind of the auditor: the fronts of the boxes are painted in compartments, a blue ground with broad gold frames: the several tiers are distinguished from each other by a difference in the ornaments in the centre of the compartments. In the second tier are the ornaments of Neptunes, Neriads, Tritons, Mermaids, Dolphins, Sea Horses, &c. &c. On the third tier the ornaments exhibit festoons, and wreaths of flowers, sustained by cherubs. Leopards, Lions, Griffins, &c. are the supporters of the fourth. The fronts of the fifth and sixth tiers nearly correspond with those of the third. The dome presents a sky, in which the flame colour predominates. The *coup d'œil* of the whole is rich, magnificent, and considerably surpassing its former appearance.

The following are the respective proportions of the three theatres Milan (the Italian), Paris, and King's theatre, London :—

	MILAN. Feet.	PARIS. Feet.	LONDON Feet.
Length, from the curtain to the back of the boxes	94	78	102
Width, from the back of the boxes	78	52	75
Projection of the stage from the curtain	17	15	24
——— proscenium	9	9	none
Width of the curtain	42	40	40
Height of the theatre from floor to ceiling at the highest part over the pit	70	51	56

In order that the reader may form an accurate idea of the size of this elegant theatre, we subjoin the dimensions of the most prominent parts of it: the stage is sixty feet in length from the wall to the orchestra, and eighty feet inbreadth from wall to wall, and forty-six feet across from box to box.

From the orchestra to the centre of the front boxes, the pit is sixty-six feet in length, and sixty-five in breadth, and contains twenty-one benches, besides a passage-room of about three feet wide, which goes round the seats and down the centre of the pit to the orchestra. The pit will hold eight hundred persons.

In altitude the internal part of the house is fifty-six feet from the floor of the pit to the dome.

Each of the six tiers of boxes is about seven feet in depth, and four feet in breadth, and is so constructed, as to hold six persons with ease, all of whom command a full view of the stage; each box has its curtains to enclose it according to the fashion of the Neapolitan theatre, and is furnished with six chairs. The boxes hold nearly 900 persons.

The gallery is forty-two feet in depth, sixty-two in breadth, and contains seventeen benches, and holds 800 persons. The lobbies are about twenty feet square, where women attend to accommodate the company with coffee, tea, and fruit.

The great concert room is ninety-five feet long, forty-six feet broad, and thirty feet high, and is fitted up in the first style of elegance.

The subjects from which the operas of this house are generally composed being classical, and founded on the heroic actions of the Greeks and Romans, admit of the most beautiful architectural scenery, as well as those romantic views and clear atmosphere peculiar to the Greek isles and to Italy. Where genius and erudition are united in a scene-painter, he has every opportunity from such subjects to give the public the most brilliant specimens of the pictorial art. The artist employed to embellish this theatre with his pencil being a native of Italy, and well educated in all the customs of foreign theatres, together with a classical mind, has displayed some of the finest specimens of scene-painting known to the public; indeed he has made the best use of grand subjects for the exhibition of the most splendid scenery that can adorn a theatre.

The opera usually opens for the season in January, and continues its representations on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week until June or July. The doors open a quarter before six and the performance begins at seven.

On the north side of Titchbourn-street, at the top of the Haymarket, is Week's Museum, which has never been completed. The grand room is 107 feet long and 30 feet in height; it is entirely covered with blue satin, and contains a variety of most curious articles of ingenious mechanism. The architect was Wyatt; the painting of the ceiling by Rebecca and Singleton. The most curious articles are the Tarantula Spider, and the Bird of Paradise, in a minute compass, the work of the proprietor.*'

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* Nightingale's Beauties of England, x. part iv. p. 657.

Golden-square is a short distance north of Piccadilly, along Air-street, Francis-street, and George-street. It was once called Gelding-square, from the sign of a neighbouring inn; but the inhabitants, disgusted with so vulgar an appellation, changed it to its present name. The access to it is dirty; and it has altogether no very high claims to distinction for its beauty or magnificence. It was built soon after the revolution of 1688, in what were then called the Pest-house fields, which remained a dirty waste till within these comparatively few years, when Carnaby-market occupied much of the western portion of this tract.

In Pest-house-fields the lord Craven built a lazaretto, which, during the dreadful plague of 1665, was used as a pest-house, and hence arose the name. His lordship boldly facing the danger, remained in London during that great calamity; and, as it has been observed of him, 'braved the fury of the pestilence with the same coolness as he fought the battles of his beloved mistress, Elizabeth, titular queen of Bohemia; or mounted the tremendous breach of Creutznach. He was the intrepid soldier, the gallant lover, and the genuine patriot.'

Leaving Golden-square and Great Marlborough street on the left, we enter Argyle-street, concerning which, in the General Evening Post of Sept. 23, 1736, we find the following account:—'Two rows of fine houses are building from the end of Great Marlborough-street through the waste ground and his grace the duke of Argyle's gardens into Oxford-road, from the middle of which new building a fine street is to be made through his grace's house, King-street, and Swallow-street, to the end of Hanover-street, Brook-street, and the north part of Grosvenor-square, the middle of his grace's house being pulled down for that purpose; and the two wings lately added to the house are to be the corners of the street which is now building.'

This plan was carried into effect, and we have now a very handsome and fashionable street.

On the east side of Regent-street, are the Argyle concert rooms. The exterior is handsome, one end terminating in a circular front; the basement is rusticated, and the upper story has six attached columns of the Corinthian order sustaining an entablature and ballustrade. Above this is an attic crowned with a spherical dome. The remaining portion presents a plain wall only relieved by several windows with angular pediments. The ground floor is occupied by Messrs. Welsh, music publishers, and a part on the first floor is occasionally fitted up as a French theatre.

Between Poland-street and Blenheim-street, on the north side of Oxford-street, is

The Pantheon.

This theatre was originally built in 1770, and opened on the 27th of January, 1772: the designs were by James Wyatt, esq. and near two thousand persons of the highest rank and fashion assembled on this occasion to admire the splendid structure, which contained fourteen rooms, exclusive of the rotunda. The latter had double colonnades or recesses for the reception of company; and in niches around the base of the dome were statues of the heathen deities. In 1784, it was used for part of the 'commemoration of Handel,' the other part being performed in Westminster-abbey.* Soon after it was used as an Opera-house, and on January 14, 1792, it was destroyed by an accidental fire. It was soon after rebuilt. In 1812 (Feb. 27th), this theatre was opened with Mr. T. Dibdin's opera of the 'Cabinet.' The company and band were excellent, but so many interests were opposed to its success, that in a short time the proprietors were obliged to close the house at a loss of 50,000*l.* The theatre since that time has been in a deplorable state of decay. The front exhibits a neat portico and pediment, supported on four Ionic columns. In the middle story is a central Venetian window. A plain attic terminates the whole.

Leicester Fields,

previous to the year 1658, were almost entirely unbuilt; but Leicester house, the site of the late house of that name, is found in Faithorn's Plan. This house was founded by one of the Sydneys, earls of Leicester, after the removal of that family from Sydney house, in the Old Bailey.

This house was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. the titular queen of Bohemia, who, on the 13th of February, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life. It was afterwards tenanted by prince Eugene. It was, says Pennant, successively the pouting place of princes. George II., when prince of Wales, lived here several years after his quarrel with his father. His son, Frederick, following his example, succeeded him in this house, and here died.

Since that time, the late princess dowager of Wales occupied it till she removed to Carlton-house; but, since the commencement of the late reign, it has been occupied by private persons; and was at one time used by sir Ashton Lever, as a Museum of Natural History.

This museum, was the most astonishing collection of subjects of natural history ever collected, in so short a space, by any individual. To the disgrace of our kingdom, after the first burst of wonder was over, it became neglected: and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thousand, out of thirty-six thousand tickets, were sold. Finally, the capricious goddess frowned on the spirited possessor of such a number of tickets, and transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two, Mr. James Parkinson, who generously gave sir Ashton the advantage of one year's exhibition of his lost property; and who by his future attention to, and elegant disposition of the museum well merited the favour. Sir Ashton died January 31, 1788. The museum was subsequently transferred by Mr. Parkinson to the Surry side of Blackfriar's-bridge, where for a time it flourished, but at length once more sunk into neglect, and in the year 1806, was sold in separate lots, in a sale which lasted forty days.

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* See ante, p. 20.

Leicester-house was pulled down, and the site is now occupied by the new buildings, called Leicester place, leading to New Lisle-street.

Behind Leicester-house, in the year 1658, stood the Military-yard, occupied by Henry prince of Wales. In the reign of Charles II. this became major Foubert's academy for riding. He afterwards removed it to a house between Carnaby-market and Swallow-street, where an avenue still bears the name of Major Foubert's Passage.

On the west side of Leicester place is a large house called Saville house, the residence of the patriotic sir George Saville, many years knight of the shire for the county of York. He brought the bill into parliament in favour of the Catholics, which was the pretended ground of the cruel persecution of that body of Christians by the Protestants in 1780.

During these riots, so repugnant to the spirit and conduct of our national church, Saville house was completely gutted, as the mob expressively phrases it. Every thing that was valuable was destroyed, and the life of the worthy and liberal minded owner shortened by the threats of the rioters.

Saville house is at present principally occupied by an extensive carpet manufacturer; a wing of it belonging to Miss Linwood's exhibition of needle work. About twenty years ago two large rooms were added to this house; in which the greatest portion of this most ingenious lady's pictures are exhibited. This exhibition is one of those which has not ceased to create an interest after its novelty had in a measure subsided.

This novel style of picturesque needle-work is the invention of a Leicestershire lady, and consists, at present, of copies of the finest pictures of the English and foreign schools of art, 'possessing all the correct drawing, just colouring, and light and shade of the original pictures from whence they are taken.'

The place is entered from Leicester-square, up a very handsome flight of steps, which lead, between two fine statues, and two Ionic pillars, to a magnificent staircase.

The principal room is a fine long gallery, of most excellent proportions, hung round with scarlet broad cloth, and rich imitations of long gold bullion tassels, and Grecian borders. The pictures are hung only on one side of this room; the other side being occupied by the fire-place, a door leading into another room, and the windows; the seats of which are most elegantly fitted up, with sofas and settees, to match the hangings.

At the farther extremity of the room is a very large mirror over a rich throne, and beneath a splendid canopy, of sattin and silver. There is a guard, consisting of a slight iron railing, in front of the pictures, to keep the company at the requisite distance for properly viewing them.

At the north east corner of this square, Mr. Burford and before him Mr. Barker have for several years exhibited panoramic views of towns, cities, sea-fights, battles, &c. This species of painting has been, not inaptly, called 'the perfection of perspective.' The views are generally changed about twice a year.

On the east side of Leicester-square was the residence of the inimitable Hogarth; it is now called Sablonier's hotel; and is a large and elegant house, frequented by foreigners.

Adjoining to this house, lived the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, who formed a fine anatomical museum, which has been purchased by government, and placed under the care of the college of surgeons. This museum is classed in the following order: the parts constructed for motion; the parts essential to animals; respecting their own internal economy; parts superadded for purposes concerned with external objects; parts designed for the propagation of the species, and the maintenance and protection of the young.*

The west side of Leicester-square was at one time the residence of sir Joshua Reynolds; near him lived another eminent man, William Cruikshank, esq.

In the centre of the square is a fine equestrian statue of king George I. richly gilt. It originally stood in the park at Canons, in Hertfordshire.

Proceeding from the north-west corner of Leicester-square, we enter Coventry-street. This street derives its name from Coventry-house, the residence of the lord keeper Coventry, secretary of state, who died here in 1686.

The Gaming-house, noticed in Faithorn's Plan, is said to have stood on this site; and lord Clarendon † mentions a house of this name in the following words: 'Mr. Hyde,' (meaning himself,) 'going to a house called Piccadilly, which was a fair house for entertainment and gaming, with handsome gravel walks, with shade, and where an upper and lower bowling-green, whither many of the nobility and gentry of the best quality resorted for exercise and recreation—.' This seems to have been the same house with that mentioned by Gerrard, in his letter to the earl of Strafford, dated June, 1635.‡

It were greatly to be wished that the manly and rational exercise of bowling were revived, in lieu of the card-table, and the dice, and particularly of boxing matches, walking matches, &c. &c. now so greatly in vogue.

Piccadilly is so called from Piccadilly-house, which stood on the site of Sackville.street. This was a sort of repository for ruffs, when there were no other houses here. Ruffs were also called turnovers, and capes.

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* Hugh. Lond. iv. 330.

† Hist. Reb. sub. an 1640.

‡ Vide ante, p. 278.

The street was completed, as far as the present Berkeley-street, in the year 1642.

The first good house that was built in this street was

Burlington House,

the noble founder of which said that he placed it there, 'because he was certain no one would build beyond him.'

It is on the north side eastward of Bond-street; and was greatly improved by the celebrated earl, 'whose taste in the fine arts did the nation so much honour.'*

It is unfortunately surrounded with a brick wall, so that scarcely the roof, or even the chimney tops, can be seen from the opposite side of the street.

The house is very large; and if the wall were removed would be a great ornament to this part of the town. It has a stone front remarkable for the beauty of its design and workmanship. A circular colonnade of the Doric order joins the wings; but there appears to be a disproportion between the size of the house and this superb colonnade.

This house was left to the Devonshire family, on the express condition, that it should not be demolished.

It was constructed by Boyle, earl of Burlington; one of whose daughters and heiresses having married the late marquis of Hartington, brought this superb mansion, together with Chiswick, to the duke of Devonshire.

In 1815, Burlington house was purchased of the duke of Devonshire, by his uncle, lord George Cavendish, who repaired all those parts of the building erected by lord Burlington; and by raising the Venetian windows of the south front to the height of the others, completed his designs for this façade. His lordship also took down and rebuilt the whole house, except the front elevation, and some rooms connected with it; restored the terraces and terrace steps in the garden, and converted a narrow slip of ground on the west side into a passage, with a range of shops on each side, called Burlington arcade, which, during the season, is one of the most fashionable promenades at the west end of the town.

The state apartments of Burlington house are on the first floor. The ceiling of the saloon was painted by sir James Thornhill. The whole of this fine suite of apartments are adorned with a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters.

Eastward of Burlington house is

The Albany,

Originally inhabited by lord Melbourne, and afterwards by the late duke of York, in compliment to whose second title it has its present name. After his royal highness quitted possession of it, this place was purchased by the present proprietors, who built on the gardens, and converted the whole into chambers for the casual residence of the nobility and gentry, who had no settled town residence.

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* Malcolm Lond. *ubi supra.*

It is a thoroughfare, (though not a public one,) under a large covered way, from Piccadilly into Vigo lane, opposite Saville-street.

Near this place stood the town residence of Robert Spencer, earl of Sunderland, whom Mr. Pennant, and others, have described as acting in the most treacherous manner toward his sovereign, James II.; and who at the very time he sold him to the prince of Orange, prompted and encouraged the king to those measures which involved him and his family in ruin.

M. Rapin,* however, seems disposed to do more justice to the character of Sunderland on this subject. Speaking of those who are persuaded, that had the king followed other measures than those which the prime minister, Sunderland, treacherously advised, he would have been able to have maintained his crown, this historian says, that to accuse him of an intention to betray the king, it must be supposed that he could have foreseen what the king himself did not: in a word, that he was secretly engaged with the prince of Orange, of which, however, there is no positive proof.

The most prominent and interesting object is the

Egyptian Hall,

Formerly the London Museum. This astonishing collection of natural and artificial curiosities originated with, and belonged to Mr. William Bullock, of Liverpool, in which town he first opened the collection, then on a comparatively small scale, for public exhibition. He afterwards removed to London, where he met the success his great efforts and admirable ingenuity so richly merited. The whole was, however, sold by auction, and the rooms have been variously occupied since. The present edifice was erected in the year 1812. It is beyond the powers of delineation to attempt any thing in the shape of a description of the front of this most singular piece of architecture. It is in the Egyptian style of building and ornament; the inclined pilasters and sides being covered with hieroglyphics. The model is taken from the temple of Dendyra, in Upper Egypt.

One side, on the ground floor, is occupied by Mr. Willis, music publisher; the north side by Dr. Reece, who has denominated it the medical hall, and it is in fact an extensive and well-laid out apothecary's or druggist's shop. Between the two shops, runs a handsome passage leading to several capacious apartments intended for exhibition rooms. The architect was P. F. Robinson, esq.

Jermyn-street runs parallel with Piccadilly from St. James's-street, to the Haymarket; it is a good street, and has many substantial houses. This street owes its name to the brave Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's, who also gave name to St. Alban's-street, running parallel with Market-lane from the market to Pall Mall. The earl had a house at the head of the street bearing the name of his earldom. He was supposed to have been privately married to the queen dowager of Charles, Henrietta Maria, who 'ruled the first husband, a king; but the second, a subject, ruled her.'* Her fear of him was long observed before the nearness of her connection was discovered.

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* Hist. Eng. ii. 771.

Regent-street which bisects Jermyn-street north and south, turns to the west a short distance north of Oxford-street, and takes a segmental circuit, known as the Quadrant; this portion is particularly elegant, both sides of the road having a continued colonnade of the Doric order; the columns supporting their proper entablature. The roof is formed into a promenade for the residents, being guarded towards the street by ballustrades, and is approached by the windows of the first floors which are formed as doorways. At the west end of this Quadrant, and directly facing the main street to Pall-mall, is the County Fire office, a handsome building, the basement rustic, from which rises six attached columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature and cornice, the whole finished with a seated figure of Britannia. Between the columns are large windows with pedimental heads. It was built by Mr. Abraham, the design being a copy of Inigo Jones's water front of old Somerset House.

CHAPTER VII.

History and Topography of the Parish of St. Anne, Westminster.

THE parish of St. Martin in the fields having greatly increased, the numerous inhabitants, for want of places of worship, were deprived of an opportunity of publicly celebrating the divine offices. The inhabitants and owners of the newly erected buildings, therefore, applied to the bishop of London to appoint them a proper spot of ground in Kemp's field whereon to erect a church, and set out a churchyard for a common cemetery.

This request being readily agreed to by his lordship, the inhabitants, under sanction of an act of parliament, erected the present edifice.

After the church had been raised to a considerable height, the district for the intended parish was settled with the vestry of St. Martin's in the fields: and in the year 1678, it was created into a distinct parish, and consequently discharged from all manner of dependence upon that of St. Martin's, in all respects, as if it had never belonged to the same, to be called the parish church of St. Anne, within the liberty of Westminster; with a right of choosing parish officers, to make rates, and in all other respects to act as the inhabitants of the other parishes within the city and liberty of Westminster.

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* Pennant.

The act which granted these privileges also empowered the bishop of London to appoint the first rector, and he and his successors be enabled to sue and be sued as an incorporate body; and to purchase lands in mortmain not exceeding the yearly rent of 120*l.*

The rector and his successors were also empowered to exercise the same authority as other rectors, and to enjoy the like oblations, &c. as the vicar of St. Martin's enjoys, and also an annuity of 100*l.* to be annually assessed upon the parishioners on Easter Tuesday, by the churchwardens, and three or more substantial householders, by a pound-rate, not exceeding eightpence upon every personal estate, to be confirmed by two justices of the peace, residing within the city or liberty of Westminster; and to be collected by such persons as the assessors shall yearly nominate, who are to pay the same to the churchwardens, and they to the rector, quarterly, upon pain of imprisonment.

The act makes several other usual provisions, as the appointment by the rector, with the consent of the parishioners, of a parish clerk, &c.

By this act, also, the rector and his successors are, in right of the church, entitled in fee to a parcel of ground, then called King's Field, but now King-street, Soho, of the length of 213 feet, and depth of 45 feet, with a power of granting building leases, for the term of forty-one years, at four shillings per foot annually, fronting the street; and at the expiration of that term, the rector to devise the houses thereon, for the term of forty years, upon a reasonable improved rent, without taking a fine.

Though by this act of parliament this district was converted into a parish, and the method of its government thereby settled, yet no provision being made therein for finishing the church and steeple, the parishioners were reduced to a worse condition than at the time of petitioning. They therefore found it necessary to apply to parliament for a power to raise money for the completion of their pious intentions; for the erection of a rectory house, and other parochial works.

In the year 1685 it was accordingly enacted, that towards raising the sum required, the bishop of London should be authorised, by an instrument under his seal, to constitute thirty persons to be commissioners for finishing the church and steeple, and all other works essential to the completion of the parish. After they had so completed it, they were to become vestry-men of the new parish during their lives, or till they removed, or were dismissed for malpractices.

These commissioners were empowered to raise the sum of 5,000*l.* (over and above what the pews should be sold for) in four years, at sixteen quarterly payments, clear of all deductions; towards raising which sum, all tenants to be rated at least one fifth of the sum charged upon landlords.

The church being finished, it was, together with its cemetery, consecrated by Henry, bishop of London, on the 21st day of March, 1685, and dedicated to the mother of the blessed Virgin.

The rector of this parish, in lieu of tithes, receives from his parishioners an annuity of 100*l.*; which, together with the glebe, surplice fees and Easter book, amount to about 300*l.* per annum. But the parish being taken out of that of St. Martin's, the rector pays neither first fruits, nor tenths to the king, nor procurations to the bishop, or archdeacon; and being not in charge is consequently without valuation in the king's books. Indeed, this is the case with all the other parishes within this city and liberty, St. Martin's in the fields and St. Mary-le-Strand excepted.

This parish is bounded on the north by St. Mary-le-bone, on the west by St. James, on the south by St. Martin's in the fields, and on the east by St. Giles. Its exact bounds are as follows: commencing at the east end of Oxford-street, it turns southward down Crown-street, thence eastward to West-street, to St. Martin's-lane, down which it pursues its route to Newport-street, down Castle-street, along Bear-street, across Leicester-square to Spur-street, up Whitcombe-street, Princes-street, and Wardour-street to Oxford-street, where it turns eastward to the point of starting.

St. Anne's Church.

The principal front of this church, contrary to custom, is the eastern; it abuts on Macclesfield-street, facing Church-street, and the building is situated in a spacious burying ground.

The plan gives a nave and side aisles, with a tower attached to the west end, and at the eastern a chancel flanked by vestibules. The walls are brick with rusticated angles, and the roof is tiled. The east front consists of a centre and wings: in the former is a large arched window. The elevation is finished with a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a circular window. The side elevations contain doorways, crowned with pediments, and surmounted by circular windows; the upright of each finishes with half a pediment, raking up to the central division; the flanks are uniform, they respectively contain two tier of windows, in the lower four, and in the upper five; the former are low and arched in an ellipsis, the upper are arched circularly. All the windows are merely openings in the brick wall, without any ornamental stone-work. Near the west end is a doorway, fronted by a porch tastefully carved in oak. The elevation finishes with a cantilever cornice. The west end, in its general features, resembles the opposite front. In the centre is a square tower of brick, carried up to the roof of the church in the plainest style, pierced with windows where occasion required. The story which is clear of the main edifice is more ornamental; the angles are canted off and finished *in antis;* in every face are two Doric columns, and the whole is crowned with an entablature; the intercolumniations filled in with weather boarding. Above this story the steeple takes a most singular and curious form, insomuch as to render it an object of ridicule throughout the metropolis. Upon the square story is a platform of three steps, upon which is placed a cylindrical addition crowned with copper, and pierced with a band of circular windows. On the crown of this portion are three other steps, on which a kind of bell-shaped pedestal sustains a globe, to which is affixed four dials. Above this odd-looking conclusion, which the architect thought would scarce make a finish, is a kind of pyramidal addition of iron work, ending in a vane. However destitute of invention the architect's genius appears to have been, he has shown his fondness for variety in the choice of his materials, of which there are four different sorts in this singular structure, viz. brick, stone, copper, and iron, in succession. The interior is approached by the entrances in the flanks, and by others in vestibules at the east end; which latter contain stairs to the galleries. The division between the nave and aisles is made by square piers, ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, which sustain, with the intervention of pedestals, four insulated and two engaged columns of the Ionic order; the capitals have wreaths of foliage hanging from the volutes; the columns are surmounted by their entablature; the frieze is convexed, and enriched with a continuous wreath of acanthines, broken by grotesque masks above the centre of each intercolumniation, and by cherubic heads over each column; the ornamental portions hitherto described are executed in wood. The ceiling of the nave is an arched vault, the curve of which is cycloidal; it is made into divisions, corresponding with the intercolumniations by ribs pannelled with coffers and roses, and the intervals occupied with square moulded pannels; the ceiling of the aisles is horizontal. A gallery is constructed above the side aisles, which also extends across the west end; the front is pannelled and rests on the piers. A secondary gallery at the west end contains the organ and seats for the charity children. The altar is situated within a semicircular niche at the east end; it is parted from the church by a bold arch, with a sculptured key-stone. The ceiling is a half dome, with a richly pannelled soffit; the pannels occupied with branches of palm and other foliage. The altar screen is of the Doric order; it sweeps to the form of the recess, and is made into divisions by two columns and pilasters; above the columns are urns. Besides the usual inscriptions are paintings of Moses and Aaron; the whole has a mean appearance, being formed of wood painted white, with gold mouldings. The east window contains five octagon medallions, painted with the following subjects:—1st. Our Saviour between a crown of thorns, and another of triumph; and four saints, distinguished by their legends inscribed beneath them: 'S'tus Petrus, Ap.' 'S's. Johannes, Ap.' 'S'tus Paulus, Ap. Beneath the last is 'S. Jacob' Ma'. Apo'.' between a chalice and an urn. The colours are very vivid and the figures well painted. The pulpit and reading-desk are situated on opposite sides of the nave, in front of the chancel.

The font is a neat basin of veined marble on a pedestal, and is situated on the south side of the church.

On the south side of the chancel is a handsome mural monument inscribed to the memory of the right hon. Grace Pierpont, daughter to the marquis of Dorchester, who died March 25, 1703, aged 68. Above the inscription is a whole length statue of the deceased, between two weeping cherubs, beneath a handsome canopy supported by two twisted columns. On the same side, but lower, is a neat basso-relievo of a female representing religion, with a book open at St. James, i. 27. It is to Mrs. Anne Fountain.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument, with a half-length effigy to Mrs. Diana Farrel, who died September 17, 1686, aged 22.

In the north aisle is a plain tablet to W. Hamilton, R. A. who died December 2, 1801, aged 51. And a neat tablet to general Harry Trelawney, lieut. col. Coldstream guards, died Jan. 28, 1800, aged 74.

In the south aisle is a neat tablet, with military trophies, &c. to James Robertson, esq. colonel of the Royal Westminster regiment of volunteers, who died December 23, 1818, aged 66.

Also a tablet richly and chastely adorned with the sword and fasces, &c. to the memory of lieut.-col. C. T. Brereton of the 3rd regiment of guards, who died September 10, 1820, aged 61.

In the church-yard is a tablet, with the following inscription:

> 'Near this place is interred Theodore, king of Corsica, who died in this parish December 11, 1756, immediately after leaving the King's Bench prison, by the benefit of the act of insolvency; in consequence of which he registered his kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors.
>
> The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
> Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
> But Theodore this moral learn'd e'er dead;
> Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head;
> Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread.'

This church is 105 feet long, 63 in breadth, and 41 feet in height.

This edifice having been dedicated to St. Anne, out of compliment to the princess Anne of Denmark, had at first a steeple of Danish architecture, and was the only specimen of the kind in London.

Soho is an extensive tract of ground, occupied by numerous streets in the neighbourhood of Leicester-fields, up to Oxford-street, and abutting on Golden-square on the western side.

Soho-square has a very pleasing and somewhat rural appearance. In the centre is a large area within a handsome iron railing, inclosing several trees, shrubs, and a pedestrian statue of king Charles II. at the feet of which are figures emblematical of the rivers Thames, Trent, Severn, and Humber. They are in a most wretchedly mutilated state, and the inscriptions on the base of the pedestal quite illegible.

At the north-east corner is the house which formerly belonged to the earls of Carlisle, and which subsequently became a place of resort for masquerades, balls, assemblies, &c. The grand saloon was converted into a Roman Catholic chapel, and is now called St. Patrick's chapel.

This square has risen into considerable notice, by a very extensive, novel, and curious establishment, founded by John Trotter, esq. a gentleman of considerable opulence and respectability, residing in this place. This institution is denominated a 'bazaar,' a well known oriental term for a kind of fixed fair or market.

The premises (originally used by the store-keeper-general, and part of which are now occupied by this concern, are very commodious and spacious, containing a space of nearly 300 feet by 130, from the square to Dean-street on one hand, and to Oxford-street on the other, consisting of several rooms, conveniently and comfortably fitted up with handsome mahogany counters, extending not only round the sides, but in the lower and upper rooms, forming a parallelogram in the middle. These counters, having at proper distances flaps or falling-doors, are in contiguity with each other, but are respectively distinguished by a small groove at a distance of every four feet of counter, the pannels of which are numbered with conspicuous figures.

The first room, which is entered from the square, is sixty-two feet long, and thirty-six broad. The walls are hung with red cloth, and at the ends are large mirrors, a conspicuous clock, fire-places, &c. The principal sale is in jewellery, toys, books, prints, millinery, &c. and is entirely conducted by females.

This square also derives celebrity from being the town residence of the late venerable and excellent sir Joseph Banks, whose whole life was supereminently devoted to science, and the diffusion of almost every branch of useful knowledge.

Soho square was formerly called King-square, and it occupies about three acres, but has been greatly altered since the original disposition of the ground; then a fountain of four streams fell into a basin in the centre, where now stands the worn-out statue already described. It was once called Monmouth-square, the duke of Monmouth living in the second house; and there is a tradition that, on the death of the duke, his admirers changed it to Soho, being the word of the day at the battle of Sedgmoor. The house was purchased by lord Bateman; after which it was let on building leases, and a row of houses erected, called Bateman's-buildings, on the south side running into Queen-street. The name of the unfortunate duke is still preserved in that of Monmouth-street, now celebrated only for its old clothes, shoes, &c. and shop cellars.

* * *

CHAPTER VIII.

History and Topography of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

THIS parish is bounded on the north and west by St. Martin's in the fields, on the east and south by St. Mary-le-Strand. Its particular bounds are as follow: commencing at the east end of Exeter-street it proceeds northward on the east side of Brydges and Bow-streets, thence on the north side of Hart-street, turns south on the east side of Bedfordbury, to the south side of Chandos-street, and onwards to Southampton-street, which it crosses, and enters Burleigh-street; it then proceeds in a northerly direction to Exeter-street; down which it proceeds to Catherine-street, where we commenced.

St. Paul's Church.

The parochial church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, was erected early in the seventeenth century as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the fields. In a lease, dated the 10th of March, 1631, granted by Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, mention is made of a parcel of ground then laid forth for a new church-yard, which shows that the erection of a church was at least in contemplation at that period.

It was designed and built by Inigo Jones at the charge of the above-named earl, the expense being 4,500*l.* It was intended for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the new buildings in the vicinity. Through a squabble about the future patronage between the parochial vicar (a Mr. Bray) and the generous founder of the chapel, it remained for 'some years unconsecrated,' as stated by the inhabitants in a petition to king Charles I. on the 6th of April, 1638. The result was that the chapel was to be created by parliament a parochial church; but in the mean time it was to remain as a chapel of ease, subordinate to the vicar, who was to nominate a curate with an annual salary of 100 marks; but in consideration of the earl having built the church, and a residence for the minister, to whom he designed to allow the liberal salary (for the period) of 100*l.* the king appointed that the earl and his heirs should have power to nominate a preacher. Articles of agreement were subsequently entered into between the earl, the litigious vicar, and others, and on the 26th of September in the above year, the earl signed his act of donation of the church, the plot of ground connected with it being described as 251 feet in length from east to west, and 145 feet 3 inches from north to south. On the following day the church was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle. Thus were the pious and liberal intentions of the 'good earl,' as the founder was emphatically styled, impeded by that bane of the church of England, clerical patronage.

The ensuing troubles probably hindered the obtaining of the purposed act of parliament, as it was not till 1645 that the district attached to the chapel was created a parish by an ordinance of the parliament.* On the restoration of king Charles II. the ordinance was rescinded as illegal; and an act of parliament was passed which separated the church and parish from St. Martin's in the fields, and vested the patronage in William, earl of Bedford, and his heirs and assigns. By this act the rector was to have 250*l.* a year, and the curate 50*l.*

The church was repaired about the year 1727, by that tasteful nobleman, the earl of Burlington, out of respect to the building as a work of Inigo Jones.

An absurd story is told by Walpole about the earl having directed Jones to build a barn, to which the architect replied he would build the handsomest barn in England. This story is too ridiculous to merit confutation. The whole proceedings of the founder were marked by an air of liberality superior to the meanness which the order would impute to him.

In the year 1788 the entire building was repaired by the parish, and an ashlaring of Portland stone was then added to the walls in lieu of the plaster which had previously covered them; and at the same time the rustic gateways imitated by Jones from Palladio, which, like the church, were brick and plaster, were rebuilt in stone. The expence of this repair was 11,000*l.*

On Thursday, September 17, 1795, a fire broke out in the west end of this church, said to have been occasioned by the neglect of the plumbers engaged in the repairs of the building. The whole interior, organ, clock, vestry room, &c. were destroyed, and several adjoining houses damaged. The roof was entirely of wood, and considered an inimitable piece of architecture. The whole was formerly insured at the Westminster fire-office for 10,000*l.* but the insurance had expired twelve months, and not being renewed, the loss fell entirely upon the parish.† Notwithstanding this unfortunate circumstance, the parishioners determined on restoring the church, and Mr. Hardwick, the ingenious architect, who directed the previous repairs, was again employed to effect the restoration. The church, before its partial destruction, contained several monuments, among which were those of sir Peter Lely, 1680; William Stokeham, M. D. 1698; sir John Baber, &c.

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* William, fifth earl of Bedford, and his brothers, John and Edward Russell, esqrs. were abated £7,000 from the fines they had incurred by violating the act to prevent the increase of buildings, in consideration of the parties having built the church.

† The original cost of the building was 6,500*l.* Its repairs, about six years previously to the fire, were charged at 11,000*l.* The parishioners paid seven and a half per cent. for those repairs; and through this accident, occasioned by neglect, there arose an accumulation of at least twenty-five per cent. upon the rents.

To the credit of Mr. Hardwick the present structure may be taken as an excellent copy of the ancient edifice. The plan is a parallelogram with a portico at the east end, and two wings attached to the western. The eastern is the principal front; it is occupied by a deeply recessed portico composed of two Tuscan columns, bold massive and severe in their character, and by the pilasters of the flank walls of the church, which are continued to the front of the portico and finished in antis; the whole is surmounted by an architrave and cantilever cornice of immense projection, and crowned by a pediment, which in the pure style of the ancient temples, really finishes the roof; the raking cornice is also marked by the same boldness of projection which characterizes the horizontal one; in the tympanum is a clock dial; the flanking walls are pierced with arches, and at the back of the portico is a large false doorway lintelled and covered with a cornice resting on consoles; the slab which fills in the vacancy is thus inscribed:—

> The church of this parish having been destroyed by fire on the xviith day of September A. D. M.DCCXCV, was rebuilt and opened for divine service on the 1st of August, A. D. MDCCXCVIII.

Above this doorway is a circle in blank, and on each side is a circular headed window with a doorway beneath, the latter most probably an addition at the last repair. The flanks have each four lofty arched windows, the elevations being finished with the cantilever cornice continued from the front, and the eaves of the roof; the wings are more for convenience than ornament; they have doorways in the eastern front, and windows in their side walls; the southern is a porch, and contains a staircase; the northern is a vestry; the west front of the church has no portico; in other respects it is a copy of the eastern one; the great door is still in use, and in consequence the smaller doorways beneath the windows are omitted; the turret which is raised upon the roof, is scarcely better than may be found in almost every mews; it is square and crowned by a cupola; its meanness is derogatory to the building. The interior is very plain and has a quaker-like appearance; it produces therefore disappointment when contrasted with the simple grandeur of the outside; the ceiling is horizontal, and rests on a block cornice which forms the finish to the side walls; it is pannelled by mouldings of no very great projection, into circles and other figures; in a large circle which forms the centre is the Hebrew name of the Deity in a glory and clouds. A gallery of oak, sustained on fluted Doric columns of the same, occupies the east, west and north walls; in the western portion is the organ, which is more properly ornamented than any other part of the church. The altar screen placed against the centre of the eastern wall consists of a stylobate sustaining four pilasters of the Corinthian order surmounted by an entablature and pediment; in the intervals the usual inscriptions, with the sacramental cup, and other subjects in relief. On the raking cornice of the pediment, an urn and pedestal, with an angel reclining on each side; the sculptor was the late Thomas Banks, R. A.

The pulpit and desks are placed in one group in front of the altar rails. The font is situated in a pew on the south side of the church; it is a small basin of white marble on a shaft of red.

There are several monuments in this church. In the south aisle is a neat marble tablet, with masks of tragedy and comedy, &c. inscribed as follows:—

Sacred to the memory of Charles Macklin, comedian. This tablet is erected (with the aid of public patronage) by his affectionate widow, Elizabeth Macklin. Obiit 11th July, 1797, ætatis 107.

Macklin! the father of the modern stage,
Renown'd alike for talent and for age.
Whose years a century and longer ran,
Who liv'd and dy'd as become a man;
This lasting tribute to thy worth receive,
'Tis all a grateful public now can give,
Their loudest plaudits now no more can move,
Yet hear! thy widow's still small voice of love.

In the same aisle are plain tablets to the Rev. E. Embry, thirty years curate, died Feb. 24, 1817, aged 72; and R. Bullock, D. D. twenty-five years rector of this parish, and of Streatham in Surrey, who died Oct. 4, 1809, aged 80.

In the south gallery is a basso-relievo of Britannia, with a couching lion pointing to an inscription—'The British Constitution, founded by wisdom, is supported by concord.' It is to the memory of John Bellamy, esq. the founder of the Whig club; he died Sept. 29, 1794, aged 63. On the opposite side of the church is a similar monument representing a female writing; this is to the memory of Edward Hall, M. D. secretary to the above club; he died Jan. 2, 1798, aged 48. This monument is by Flaxman; both were erected by and at the expence of the Whig club of England.

To have witnessed this church in its former state, with the hand of the original architect visible in its interior as well as exterior features, would have been indeed a treat; the exterior is nearly the same as originally designed, and was but the interior distinguished by an equal degree of bold simplicity, plain and unornamented, but in no instance descending to meanness, the architectural connoisseur might place this building by the side of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and challenge the world to produce a superior design to either.

The palladian gateways to the cemetery are equally beautiful with the church, and admirably harmonize with the main structure; they are exceedingly simple, consisting of an arched entrance between two pilasters crowned with an entablature and pediment; although the design is Palladio's, the church is sufficient to shew that Jones did not borrow it from a defect of invention. In the northern church-yard is buried a number of actors, formerly belonging to the different metropolitan theatres in the neighbourhood.

The dimensions are as follow:—

	Feet.
Length, exterior	133
Ditto in the clear, church	102
——— portico	23
Breadth, portico from antæ to antæ	60
of church in the clear	50
Height, to apex of pediment	56
to cornice	35
of cemetery gates	10

The ground on which this parish is built was formerly fields, thatched houses, and stables. The garden belonged to the abbot and monks of Westminster, whence it was called Convent Garden, a name since corrupted into Covent, and sometimes Common Garden. At the dissolution of religious houses it fell to the crown, and was given first to Edward duke of Somerset; but soon after, upon his attainder, reverted to the crown; and Edward VI. granted it in 1552 to John earl of Bedford, together with a field, named the Seven Acres, which being afterwards built into a street, is, from its length, called Long Acre.

Here is a large square, called

Covent Garden Market.

It contains three acres of ground, and is the best market in England for herbs, fruit, and flowers. It is surrounded by a wooden rail, and a column was formerly erected in the middle, on the top of which were four sun dials. At the present time, (October, 1828), a new and elegant market is being formed in place of the present. It will have a sunk area, and the ground floor will be arranged in the best manner.

There is a magnificent piazza on the north side of this square, designed by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round according to the plan of the architect, would have rendered it beyond dispute one of the finest squares in Europe. There was another piazza at the south-east corner; but that being consumed by fire, has not been rebuilt on a similar plan with the other sides.

At the north-east corner of Covent Garden market is

Covent Garden Theatre.

This handsome theatre possesses a patent, originally granted to sir William Davenant, and under which successive companies acted at the theatres in Dorset-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; nor was it until 1733, that a theatre was opened in Bow-street, Covent Garden. In 1730, Mr. Rich, who had formerly had the direction of Drury-lane theatre, and afterwards that of Lincoln's-inn-fields, took the lease of the site of the present theatre at the rent of 100*l.*

per annum, and opened his house in 1733. It held before the curtain about 200*l.*; the longitudinal diameter of the auditory from the stage to the back wall of the boxes, being 55 feet. The above receipt was thought very considerable in 1750; but to augment it, the custom was (until the time of Garrick) to build numerous seats upon the stage, where a large body of auditors were accommodated.

Over this theatre Mr. Rich presided until the year 1761, having been for fifty years the manager of a company under the patent granted by Charles II. In 1767, Messrs. Colman, Harris, Powell, and Rutherford, purchased the theatre of the heirs of Rich for the sum of 60,000*l.* The management was confided to Mr. Colman, but the partners subsequently quarrelling, Mr. Harris purchased all the shares except Powell's.

Various improvements were made in the interior of this theatre, and in 1792, Mr. Harris expended 25,000*l.* upon it, under the direction of Mr. Holland, architect. For some years Drury-lane had an advantage over Covent Garden, in possessing the talents of Mrs. Siddons, and her brother, John Philip Kemble, who did so much to rescue the stage from the ridiculous and barbarous costume which had hitherto disgraced it: but in the year 1800, this company gained a great accession of strength in the person of George Frederick Cooke, whose talents and dissipation made him so long an object of public admiration and regret.

Three years afterwards, Mr. Kemble purchased a sixth share of Covent Garden theatre for 22,000*l.* and was soon after constituted stage manager instead of Mr. Lewis, who had filled that post for several years, with great credit to himself and advantage to the concern.

On the 20th of September, 1808, this theatre, with all that it contained, was completely burnt to the ground,—and so rapid were the flames, that they threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood. Several houses caught fire, and were reduced to ruins, and the walls of the theatre falling, twenty persons were killed. No time was lost in rebuilding this house, the first stone of which was laid on the 31st December, 1808, by his present majesty, then prince of Wales. In ten months this immense edifice was finished, and opened to the public on the 18th of September, 1809, with the tragedy of Macbeth, when a new danger threatened the proprietors, who, having built the theatre at the expense of 150,000*l.*, sought an indemnity, by raising the price of admission. This was warmly resisted by the public; and for more than a month the theatre was a scene of continued riot and confusion, which is known by the name of the 'O. P. (old prices) war.' At length a compromise was effected; but the injury done to the theatre, and the loss sustained by other causes, was long felt by the proprietors.

The architect, Mr. Smirke, has taken for his model the finest specimen of the Doric, from the ruins of Athens, the grand temple of Minerva situated in the Acropolis. The principal front in Bow-street exhibits a magnificent portico, which, though magnificent, is greatly inferior to the Athenian original.

It consists of four columns of the Doric order, fluted, and without bases, supporting an entablature and pediment, and elevated upon a flight of steps. The whole front is enclosed by iron rail-work, and the upper part is decorated by basso-relievo representations of the ancient and modern drama.

The ancient Drama. In the centre three Greek poets are sitting; the two looking towards the portico are Aristophanes, representing the old comedy, and (nearest to the spectator) Menander representing the new comedy. Before them Thalia presents herself with her crook and comic mask as the object of their imitation. She is followed by Polyhymnia playing on the greater lyre, Euterpe on the lesser lyre, Clio with the long pipes, and Terpsichore, the muse of action, or pantomime. These are succeeded by three nymphs, crowned with the leaves of the fir-pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the hours or seasons governing and attending the winged horse Pegasus.

The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the portico, is Æschylus, the father of Tragedy; he holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on Wisdom, or Minerva, seated opposite to the poet: she is distinguished by her helmet and shield. Between Æschylus and Minerva, Bacchus stands leaning on his fawn, because the Greeks represented tragedies in honour of Bacchus. Behind Minerva stands Melpomene, or Tragedy, holding a sword and mask; then follow two furies, with snakes and torches, pursuing Orestes, who stretches out his hands to supplicate Apollo for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriza, or four-horsed chariot of the sun. The last described figures relate to part of Æschylus' tragedy of Orestes.

The modern Drama. In the centre, (looking from the portico) Shakespeare is sitting; the comic and tragic masks, with the lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following characters in the Tempest: first, Caliban, laden with wood; next, Ferdinand, sheathing his sword; then Miranda, entreating Prospero in behalf of her lover; they are led on by Ariel above, playing on a lyre. This part of the composition is terminated by Hecate, (the three-formed goddess) in her car, drawn by oxen, descending. She is attended by lady Macbeth, with the daggers in her hands, followed by Macbeth turning in horror from the body of Duncan behind him.

In the centre (looking towards the portico) is Milton, seated, contemplating Urania, according to his own description in the Paradise Lost. Urania is seated facing him above; at his feet is Sampson Agonistes chained. The remaining figures represent the Masque of Comus; the Two Brothers drive out three Bacchanals with their staggering leader Comus. The Enchanted Lady is seated in the chair, and the series is ended by two tigers representing the transformations of Comus's devotees.

The grand front of this theatre may perhaps be considered as one of the most correct buildings which adorn this metropolis, uniting grandeur with classical taste. Mr. Smirke has avoided the error which almost all our modern architects have fallen into, that of sacrificing the unity of a whole to a multiplicity of details, and thus fatiguing the mind of the beholder, without producing that delight which can only result from simplicity and harmony of parts.

The grand entrance to the boxes is under the portico in Bow-street. To the left of the vestibule is the grand staircase; which, with its landing, form the central third part of a hall, divided longitudinally by two rows of insulated Ionic columns in porphyry; this conducts to the ante-room, with its porphyry pilasters. The doors on the right open into the grand saloon, or box-lobby, which is ornamented in a similar style, and assumes something of the air of an antique temple. There is another handsome but inferior entrance from Covent-garden, by a staircase with a double flight.

The interior of the theatre is somewhat larger than the late house, and it differs from those before built, in the form, which nearly approaches to the horse-shoe, which has been understood to prove favourable to hearing; the circles of boxes are three in number, with a row of side boxes on each side above them, on a level with the two shilling gallery; immediately behind them rise the slips, whose fronts form a perpendicular line with the back of the upper side boxes. The one shilling gallery in the centre ranges with the fronts of the slips, the whole assuming the circular form, and upholding a range of moderately sized arches, which support the circular ceiling; the latter is painted to resemble a cupola, in square compartments in a light relief. From the centre depends a magnificent cut glass chandelier, lighted by gas.

The stage is of admirable dimensions in height, breadth, and especially in depth. No boxes, except those over the side doors, are suffered to intrude upon the proscenium.

On either side of the proscenium are two lofty pilasters in scagliola, with light gilt capitals, between which are the stage-doors, manager's boxes, &c. These support an arch, the soffit painted in light relief, from which descends the crimson drapery over the curtain. Above is a bold and simple entablature, with the royal arms resting on its centre.

The entablature, the devices, and the whole frontispiece, are in the same light relievo as the cupola.

The third circle of boxes (under the two shilling gallery) twenty-eight in number, was at first exclusively devoted to private subscribers; but the number of these have since been reduced to eight.

These boxes are separated by a close partition; and each of them is entered through a close square ante-chamber from the corridor.

The saloon attached to this circle is in the same style as the public saloon; but finished with a beautiful light kind of verd antique, instead of porphyry.

The royal entrance is by an open court at the west end of the theatre from Hart-street, which will admit the carriage to the door of the private stair-case leading to the apartments provided for his majesty.

To the foregoing descriptions of this theatre we shall now add a description of the saloon to the private boxes, with some general remarks on this building.

It has been justly objected by critics, that the Temple of Minerva, from which the design of this theatre has been taken, was not altogether a proper model for a modern place of amusement, the one requiring awful solemnity, the other splendour and elegance. This remark is more strongly exemplified in the decorative part of the interior, which is not adapted to a theatre, being too massy as well as too plain.

This defect is equally striking in the saloon to the private boxes, where four heavy columns of the Pæstum order are introduced, two at each end of the room; behind them is a circular recess, with equally heavy chimney-pieces in the centre. On either side of the room are projecting pedestals supporting eight antique plaster figures representing heathen deities, as Bacchus, Apollo, Venus, Ceres, Minerva, Flora, &c. Between these figures are seats, covered with crimson, which produce a pleasing and striking effect. Over the chimney-pieces, and in the centre of the room facing the windows, are placed the busts of Homer, Virgil, and Milton.

Facing the side windows are two doors exactly similar in design to the windows in the front of Bow-street; in which also too great plainness prevails. These doors are the entrance into the saloon from the vestibule.

Though it must be acknowledged that there is something grand in the general appearance of this saloon, yet it certainly wants lightness and elegance, especially as it is appropriated to the reception of people of the first fashion in the country.

Measurements.

		ft.	*in*
Exterior,	extent of Bow-street front	220	0
	Hart-street front	178	0
Interior,	Length of auditory from the front lights to the front of the boxes	52	9
	Width of auditory at extremities	51	2
	Width of the lower gallery	55	0
	Length of ditto	40	0
	Width of upper gallery	55	0
	Length of ditto	25	0
	Width of the proscenium in front	42	6
	Ditto at pilasters	38	8

Height of the proscenium to centre of arch	36	0
Depth of stage from the front lights to the sliding pilasters	12	3
Depth of ditto, from front lights to the back wall	68	6
Width from wall to wall......	82	6

The number of persons this theatre will conveniently hold:

The public or open boxes	1,200
The pit	750
Second gallery......................	500
First gallery........................	350
	2,800

In Bow-street is the principal office of police for London: it is a plain building, and the interior possesses no claim to description. This office will be removed to a more spacious building near St. Martin's church.

CHAPTER IX.

History and Topography of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand.

This parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of St Martin in the Fields, and St. Paul's Covent Garden, on the south and west by the precinct of the Savoy, and on the east by the parish of St. Clement Danes.

Its precise boundaries are as follows: commencing at Waterloo bridge, the boundary traverses the east side of Wellington-street to the Strand, along which it proceeds westward to Burleigh-street, along Exeter-street and White Hart-yard to Drury-lane; thence through part of Wych-street, and on the west side of Newcastle-street to the Strand, and thence down Strand-lane to the river side.

St. Mary-le-Strand.

Where the tall May-pole once o'erlooked the Strand,
But now, (so Anne and piety ordain)
A church collects the saints of Drury-lane.

The old church which bore the above name, was situated on the south side of the Strand, but it was destroyed, without any compensation to the parishioners, who were obliged to join themselves to the congregations of the adjoining districts. This they were compelled to do till the year 1733. The act for erecting fifty new churches having passed some years before, one was appointed for this parish, the first stone of which was laid by James Gibbs the architect, on the 25th of February, 1714. The steeple was finished on 7th September, 1717, but the church was not consecrated till the 1st of January, 1723, when it was called St. Mary-le-Strand, although from thence to the present time, it has been popularly known by the designation of the *New Church.* The benefice is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of Worcester.

The following prefatory remarks from the writings of the architect, will very appropriately precede our description of the edifice:—'The New Church in the Strand,' says he, 'called St. Mary-le-Strand, was the first building I was employed in after my arrival from Italy, which being situated in a very public place, the commissioners for building fifty churches (of which this is one) spared no cost to beautify it. It consists of two orders, in the upper of which the lights are placed; the wall of the lower being solid, to keep out noises from the street, is adorned with niches. There was at first no steeple designed for that church, only a small campanile, or turret for a bell, was to have been over the west end of it: but at the distance of eighty feet from the west front there was a column, two hundred and fifty feet high, intended to be erected in honour of queen Anne, on the top of which her statue was to be placed. My design for the column was approved by the commissioners, and a great quantity of stone was brought to the place for laying the foundation of it; but the thoughts of erecting that monument being laid aside upon the queen's death, I was ordered to erect a steeple instead of the campanile first proposed.

'The building being then advanced twenty feet above ground, and therefore admitting of no alteration from east to west, which was only fourteen feet, I was obliged to spread it from south to north, which makes the plan oblong, which otherwise should have been square. I have given two plates of another design I made for this church, more capacious than that now built: but as it exceeded the dimensions of the ground allowed by act of parliament for that building, it was laid aside by the commissioners.'*

Th plan of the church is a parallelogram, with a semicircular bow at the east end and a corresponding pavilion at the western one; there are no columns within the building. The walls are entirely built with Portland stone, and ornamented with a degree of profusion unknown to modern churches. The elevation is divided throughout into two stories, an expedient of the architect to give a greater height to the building, which the confined dimensions could not have allowed, had one order only been employed; this arrangement has been censured as a defect both by Ralph† and Gwynn,‡ and probably by every critical writer who may have written on this church, but in so doing, they have shown more critical nicety than either candour or judgment, for no impartial spectator can fairly come to any other conclusion, than that this is an expedient suggested and enforced by the confined site; if it has therefore destroyed the simplicity of the building, the architect is not answerable for it, as he could adopt no other mode to give a superior elevation to his structure.

* Book of architecture, p. vii. † Critical Review of Public Buildings, p. 37.
‡ London and Westminster Improved, p. 46.

The entire building stands on a plinth, which is continued throughout; in the west front a flight of steps leads to a pavilion or portico, occupying the central division of the lower story, the plan of which is a semicircle, and it is composed of four Ionic columns surmounted by the entablature of the order, and crowned by a low dome, on the vertex of which is an urn; within the portico is an arched doorway; in the lateral divisions are windows. The order of the upper story is Corinthian; in the centre is an arched window, between two pairs of engaged columns, crowned with the entablature, and surmounted by a pediment; the lateral divisions contain niches; they are finished with ballustrades and have urns at the angles; this story has also its stylobate, which, with the entablatures, are continued throughout the edifice; the angles of the building, and all the openings, being finished in antis. The steeple is a very inferior production, but Gibb's apology for its erection, already given, disarms criticism of its sting; greatly is it to be regretted that the monumental column of queen Anne was abandoned, and that the commissioners for building the church, had neither good taste nor good feeling enough to cause it to be erected. The plan of the steeple is a parallelogram, having its longest sides in a line with the western front of the church; the elevation consists of three diminishing stories, each of which has its stylobate, having a circular aperture in the dado. In the first story the opening in the stylobate is covered with a pedimental cornice sustained on consoles; the superior elevation is of the Corinthian order, and is enriched with pilasters in pairs on each side of an arched window, in the west and east fronts, and with two insulated columns in front of each of the flanks; on the cornice are urns; the second story only differs in respect of the order, which is composite. The circle in the pedestal has the clock dial inscribed on it. The third story has buttresses at the angles, and in each aspect is an arched window; the whole is finished with a high bell-shaped cupola, somewhat resembling the west towers of St. Paul's cathedral; a vane of metal is fixed on the crown. The flanks of the church are uniform, and are made respectively into seven divisions by engaged columns; in the intercolumniations of the lower story are circular niches covered with pediments resting on consoles; in the extreme divisions windows supply the place of the niches. The second story has large arched windows in the intercolumniations; above the central one is an elliptical pediment, and over two others angular ones; on acroteria above the pediments are vases, and the upright of the other divisions is furnished with a ballustrade with vases set upon it. The entablatures being made to break above the intercolumniations, is perhaps the most serious fault in the structure; it destroys the uniformity and fritters the design into a multitudinous assemblage of little parts.

The eastern front is strikingly beautiful; the centre is occupied by the circular chancel, to which the side divisions form very agreeable wings. The orders are here indicated by pilasters; in the lower story the chancel has three arched windows in lieu of niches, and in the upper, niches supply the place of windows; the side divisions have doorways in the lower story, and windows in the upper, corresponding in the style of their decorations with the flanks; the elevation is finished as in the other fronts. The face of the pilasters are richly carved with foliage in relief, and festoons cover the heads of the windows; the spandrils, and, indeed, every portion of the building where ornament can be applied, being profusely decorated. The area in which the church stands is enclosed with an iron railing of a massive character, on a dwarf wall; the principal gate is destroyed, and a watch-house built between the piers: the latter are square in plan, enriched with sculpture in the faces, and surmounted with urns.

The interior is injured by the additional pews which have been set up in the chancel and aisle to accommodate a larger congregation than the church was originally intended for, and the appearance, until lately, was impaired by the dirty state of the roof and ornaments, the church not having been repaired since 1803. At the west end are four columns of the Corinthian order, disposed in pairs at the sides of the entrance; they are elevated on lofty pedestals, and surmounted by an entablature, which extends from side to side of the church. Upon the cornice is a ballustrade, which forms the front to a gallery containing the organ and seats for charity children. The side walls are divided in height into two stories, the order of the lower being Corinthian, the upper composite; the lower story is divided by pilasters in pairs, situated below the piers of the windows above, the intervals being pannelled: the upper story has also pilasters on the piers of the windows. The east end has a large circular arch in the centre fronting the chancel; on each side are two Corinthian columns, corresponding in appearance with those at the western end; they are surmounted by their entablature and a pediment, in the tympanum the arms of queen Anne in relief. The body of the church is covered with a low semi-elliptical vaulted ceiling, the face of which is decorated in a style of the greatest elegance. It is divided into compartments respectively equal in breadth to the windows and their piers, and filled alternately with square and lozenge shaped pannels, most superbly enriched with mouldings, the soffits occupied by flowers; the pulpit and reading-desks are situated in the angles formed by the contraction of the breadth of the building at the chancel; the pulpit is hexagonal, with ogee front, and sustained on a large pillar of the same form; the whole were formerly grouped against the south wall. The chancel occupies the centre of the east end, being situated in a splendid niche; the first division has an arched and pannelled ceiling, the residue is a half dome ribbed and pannelled, the soffits containing reliefs of clouds, &c.; the altar screen of oak is very plain, and no commandments are inserted on it, this being the only parochial church in London in which the omission is made. The practice of setting up these inscriptions in churches is of no further use than to injure, most seriously, in many instances, the architecture of the building, a consideration which a century ago allowed a deviation in this instance to pass unnoticed, though at the present day the practice is most pertinaciously adhered to, although a mere compliance with the *letter* of the canon is held sufficient, the inscriptions being, in most instances, either written in an improper place, or so painted as to be scarcely legible. On the side walls are two paintings, the subject of one being the 'Agony in the Garden,' the other 'the Salutation of Our Lady,' the subjects selected to allow of a resemblance in the characters, the principal figure and an angel forming the subject in each; the artist's name is inscribed in the frames, BROWN, PINX. The chancel is rendered dark from the smallness and paucity of its original windows, and which is increased by the dead glass with common-place paintings of the chalice, &c. set up in 1820.

The font is situated in the central aisle; it is a plain circular basin of white marble, on a pillar of the same.

No monuments were allowed to be set up in the church until J. Bindley's, esq. F. S. A., which is a plain tablet. He died Sept. 11, 1818, aged 81. He was for fifty-three years a commissioner of stamps.

The whole of the interior is at the present time under repair.* The pannels on the walls are painted in imitation of Sienna marble, and the pilasters, &c. veined marble. The ceiling of the nave and chancel is white, with a French white ground, which has a very chaste and elegant appearance.

A most serious accident happened at this church on the proclamation of peace in 1802. Just as the heralds came abreast of this place, a stone railing which runs round the roof of the church, adorned with stone urns at equal distances, and on which a man on the outside, in the bow on the eastern end, happened to be leaning his arm upon the urn before him, fell off. Newcastle-street, the end of Holywell-street, and the southern side of the Strand, all commanded a view of the spot; and all the windows being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, several of the spectators saw the stone in the commencement of its fall, and raised a loud shriek. The church being very high, this notice excited an alarm before the stone reached the ground, and several of the people below ran from their situations, but whether into, or out of the danger, they did not know. Three young men were crushed in its fall. The one was struck upon the head, and killed upon the spot; the second so much wounded that he died on his way to the hospital; and the third died two days after. A young woman was also taken away apparently much injured, and several others were hurt; but whether by flying splinters, or the pressure of their companions, they did not know. The urn, which weighed about two hundred pounds, struck in its descent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only obstruction which it met in its fall. An officer of the church went up to ascertain the man whose hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back and fainted upon its giving way. He was taken into custody; but no blame was imputable to him. The urn stood upon a socket; and the wooden pin which runs up the centre being entirely decayed, consequently broke off, with the pressure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The stone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk nearly a foot into the ground.

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* October, 1828.

At the digging the foundation for the present church, the virgin earth was discovered at the depth of nineteen feet; whereby it appears that the ground in this neighbourhood originally was not much higher than the Thames, therefore this place was truly denominated the Strand, from its situation on the banks of the river.

On the south side of the Strand, and nearly opposite the church, is

Somerset House.

On the site of this extensive pile of buildings formerly stood the elegant palace, built about the year 1549, by Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England; who, to make room for it, besides demolishing St. Mary's church, and the inns and town residences of the bishops of Chester and Worcester, sacrificed part of the conventual church of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, the tower and cloisters on the north side of St. Paul's, with the charnel houses and adjoining chapel, to furnish materials for the new structure; even the beautiful pile of Westminster abbey was only rescued from the sacrilegious dilapidations by immense contributions. No recompense was made the owners for these robberies; and, strange as it may appear, among the numerous articles exhibited on the duke's attainder, not one accused him of sacrilege; his accusers and judges were deeply involved in the rapacious plunder, and therefore forbore to tax him with what must have recoiled on their own seared consciences. The architect of the fabric is supposed to have been John of Padua, who was termed 'deviser' of buildings to Henry VIII. It seems that he was the cause of introducing regular architecture into these realms, about the same period as Hans Holbein, and his allowance was the grant of a fee of two shillings per diem. The architecture of Somerset-house was one of the earliest specimens of the Italian style in this country; and displayed a mixture of barbarism and beauty. The back front, and the water-gate leading from the garden to the river, were of a different character, and erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, about the year 1623, together with a chapel, intended for the use of the infanta of Spain, when the marriage between her and prince Charles was in contemplation.

Somerset-house had devolved to the crown by the protector Somerset's attainder; and queen Elizabeth often resided here. Here also Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. kept her court. As Charles II. did not find it compatible with his gallantries that his queen should be resident at Whitehall, he lodged her during some part of his reign in this palace. This made it the resort of the Roman catholics; and possibly, during the fanatic rage of the nation at that period against the professors of her religion, occasioned it to have been made the pretended scene of the murder of sir Edmondbury Godfrey, in the year 1678. Queen Catherine remained here after Charles's decease, till her return to Lisbon. The buildings were afterwards appropriated to be the residence of the queen dowager, and very often appointed for the reception of ambassadors: the last who staid here any considerable time were the Venetian residents, who made their public entry in 1763.

Although the ancient building and garden occupied a considerable space, they did not, by any means, comprise the intended ground plan of the new erections. This palace had a large addition made to it, which contained all the apartments fronting the garden dedicated to the purposes of the royal academy, the keeper's lodgings, those of the chaplain, the house-keeper, &c.; these, with the chapel, screen, and offices, were the works of Inigo Jones, though they probably rose upon the ruins of a magnificent part of the old fabric. At the extremity of the royal apartments, which might be termed semi-modern, two large folding doors connected the architecture of Jones's with the ancient structure; these opened into a long gallery, on the first floor of a building which occupied one side of the water garden; at the lower end of this was another gallery, or suite of apartments, which made an angle forming the original front toward the river, and extending to Strand-lane. This old part of the mansion had long been shut, when sir William Chambers wishing, or being directed, to survey it, the folding doors of the royal bed-chamber (the keeper's drawing-room) were opened; a number of persons entered with the surveyor. The first of the apartments, the long gallery, was lined with oak in small pannels; the heights of their mouldings had been touched with gold; it had an oaken floor and stuccoed ceiling, from which still depended part of the chains, &c. to which had hung chandeliers. Some of the sconces remained against the sides, and the marks of the glasses were still to be distinguished upon the wainscot.

From several circumstances it was evident, that this gallery had been used as a bed-room. The furniture which had decorated the royal apartments had, for the convenience of the academy, and perhaps prior to that establishment, with respect to some of the rooms, been removed to this and the adjoining suite of apartments. It was extremely curious to observe thrown together, in the utmost confusion, various articles, the fashion and forms of which shewed that they were the production of different periods. In one part there were the vestiges of a throne and canopy of state; in another, curtains for the audience chamber, which had once been crimson velvet fringed with gold. What remained of the fabric had, except in the deepest folds, faded to an olive colour; all the fringe and lace, but a few threads and spangles, had been ripped off; the ornaments of the chairs of state demolished; stools, couches, screens, and fire-dogs, broken and scattered about in a state of derangement which might have tempted a philosopher to moralize upon the transitory nature of sublunary splendour and human enjoyments.

In these rooms, which had been adorned in a style of splendour and magnificence creditable to the taste of the age of Edward the Sixth, part of the ancient furniture remained; and, indeed, from the stability of its materials and construction, might have remained for centuries, had proper attention been paid to its preservation. The audience chamber had been hung with silk, which was in tatters, as were the curtains, gilt leather covers, and painted screens. There was in this, and a much longer room, a number of articles which had been removed from other apartments, and the same confusion and appearance of neglect was evident. Some of the sconces, though reserved, were still against the hangings; and one of the brass gilt chandeliers still depended from the ceiling. The general state of this building, its mouldering walls and decaying furniture, broken casements, falling roof, and the long ranges of its uninhabited and uninhabitable apartments, presented to the mind in strong, though gloomy colours, a correct picture of those dilapidated castles, the haunts of spectres, and residence of magicians and murderers, that have, since the period alluded to, made such a figure in romance.*

Somerset-yard, on the west side of the palace, extended as far as the end of Catherine-street. Latterly, in this yard, were built coach-houses, stables, and a spacious guard-room. Mr. Pennant† observes, that ‘possibly the founder never enjoyed the use of this palace, for in 1552, he fell a just victim on the scaffold.’ Mr. Pennant is wrong: the duke did reside at his palace in the Strand; for his recommendatory preface to the ‘Spiritual Pearl,’ is concluded in these words: ‘From oure house at Somerset-place, the vith day of May, anno 1552.’ Short, however, was the term for which he enjoyed his residence. The duchess after his death appears to have resided chiefly at Hanworth, where she died, at the age of ninety, in the year 1587.

To this palace queen Elizabeth was in the habit of resorting, as a visitor to her kinsman, lord Hunsdon; to whom, with characteristic frugality, her majesty lent, not gave, Somerset-place Anne of Denmark, (consort of king James I.) kept her court here. Wilson says, ‘that the queen's court was a continued mascarado, where she and her ladies, like so many sea-nymphs, or nereides, appeared in various dresses, to the ravishment of the beholders.'*

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* Moser's Vestiges, in Europ. Mag.

† Vide Some Account of London, p. 129.

The front of Somerset-place, next the Strand, was appointed by his late majesty to the use and accommodation of literature and the sciences, and is occupied by the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and the Royal Academy. The Royal Society was begun in the chambers of bishop Wilkins, then no more than a member of Wadham-college, Oxford, about the year 1650. In 1658 the members hired an apartment in Gresham college, and formed themselves into a body under lord Brounker, their first president. Their reputation was so well established at the Restoration, that king Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his majesty was pleased to style himself their founder, patron, and companion, which gave them the name of the Royal Society. By that charter the corporation was to consist of a president, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as should be found worthy of admission; with a treasurer, secretary, curators, &c. From this time benefactions flowed in upon them; three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven printed books, in most languages and faculties, chiefly the first editions after the invention of printing; and five hundred and fifty-four volumes of M.S. in Hebrew, Greek, Turkish, and Latin, part of the library of the once kings of Hungary, and purchased by the earl of Arundel, ambassador at Vienna, were given to the society's library in 1666, by the hon. Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk. In 1715 this library was augmented with three thousand six hundred books, chiefly in natural and experimental philosophy, by Francis Aster, esq. &c. A museum was founded by Daniel Calwall, esq. in 1677, containing an excellent collection of natural and artificial curiosities; which has been considerably increased by generous benefactions. In the year 1711 the society removed from Gresham college to Crane-court, Fleet-street.† In the year 1725, king George I. enabled the Royal Society, by letters patent, to purchase 1000*l.* in mortmain: and in the number of their members appear king George II. and many of the greatest princes in Europe. The officers chosen from among the members are the president, treasurer, and two secretaries. The curators have the charge of making experiments, &c. Every person to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, must be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the society, by three or more members, who must then deliver to one of the secretaries a paper, signed by themselves with their own names, specifying the name, addition, profession, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, discoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for election; as also notifying the usual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own personal knowledge; a plain copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, is fixed up in the common meeting-room of the society, at ten several ordinary meetings, before the nomination of the candidate is put to the ballot; 'but it shall be free for every one of his majesty's subjects who is a peer, or the son of a peer of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his majesty's privy council of either of the said kingdoms, and for every foreign prince or ambassador, to be propounded by any single person, and to be put to the ballot for election on the same day, there being present a competent number for making elections. And at every such ballot, unless two-thirds at least of the members give their bills in favour of the candidate, he cannot be elected a fellow of the Royal Society; nor can any candidate be ballotted for unless twenty-one members at least be present. After a candidate has been elected, he may at that, or the next meeting of the society, be introduced and solemnly admitted by the president, after having previously subscribed the obligation, whereby he promises, 'that he will endeavour to promote the good of the Royal Society of London, for the improvement of natural knowledge.' When any one is admitted he pays a fine of five guineas, and afterwards thirteen shillings a quarter as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the society, and for the payment thereof he gives a bond; but most of the members on their first admittance chuse to pay down twenty guineas, which discharges them from any further payments. Any fellow may, however, free himself from these obligations, by only writing to the president that he desires to withdraw from the society. When the president has taken the chair, and the fellows their seats, those who are not of the society withdraw, except any baron of England, Scotland, or Ireland, any person of a higher title, or any of his majesty's privy council of any of the united kingdoms, and any foreigner of eminent repute, may stay, with the allowance of the president, for that time; and upon leave obtained of the president and fellows present, or the major part of them, any other person may be permitted to stay for that time; but the name of every person thus permitted to stay, that of the person who moved for him, and the allowance, are to be entered in the journal book. The business of this society, in their ordinary meetings, is to order, take account, consider and discourse of philosophical experiments and observations; to read, hear, and discourse upon letters, reports, and other papers, containing philosophical matters; as also to view and discourse upon the rarities of nature and art, and to consider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for use or discovery. No experiment can be made at the charge of the society, but by order of the society or council. And in order to the propounding and making experiments, the importance of such experiments is to be considered with respect to the discovery of any truth, or to the use and benefit of mankind. The meetings of the Royal Society are weekly, on Thursday evening. The members of the council are elected out of the fellows on St. Andrew's day, before dinner. Eleven of the old council are chosen for the ensuing year, and ten are elected out of the other members. Out of these are elected the president, treasurer, and secretary, &c.

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* During the occupancy of this queen, the building was called Denmark-place.

† Vide ante, vol. iii. p. 678.

The Antiquarian Society was first formed in London about the year 1580, by some of the most eminent literary characters in the country, at the head of which was the learned and benevolent archbishop Parker. Their first meetings were held weekly, at the house of sir William Dethick, knight, garter king at arms, in the College of Heralds. The society had increased to such magnitude in the course of ten years, that archbishop Whitgift, in 1590, proposed, though unsuccessfully, to queen Elizabeth, to form a college of English antiquaries. A similar attempt was made under James I.; and, though these applications were equally unsuccessful, the society had frequent though not stated meetings, to discuss curious points in their profession, till their revival in 1706, since which they have met without interruption, preserving and publishing valuable antiquities belonging to the British empire. The society obtained a royal charter on the 2d of November, 1751, by which they were incorporated 'The Society of Antiquaries of London,' consisting of a president, council, and fellows; who, on St. George's day annually elect twenty-one of their number to be council for the ensuing year. Out of this council the president is elected, who nominates four vice-presidents to act in his absence. The subordinate officers are a treasurer, directors, two secretaries, &c.; their meetings are on Thursday evenings.

The Royal Academy. The history of this establishment comprises, in a great measure, the history of the fine arts in Great Britain. This society was first formed by some artists, who, by a voluntary subscription among themselves, established an Academy in St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

In the year 1760 the first exhibition of the artists was made, under the sanction of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The success of these exhibitions, and the harmony which at that time subsisted among exhibitors, naturally led them to the thoughts of soliciting an establishment, and forming themselves into a body: in consequence of which, his majesty king George III. granted them his royal charter, incorporating them by the name of 'The Society of Artists of Great Britain;' this charter bears date January 26, 1765. A division afterwards taking place among the members, was the cause of establishing the Royal Academy in 1768; which has continued in a flourishing state, whilst the Society of Artists has dwindled into obscurity. The Royal Academy consists of those members who are called Royal Academicians, Associates, and Associate Engravers, who are not to belong to any other society of artists established in London. No associate can be admitted a royal academician, except approved by the king, and depositing a picture, bas-relief, or other specimen of his abilities, to the council, before the first of October next ensuing his election. The associates must be artists by profession, that is to say, painters, sculptors, or architects, to be at least twenty-four years of age, and not apprentices. The associate engavers are not to exceed six; they are not to be admitted into any of the offices of the academy, nor have any vote in their assemblies; but, in other respects, to enjoy all the advantages of academicians.*

There are four professors, of painting, architecture, anatomy, and ancient literature. The business of these gentlemen is to instruct the students by lectures, &c. in the principles of composition, to form their taste, and strengthen their judgment; to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated works of art; to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious paths of study. The professors continue in office during the king's pleasure, and have a small annual salary. The schools are furnished with living models of both sexes, plaister figures, bas-reliefs, and lay-men, with proper draperies, under certain regulations.

The library consists of books, prints, models, &c. relating to architecture, sculpture, painting, and the relative sciences; and is open to all students properly qualified. The annual exhibition of the artists commences in May, and continues open to the public six weeks, or longer, at the discretion of the council; and the money received, after payment of the annual and contingent expences, is placed out to increase the stock in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, to be called 'the pension fund,' and appropriated to the support of decayed members and their widows. The academy also distribute prizes to the students who have excelled in the science of design, under proper regulations, 'all students (painters, sculptors, or architects,) having obtained gold medals, shall have the privilege of becoming candidates (by rotation), to be sent abroad on his majesty's pension, which allows the successful candidate 30*l.* for his journey there, 100*l.* per annum for three years, and 30*l.* for his journey back.' The library of the Royal Academy is ornamented with a coved ceiling, painted by sir Joshua Reynolds and Cipriani. The centre, by Reynolds, represents the theory of the arts, formed as an elegant and majestic female seated in the clouds, her countenance looking towards the heavens; holding in one hand a compass, and in the other a label, inscribed, 'Theory is the knowledge of what is truly nature.'

The four compartments, by Cipriani, are distinctive of Nature, History, Allegory, and Fable. The council-room is richly stuccoed, and the ceiling exhibits paintings from the pencil of West. The centre picture represents the Graces unveiling Nature, surrounded by four pictures of the Elements, from which the imitative arts collect their objects, under the description of female figures attended by genii. Large oval pictures adorn the two extremities of the ceiling, the work of Angelica Kauffman, representing Invention, Composition, Design, and Colouring. In the angles, or spandrils, in the centre, are four coloured medallions, representing Appelles, the painter; Phidias, the sculptor; Appallodarus, the architect; and Archimedes, the mathematician: and eight smaller medallions held up by lions round the great circle, represent in chiaro-oscuro Palladio, Bernini, Michael Angelo, Fiamingo, Raphaello, Dominichino, Titian, and Rubens, painted by Rebecca.

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* Why this restriction should extend to such useful and respectable artists as the body of engravers, is not for us to examine. Trifling distinctions, where great objects are in view, appear invidious, and too often give the vulgar an opportunity of depreciating the whole fabric.

At the commencement of the reign of his late majesty George III. directions were given to sir William Chambers, master of the board of works, for the designing and superintending the new building of Somerset-house. After a design of sir William's the building was begun; and though never entirely completed, it must certainly be allowed, in many respects, to redound to the credit of his taste and ingenuity. Somerset-house occupies a space of five hundred feet in depth, and nearly eight hundred in width. This astonishing extension of site is distributed into a quadrangular court, three hundred and forty feet long, and two hundred and ten wide, with a street on each side, lying parallel with the court, four hundred feet in length, and sixty in breadth, leading to a terrace (fifty feet in width) on the banks of the Thames. The terrace is raised fifty feet above the bed of the river, and occupies the entire length of the building. The Strand front of the building is no more than one hundred and thirty-five feet long. This division of the building consists of a rustic basement, supporting Corinthian columns, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a ballustrade. Nine large arches compose the basement; the three in the centre are open, and form the entrance to the quadrangle; the three at each end are filled with windows of the Doric order, and adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The key-stones of the arches are carved in alto-relievo, with nine colossal masks, representing Ocean and the eight chief rivers of Great Britain, viz. Thames, Humber, Mersey, Dee, Medway, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn, all decorated with suitable emblems. Above the basement rise ten Corinthian columns, on pedestals, with regular entablatures correctly executed. Two floors are comprehended in this order; the windows of the interior being only surrounded with architraves, while those of the principal floor have a ballustrade before them, and are ornamented with Ionic pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. The three central windows have likewise large tablets, covering part of the architrave and frieze, on which are represented, in basso-relievo, medallions of the king, queen, and prince of Wales, supported by lions, and adorned respectively with garlands of laurel, of myrtle, and of oak. The attic extends over three intercolumniations, and distinguishes the centre of the front. It is divided into three parts by four colossal statues placed over the columns of the order; the centre division being reserved for an inscription, and the sides having oval windows, enriched with festoons of oak and laurel. The four statues represent venerable men in senatorial habits, each wearing the cap of liberty. In one hand they have a fasces, composed of reeds firmly bound together, emblematic of strength derived from unanimity; while the other sustains respectively the scales, the mirror, the sword, and the bridle, symbols of Justice, Truth, Valour, and Moderation. The whole terminating with a group, consisting of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side by the Genius of England, and on the other by Fame, sounding her trumpet. The three open arches form the only entrance; they open to a vestibule, uniting the street with the back front, and serving as the general access to the whole edifice, but more particularly to the Royal Academy, and to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the entrances to which are under cover. This vestibule is decorated with columns of the Doric order, whose entablature supports the vaults, which are ornamented with well-chosen antiques, among which the cyphers of their majesties and the prince of Wales are intermixed. Over the central doors in this vestibule are two busts, executed in Portland stone by Mr. Wilton; that on the Academy side represents Michael Angelo Bonarotti; that on the side of the learned societies, sir Isaac Newton. The back front of this part of the building, which faces the quadrangle, the architect was enabled to make considerably wider than that towards the Strand. It is near two hundred feet in extent, and is composed of a *corps de logis*, with two projecting wings: the style of decoration is, however, nearly the same; the principal variations consist in the forms of the doors and windows, and in the use of pilasters instead of columns, except in the front of the wings, each of which has four columns, supporting an ornament composed of two sphinxes, with an antique altar between them, judiciously introduced to screen the chimnies from view. The masks on the key-stones are intended to represent Lares, or the tutelar deities of the place. The attic is ornamented with statues of the four quarters of the globe. America appears armed, as breathing defiance; the other three are loaded with tributary fruits and treasure. Like the Strand front, the termination of the attic on this side is formed by the British arms, surrounded by sedges and sea-weeds, and supported by marine gods, armed with tridents, and holding a festoon of nets filled with fish and other marine productions. The other three sides of the quadrangle are formed by massy buildings of rustic work, corresponding with the interior of the principal front. The centre of the south side is ornamented with an arcade of four columns, having two pilasters on each side, within which the windows of the front are thrown a little back. On these columns rests a pediment; in the tympanum of which is a basso-relievo, representing the arms of the navy of Great Britain, supported by a sea-nymph riding on sea-horses, and guided by Tritons blowing conches. On the corners of the pediments are military trophies, and the whole is terminated by elegant vases placed above the columns. The east and west fronts are nearly similar, but less copiously ornamented. In the centre of each of these fronts is a small black tower, and in that of the south front a dome. All round the quadrangle is a story, sunk below the ground, in which are many of the offices subordinate to those in the basement and upper stories. Directly in the front of the entrance, and in the great quadrangle, is a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is placed an elegant statue of his late majesty, also in bronze.

The front next the Thames corresponds with the south front of the quadrangle, and is ornamented in the same manner. Before it is a spacious terrace, supported by arches resting on the artificial embankment of the Thames. These arches are of massy rustic work, and the centre, or water-gate, is ornamented with a colossal mask of the Thames, in alto-relievo. There are eleven arches on each side of the centre; the eighth of which, on both sides, is considerably more lofty than the others, and serves as a landing-place to the warehouses under the terrace. Above these landing-places, upon the ballustrade which runs along the terrace, are figures of lions couchant, larger than life, and well executed.

The principal offices held in Somerset-house are those of the privy-seal, and signet; the navy; navy pay; victualling, and sick and wounded seaman's; the stamp; tax; hawkers' and pedlars'; the surveyor-general of crown lands; the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; the auditors of imprests; the pipe; the comptroller; legacy duty, and the treasurer remembrancer's.

In the streets on each side are dwelling-houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and six commissioners of the navy; three commissioners of the victualling-office, and their secretary; a commissioner of stamps, and one of sick and wounded.

It appears from the papers laid before the house of commons, that the architect's estimate of the probable expense of the projected structure was comparatively trifling: on Somerset-house, however, has already been expended more than half a million of money.

The considerable difference between conjecture and reality, with regard to the expense of this undertaking, is not to be entirely attributed to the natural disdain of restraint, invariable with the practitioner of the fine arts. The building was commenced when the nation was plunged in its destructive war with the colonies. When it is recollected that Portland stone is brought by sea upwards of 250 miles, from the island of that name in Dorsetshire; that Purbeck stone is likewise conveyed by water upwards of 220 miles, from Sandwich; and Moor stone upwards of 330 miles, from Devonshire or Cornwall, the effect that a state of national hostility must have on the charge and convenience of removing so many hundred tons as were required for Somerset-house, must be allowed to operate materially, producing the alleged disproportion.

On the spot now occupied by Doiley's linen warehouse, was formerly

Wimbledon House.

A large mansion built by sir Edward Cecil, third son of Thomas, earl of Exeter. Sir Edward was an eminent military character in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. By the latter he was created viscount Wimbledon, and baron Cecil of Putney, in Surrey. He died issueless, November 15, 1638, and the title became extinct. Stow, in his annals, says this house was 'burned quite down in November, 1628, and that the day before, his lordship had the misfortune of having part of his house at Wimbledon, in Surrey, blown up by gunpowder.'

There have been few shops in the metropolis that have acquired more celebrity than Doiley's warehouse. The original founder of the house (who, probably was a refugee, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, sought an asylum in this kingdom) formed a connexion in the weaving branch of business with some persons in Spital-fields, whose manufactures, most judiciously fostered by government, and most properly, and indeed patriotically, encouraged by the nobility, &c. were just then ascending toward that eminence which they afterwards attained. Doiley was a man, it is said, of great ingenuity; and probably having also the best assistance, he invented, fabricated, and introduced a variety of stuffs, some of which were new, and all such as had never been seen in this kingdom. He combined the different articles, silk and woollen, and spread them into such an infinite number of forms and patterns, that his shop became a mart of taste, and his goods, when first issued, the height of fashion. To this the Spectator alludes in one of his papers, when he says to this effect, viz. 'that if Doiley had not by his ingenious inventions, enabled us to dress our wives and daughters in cheap stuffs, we should not have had the means to have carried on the war.' In Vanbrugh's 'Provok'd Wife,' in the scene Spring-gardens, lady Fanciful says to mademoiselle, pointing to lady Brute and Belinda, 'I fear those Doiley stuffs are not worn for the want of better clothes.' This warehouse was equally famous indeed, in our very early times; it was the grand emporium for gentlemens' night gowns and caps.*

On the north side of the Strand, between Exeter-change and Catherine-street, is the

Theatre Royal, English Opera House.

This theatre occupies the site of a well-known building denominated the Lyceum, which was erected in 1765, by James Payne, esq. a respectable architect, on ground formerly belonging to Exeter-house. For many years this house was the centre of speculation, and a great diversity of entertainments were offered to public attention within its walls. It was originally constructed for the exhibitions of the 'Society of Artists,' which was incorporated by his late majesty, in January, 1765. Subsequently the premises were purchased by Mr. Lingham, breeches maker in the Strand, who at different periods let them for various exhibitions. About 1794, the back part from the Strand was rebuilt as a theatre by the late Dr. Arnold, but after its completion he was unable to obtain a license, through the opposition of the patentees of the winter theatres. In 1789 and 1790, it was occupied by Mr. Charles Dibdin for his 'Sans Souci;' by Mr. Handy and Mr. P. Astley (on the destruction by fire of his amphitheatre in 1794) for 'Feats of Horsemanship;' by Cartwright for his 'Musical Glasses;' and by Philipstal for his 'Phantasmagoria.' Afterwards Mr. Lonsdale had a highly interesting exhibition, entitled the 'Ægyptiana,' which consisted of some beautiful scenery by Porter, Mulready, Pugh, &c.; this was unsuccessful. Mr. (now sir Robert) Ker Porter, also exhibited several large paintings of the siege of Seringapatam, siege of Acre, &c.

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* Moser's Vestiges in Europ. Mag.

About 1809, Mr. Arnold, son of Dr. Arnold, obtained a license from the lord chamberlain for opening the Lyceum as an English opera house. Shortly afterwards the Drury-lane company commenced performing here by permission, in consequence of their own house being destroyed by fire.

In 1815, Mr. Arnold (who had obtained a new lease for 99 years from the marquis of Exeter, at an annual ground-rent of 800*l.*) erected the present edifice on an enlarged scale, and at an expense of nearly 80,000*l.*

The architect was S. Beazley, esq. The theatre, with the exception of the narrow division which forms the façade in the Strand, is almost enclosed by the neighbouring houses. In the centre of this front is a small stone portico, consisting of six Ionic columns supporting a balcony, on which is a tablet inscribed with the word 'Lyceum;' and, above, on the front of the house, are the words 'Theatre Royal.' The entrance to the boxes is by a passage from the portico in the Strand; the approach to the pit and galleries is in Exeter court, on the west side of the theatre. The principal saloon is 72 feet in length, and 40 feet in width. The music saloon, which communicates with the second tier of boxes, is 42 feet in length by 21 feet in width.

The form of the interior of the theatre, or auditory, is that of a lyre, the ends terminating at the stage. From the front of the centre boxes to the orchestra, is 30 feet. The pit consists of sixteen rows of seats, and behind is a lobby with additional benches; it will hold 500 persons. The interior is handsomely decorated, and from the ceiling depends a rich gas-lit chandelier. When full the house holds about 350*l.*

Exeter House.

On the site of Exeter-house, now Exeter-change, was formerly the parsonage for the parish of St. Clement Danes, with a garden and close for the parson's horse, till sir Thomas Palmer, knt. in the reign of Edward VI. came into the possession of the living, when, as robbing the church, as Mr. Nightingale observes, was considered no crime, he appears to have seized upon the land, and began to build a house of brick and timber, very large and spacious; but upon his attainder for high treason, in the first year of queen Mary I. it reverted to the crown, and the next year it was leased by Job Rixman, then rector, to James Basset, esq. for the term of 80 years, at forty shillings per annum, in the following manner; 'that the messuage, cartilage, and garden, situate over against the hospital of the Savoy, excepted and foreprized, one house called the parsonage-house, wherein one Francis Nicholas then dwelt.' This house remained in the crown, till queen Elizabeth granted it to sir William Cecil, lord treasurer, who augmented and rebuilt it, when it was called Cecil-house, and Burleigh-house. 'It is to be noted that lord Burleigh kept principally two houses or families, one at London, the other at Theobald's, though he was also at charge both at Burleigh and at court, which made his houses in a manner four. At his house, in London, he kept ordinarily in household fourscore persons; besides his lordship and such as attended him at court. The charge of his housekeeping at London amounted to thirty pounds a week. And the whole sum yearly to 1,560*l.* and this in his absence. And in term time, or when his lordship lay at London, his charge increased ten or twelve pounds more. Besides keeping these four houses, he bought great quantities of corn in times of dearth, to furnish markets about his house at under prices, to pull down the price to relieve the poor. He also gave, for releasing of prisoners, in many of his latter years, forty and fifty pounds in a term. And, for twenty years together, he gave yearly, in beef, bread, and money, at Christmas, to the poor of Westminster, St. Martin's, St. Clement's, and Theobald's, thirty-five, and sometimes forty pounds per annum. He also gave yearly to twenty poor men lodging at the Savoy, twenty suit of apparel. So as his certain alms, besides extraordinaries, was cast up to be 500*l.* yearly, one year with another.'* Burleigh, or Cecil-house, as it appears by the ancient plan, fronted the Strand: its gardens extended from the west side of the garden wall of Wimbledon-house, to the green lane, which is now Southampton-street. Lord Burleigh was in this house honoured by a visit from queen Elizabeth, who, knowing him to be subject to the gout, would always make him to sit in her presence; which it is probable the lord-treasurer considered a great indulgence from so haughty a lady, inasmuch as he one day apologized for the badness of his legs. To which the queen replied, 'My lord, we make use of you not for the badness of your legs, but for the goodness of your head.' When she came to Burleigh-house, it is probable she had that kind of pyramidal

* Desiderata Curiosa, vol. i. book i. p. 29.

head-dress then in fashion, built of wire, lace, ribbands, and jewels, which shot up to a great height; for when the principal domestic ushered her in, as she passed the threshold he desired her majesty to stoop. To which she replied. 'For your master's sake I will stoop, but not for the king of Spain.'

Lord Burleigh died here in 1518. Being afterwards possessed by his son, Thomas, earl of Exeter, it assumed that title, which it has retained till the present period. After the fire of London, it was occupied by the doctors of civil law, &c. till 1672; and here the various courts of arches, admiralty, &c. were kept. Being deserted by the family, the lower part was converted into shops of various descriptions; the upper contains a collection of wild beasts, birds, and reptiles, the celebrated menagerie and museum of Polito, (late Pidcock's) and now in the occupation of Mr. Cross. The shop below is a public thoroughfare, belonging to Mr. Clark, toyman, &c.

Nearly on the site of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand was a large May-pole, often noticed in the periodical publications of the seventeenth century; it was removed in 1713, and a new one, 100 feet high, was erected July 4, opposite Somerset house, which had two gilt balls and a vane on the summit, decorated on rejoicing days with flags and garlands. When the second May-pole was taken down in May, 1718, sir Isaac Newton procured it from the inhabitants, and afterwards sent it to the rev. Mr. Pound, rector of Wanstead, Essex, who obtained permission from lord Castlemain, to erect it in Wanstead park, for the support of the largest telescope in Europe, made by Monsieur Hugon, and presented by him to the Royal Society, of which he was a member.

CHAPTER X.

History and Topography of the parish of St. Clement Danes.

This parish is bounded on the north by St. Giles's in the fields and St. Andrew, Holborn; on the west by St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Martin's in the fields; on the east by the ward of Farringdon Without, and on the south by the river Thames.

Its particular bounds are as follows: commencing at Strand-lane it advances northward between Newcastle-street and Drury-court, behind the houses on the south side of Princes-street, through Duke-street, to the Roman Catholic chapel, which is in this parish; thence to the south-west angle of Lincoln's-inn-fields, behind the houses on the south side of which it proceeds to about the middle of Lincoln's-inn gardens, where it turns north to Holborn; thence on the north side of Middle-row to the bars, where it abuts on the city; its course is then southerly, on the west side of Castle-street, behind Greystoke-place, and the west side of Fetter-lane, by Shire-lane, to Temple-bar, and thence to Temple-stairs.

One of the first notices of St. Clement's church by our historians, is the gift of it by Henry II. to the knights templars. After the dissolution of that order, the advowson was conveyed to the canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, Warwick, who had other possessions in this parish, part of which Newcourt supposes to have been the site of Essex-house. Those exchanged it with Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in the gift of whose successors it continued till Edward VI. thought proper to grant it to Edward, duke of Somerset; after whose death, the crown, having a second possession, granted it to sir Thomas Palmer. The earl of Exeter possessed the patronage at the commencement of the last century, and his successors still hold it. A composition is mentioned by Newcourt to have been made in 1517, between the master and fellows of the hospital of the Savoy, and James Fitzjames, rector; in which it was agreed the hospital should receive all the tithes and other emoluments due from the inhabitants residing within its limits, for an annual payment to the rector of St. Clement's of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence; the master and successors taking upon themselves the administration of all sacraments, &c. to their inmates. The priest and churchwardens are possessed (to the use of the church and the morrow-mass priests' wages) of two tenements, of the rent by year one pound six shillings and eight-pence. The parish clerks in 1732, estimate the value at 600*l.* per annum, but that not more than 400*l.* was received; which, from the New View of London, 1708, appears to have been repeated.

The origin of the addition of Danes to this church has never been, and probably never will be, clearly ascertained; yet various have been the conjectures respecting it. Pennant says it was so called either from being the place of interment of Harold the Harefoot, or of the massacre of certain Danes who had taken refuge there.*

The apocryphal William of Malmsbury says, that the invading Danes burnt the church which before their time stood on this spot; so that it would appear that here stood a church in very early times.

Another reason given for the denomination of this church is, that when most of the Danes were driven out of England, the few that remained, being married to English women, were obliged to live betwixt the Isle of Thorney and Ludgate, where they erected a place of devotion, which was afterwards consecrated, and called *'Ecclesia Clementis Danorum.'* Such is the account which the recorder Fleetwood gave to the lord treasurer Burleigh, who resided in this parish.

A much later writer† thinks that the church was originally built by the Danes; who, from the contentions arising betwixt them and the Normans, were banished by the city, and were obliged to inhabit this suburb. The church arose in consequence, and was dedicated in compliment to pope Clement II. or probably, as his reign was short, it might only be termed 'the church of the Danes,' and acquired the addition or prefix of St. Clement's during the time of the crusade, in the reign of Richard I. as it was well known that Clement III. who then filled the papal chair, not only took an active part in the holy war, but, by the means of the knights templars, and other orders, had a much greater influence in this country than any of his predecessors; it is, therefore, probable Mr. Moser thinks that he might be honoured by the dedication of this and other churches to his patron saint and martyr of the second century.

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* Penn. Lond. p. 135.

† Mr. Moser: vide Vestiges, &c. Europ. Mag. July 1802, p. 13.

Hughson, in his History of London,* gives the following account, which he supposes the most probable origin of this parish. He has, as he informs us, been favoured with certain manuscript collections made by Mr. William Stratford towards compiling a History of St. Clement's parish; and from this collection he has made the following extract. Mr. Stratford, after extracting from Francis Thynne, 'that the Danes in the reign of Ethelred despoiled the abbey of Chertsey, and murdered ninety of the fraternity,' proceeds in William of Malmsbury's statement, as above: and then advances his own opinion. 'That it could not take its name from the first of these events is certain; for Harold died in the year 1040, at which time it was the burying-place of the Danes, and seems to have been well known as such by the fishermen who found the body, bringing it immediately to this sepulture. This, I think, proves that its name did not originate from that circumstance. With regard to the second: take off its monkish dress, and it implies no more than that in an excursion made by the Danes, they plundered the monastery of Chertsey, and returned home, not to Denmark, but to their place of settlement, St. Clement Danes; where, for aught the monks knew, they died natural deaths; it not being probable that they would be destroyed by their own countrymen, who perhaps were sharers in the booty.

'If I might be permitted to hazard a conjecture, it should be, that the church was built by Alfred the Great, about the year 886, when he drove the Danes out of London. Those who submitted to his arms and government, it is probable, he settled without the walls, beyond the bar; which, with Shire-lane, was the boundary of these aliens. The corroboration of this circumstance is strengthened by the names of the latter place, as Alfred was the first monarch who divided his kingdom into shires and parishes. His desire also to instil into the minds of the vanquished heathens a notion of Christianity, might induce him to form this district into a parish; and as in reforming the nation, he repaired many monasteries and built churches, the parish church of the Danes most probably was first constructed at this period.'

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* Vol. iv. p. 150.

Previous to 1669, the church of St. Clement had felt the effects of time so severely, that the inhabitants were compelled to rebuild the steeple, which was finished in that year. The portion so rebuilt comprises all the square tower, except the upper story. The church underwent the same operation, and was completed in 1682. The design of the church was made by sir Christopher Wren, and it was built by Edward Peirce under his directions, except the upper works of the steeple, which were added some years afterwards by James Gibbs.

The church is a large and handsome building of stone: the plan shows an oblong square, the eastern end sweeping in a semi-circular direction, and broken in the centre by a small chancel, the end of which is square, but the angles are rounded off; at the west end is an attached tower, flanked by vestibules.

The tower possesses a considerable altitude; it is carried up square to the height of five stories; the basement is fronted by a porch, consisting of an arched doorway between four pilasters, in pairs, surmounted by an entablature: above the centre of which is a pannel, with the following inscription:—

'This church was repaired A. D. 1817. Rev. W. Gurney, M. A. rector;
Thomas Capper, William Dew, churchwardens.'

The uncouth pedimental finish seems to mark an earlier period than the rebuilding of the church by Wren; the second story has an arched window made into two lights by a single mullion; the arch bounded by a sweeping cornice, a poor attempt at an imitation of the pointed style; the third story has a circular window in the west front, and a sun-dial in the south flank. Up to this story the tower has buttresses at the angles, which have been modernized into obelisks. The fourth story is clear of the church; in every front is a repetition of the window in the second story. The elevation is here finished with a block cornice; and at this point the old tower terminated. The fifth and last story is in a better kind of architecture; it consists of a stylobate, in each face of which is an ornamented pannel, containing the dials of the clock; in the upper part of the elevation an arched window rusticated, which is also repeated in every aspect. The elevation is finished by a second block cornice, which terminates the square portion of the tower. This story, and all the succeeding parts, are the work of Gibbs. A pyramidal structure of stone, which in plan is octangular, rises from the platform in three diminishing stories. The first story is of the Ionic order; it has its stylobate, from which eight Ionic pilasters, situated at the angles of the design, take their rise. They are surmounted by the entablature of the order, upon the cornice of which are vases corresponding in number and situation with the pilasters; in each face of the structure is an arched window; the angles of the square tower are surmounted with vases, to avoid the abruptness occasioned by the sudden transition from the square to the octagon plan. The second story is similar, the order being Corinthian, and each face of the elevation concaved; the third story is of the composite order, and the angles have columns instead of pilasters. This story is crowned with a low dome, surmounted by a lantern, ending in a vane.

The two lower stories of the tower are flanked by vestibules in two stories; in the western fronts are low arched doorways, surmounted by circular windows, and in the flanks arched windows are substituted for the doorways. The elevations are finished with cornices and parapets, crowned with spherical domes covered with lead. The west front of the church rises to a considerable height behind the vestibules, and ends pedimentally raking up to the tower. The south side of the church is made into two stories; in the lower is a doorway near the west end, covered with a pediment and four low arched windows, nearly square; in the upper story are five lofty arched windows, the key-stones carved with cherubs, and the spandrils with festoons of foliage. The elevation finishes above the windows with a cornice, surmounted by a ballustrade, on which were formerly vases above the solids, which were tastelessly removed at the general repair in 1817.

The doorway in this side had formerly a circular pavilion composed of four columns of the Ionic order, sustaining a dome: this was evidently an addition of Gibbs to the work of Wren; it was removed at the last repair. The north flank is uniform with that already described, except the doorway, which has no pediment. The sweeping portion of the east front has two windows on each side the chancel, corresponding in design with the side elevations of the church. The chancel has a large arched window divided by stone-work, so often met with in Wren's works, in the east front, and two arched windows corresponding with the church in the upper story of the flanks; the elevations of which finish with a ballustrade, but the east end has an elliptical pediment instead, above which is a shield charged with an anchor, and the letters S. C. D.

The roof rises to a high ridge in the centre, and is increased in breadth by lean-tos above the aisles; it is entirely covered with lead. The interior is distinguished by a grandeur in its arrangement, which, if the length of the building was adequate, would have produced an effect almost unrivalled; on each side the nave five square piers; the height of the gallery sustain as many Corinthian columns;* at the east end two other columns are disposed in front of the chancel to accommodate the semi-circular place; the ceiling is an arched vault, elliptical over the centre division, and coved at the altar end to suit the circular finish; it is pierced with arches over every intercolumniation, and the side aisles are divided into groined compartments by other arches turned over the aisles, and received on an impost of three fascia attached to the side walls. The ceiling of the nave springs from imposts over the columns, similar to the aisles; it is divided by bands into compartments equal with the intercolumniations; the soffits pannelled in squares and oblongs, the latter filled with foliage; the semicircular cove at the east end contains the arms of king James II.; in the centre, from the sides of which spring roses and thistles, overspreading the remainder of the vault; below the arms is a pannel with an inscription quite illegible, from its height and the darkness of this part of the church.

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* The columns are wood, and their appearance is not improved by the hoops of iron which bind them together.

The springings of the ribs are enriched with shields with the anchor, &c. as before, and cherubic heads, and the soffits of the bands and arches with guillochi; the whole are executed in the most splendid style of composition, which prevailed in the period when the church was built; the arrangement of the eastern end would have a fine effect if the church were longer: the design shews the superior taste of the architect, and forms a pleasing variation to his numerous other works. The intercolumniation at the chancel is wider than the rest, and the flanks are covered with arches returned from the main columns and received on the capitals of engaged columns; the chancel is recessed and covered with a hemi-spherical dome; the soffit enriched with lozenge-shaped pannels containing flowers; the upright is divided into two stories; the lower is occupied by the altar screen, which has a large division in the centre covered with an elliptical pediment; in the tympanum a pelican; on each side are four Corinthian columns crowned with an entablature set round with vases; the intervals on the screen bear the customary inscriptions.* The altar is porphyry sustained on a frame of wrought iron.

An upper gallery is constructed at the west end for the purpose of containing the organ and seats for the charity children.

The pulpit is hexagonal, and is enriched with a profusion of handsome carving; the material is dark brown oak; it is situated on the north side of the church. On the opposite side are placed the desks, which are plain and devoid of ornament.

The font, a handsome circular basin of white marble, is situated in a pew near the south-west entrance.

Against the east end of the church is a tablet to sir Edward

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* In 1725, much ferment was occasioned in this parish, by an order from Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, for the removal of an altar-piece painted by Kent, which had been placed in the church at no small expence, and which was supposed to contain the portraits of the pretender's wife and children. Of this famous painting Hogarth engraved an exact *fac simile.* See Mr. Nichol's Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1783, pp. 136, 492. The original, after being removed from the church, was for some years one of the ornaments of the coffee-room at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, from which place it was removed to the vestry-room, over the old almshouses in the church-yard, where it remained till 1803; and has been since removed into the new vestry-room on the north side of the church-yard.

Leche, of Shipley, Derbyshire, a master of chancery. He died July 12, 1652, aged 80.

In the north aisle is a marble slab, recording the foundation of a lecture or sermon on Christmas-day, and Good Friday; by Mrs. Rupertia Hill, of Fore-street, Cripplegate, on March 11, 1818.

In the tower is a good peal of eight bells; they were cast in 1693, and their weight is four tons, thirteen hundred.

The expence of rebuilding the church in 1682, was 8,786*l.* 17*s.* 0½*d.*

When the new sewers were constructing in the Strand, in 1802, eastward of St. Clement's church, the workmen discovered an ancient stone bridge of one arch, about eleven feet in length. It was covered several feet in depth by rubbish and soil, and found to be of great strength in the construction. A doubt arises whether this was *Pons Novi Templi,* or Bridge of the New Temple, passed by the lords and others who attended parliament at Westminster, after going out of the city to this place by water; which, wanting repair, Edward III. called upon the knights Templars to effect, or an arch turned over a gully or ditch, when the road, now the street termed the Strand, was a continued scene of filth.

'27 *Edward III. De pavagio vitæ quæ se ducit a porta, vocat. Temple Bar Lond. usque ad Port Abbathiæ Westminster.'* This extract proves that a pavement of some kind was made here in very ancient times; but it must have been in a most lamentable state previous to the above date. If the petition of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the king's palace at Westminster may be relied on, 1315, 8 Edward II. which represented that the foot-way at the entrance of Temple-bar, and from thence to the palace, was so bad, that the feet of horses, and rich and poor men, received constant damage, particularly in the rainy season; at the same time the foot-way was interrupted by thickets and bushes; concluding by praying it might be amended. The consequence of this petition was an order appointing William de Leyre, of London, and Richard Abbott, assessors for levying a tax on the inhabitants between Temple-bar and Palace gate; and the mayor and sheriffs of London, with the bailiff of Westminster, overseers of the repair. But the statute of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. exhibits this road as being 'full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noisome.'

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine,* describes the state of the earth, as it appeared in digging the sewers, as follows:—The top of this stratum, for about two feet and a half deep, is of a reddish yellow colour, and contains here and there the *Ludus helmantia,* of fossils, called clay balls. In the remaining depth of five feet the clay is of a dark lead colour, and contains a few martial pyrites, or heavy irregular black lumps, composed of iron and sulphur, having a shining silver-like appearance when broken.†

On the north side of St. Clement's church, is St. Clement's-inn, a place of considerable antiquity; proper notice of which will b taken in another part of the work.

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* Vol. lxxii. p. 968.

† Beauties of England, vol. x. pt. iv. p. 168.

Mr. Nightingale conjectures, 'that near this spot stood an inn, as far back as the time of king Etheldred, for the reception of penitents who came to St. Clement's well; that a religious house was in process of time established, and that the church rose in consequence. Be this as it may, the holy brotherhood was probably removed to some other situation; the holy lamb, an inn on the west side of the lane, received the guests; and the monastery was converted, or rather perverted, from the purposes of the gospel to those of the law, and was probably in this profession considered as a house of very considerable antiquity in the days of Shakespeare; for he, who with respect to this kind of chronology may be safely quoted, makes, in the second part of Henry IV. one of his justices a member of that society.

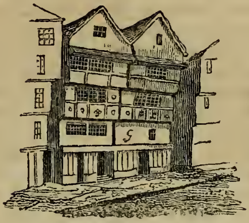
> 'He must to the inns of court. I was of Clement's once myself, where they talk of Mad Shallow still.'

A pump now covers St. Clement's well. Fitzstephen, in his description of London, in the reign of Henry II. informs us, 'that round the city again, and towards the north, arise certain excellent springs at a small distance, whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and whose runnels murmur o'er the shining stones: among these, Holywell, Clerkenwell, and St. Clement's well, may be esteemed the principal, as being much the most frequented, both by the scholars from the school, (Westminster,) and the youth from the city, when in a summers' evening they are disposed to take an airing.' This well was also much resorted to on account of its being supposed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of cutaneous and other disorders, and was consequently a place of importance to devotees. The estimation of its efficacy and sanctity have long ceased.

The church is surrounded by an oval railing. The north side forms a semi-circle, and at the entrance of Clement's-inn, the corporation of London have erected a gate-way of stupendous architecture, to which are added the new almshouses, and vestry-room of the parish; all rebuilt at the expence of the city. The south side of the Strand is also rebuilt with very lofty dwellings, capacious shops of various descriptions; and, St. Clement's, notwithstanding the unlucky twist of the scite, has a situation superior to any other church in London.

St. Clement's parish (says Mr. Malcolm) certainly contained the residences of many of our most ancient noble families, nay, tradition will have it, that the great duke de Sully, minister to Henry IV. of France, was an inhabitant of Butcher-row.

At that time a house in it was occupied by Christopher Harley, count Beaumont, ambassador from France, in 1605, and the duke de Sully, who came over as ambassador extraordinary, resided here for a few days after his arrival, till Arundel-house, then situated where Arundel-street now is, could be prepared for his reception.



Ancient House, Strand.

The house was ornamented in front with the fleur-de-lis, and other devices; but these were probably added to it in some later repairs in commemoration of the visit of so distinguished a guest.

Between Essex-house and Milford-lane was a chapel dedicated to the Holy Ghost, called S. Spirit; but of the time and occasion of its foundation, Stow confesses himself ignorant. To the west of this last was the bishop of Bath's house, or inn, as it was usual to call such residences. Afterwards it became the residence of the earl of Arundel.

Butcher-row was once a place of considerable traffic. The stack of houses which occupied the spot which now forms a wide opening on the west side of Temple-bar, was, with respect to the ground plan, in the form of an obtuse-angular triangle, the eastern line of which was formed by a shoemaker's, a fish-monger's, and another shop, with wide extended fronts, and its western point blunted by the intersection of the vestry-room and almshouses of St. Clement's parish; both the sides also contained shops of various descriptions; the south (Strand), a number of respectable tradesmen, such as bakers, dyers, drysalters, smiths, tin-plate workers, &c.; the north (Butcher-row,) was, as its name implied, really a flesh-market; it was at first wholly occupied by butchers, who had from a very early period brought their meat in carts from the country, and sold it just without the civic liberties, for the supply of the western parts of the city. These foreign butchers, as they were termed, were considered so extremely useful in repressing the exorbitant demands of the native butchers, and lowering the prices of the London markets of these days, that the competition was encouraged, and their dealings were attended with such success, that the desire of immoderate profit operated upon them as it has upon their descendants, in the present age, and induced them to become stationary; perhaps to go hand in hand with the people they had formerly opposed. Be this as it may, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Butcher-row, which had for the purpose above specified been in the twenty-first of Edward I. granted to Walter le Barbur, took the form of an established market; in process of time other shops, besides butchers, fishmongers, and green-grocers, were opened. The whole of Butcher-row, on the south side of the church, was taken down in 1810, and the present handsome crescent erected at the expense of the corporation of London.

The pavement of this quarter, as well as of some other parts of Westminster, seems to have been in a deplorable state so lately as 1762, when an act for new paving this city and its liberties was passed. Until that time, it appears, every inhabitant, before his house, did what was right in his own eyes; the consequence of which was, that some doors were superbly paved, some indifferently, some very badly, and others totally neglected, according to the wealth, avarice, or caprice of the inhabitants. And a proof of the filth and nastiness which prevailed, is detailed in the London Chronicle of that time.

Speaking of the plan for a new pavement, the writer exclaims, 'all sorts of dirt and ashes, oyster-shells, and the offals of dead poultry, and other animals, will no longer be suffered to be thrown into the streets, but must be kept until the dustman comes; nor will the annoyances erected by coachmakers be permitted; and when a house is pulled down, the rubbish must be carried to a proper place, and not left in the streets. Can we, with any degree of justice, commend our magnificent buildings, without taking shame to ourselves for the bad condition of our streets?'*

This part of the Strand, in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, was the scene of frequent disturbances, occasioned by the young students belonging to the inns of chancery; who were so riotous and unruly at night, parading the streets to the danger of peaceable passengers, and the annoyance of the neighbourhood, that the inhabitants were obliged to keep watches. In 1582, the recorder himself, with six more of the honest inhabitants, stood by St. Clement's church to see the lanthorn hanged out, and to observe if he could meet with any of the rioters. About seven at night they saw young Mr. Robert Cecil, the lord treasurer's son (who was afterwards secretary of state to queen Elizabeth), pass by the church, and as he passed gave them a civil salute; at which they said, 'Lo! you may see how a nobleman's son can use himself, and how he putteth off his cap to poor men. Our Lord bless him!' This passage the recorder wrote in a letter to his father, adding, 'Your lordship hath cause to thank God for so virtuous a child.'

Arundel House.

Arundel-street stands on the ground formerly occupied by the house of the bishops of Bath and Wells, called also Hampton-place. The episcopal residence was disposed of by Edward VI. to his uncle, lord Thomas Seymour of Sudley, high admiral of England, and was called Seymour-place: in his possession it remained till his attainder,* when it was purchased of the crown by the earl of Arundel, together with several other messuages, lands, and tenements in this parish, for 41*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Hence it was called Arundel-house. The premises coming into the possession of the Howard family by marriage, it became the residence of the dukes of Norfolk, and was at that time 'a large and old built house, with a spacious yard for stabling towards the Strand, and with a gate to enclose it, where there was the porter's lodge, and as large a garden towards the Thames.' It was afterwards appointed, as already mentioned, for the residence of the duke de Sully, who says that it was one of the finest and most commodious of any in London, from its great number of apartments on the same floor. Hollar's Views do not, however, give any advantageous idea of it; for though it covered much ground, the buildings were low and mean: but the views from the gardens were remarkably fine. Here was kept the magnificent collection of statues formed by Henry Howard, earl of Arundel; and howsoever faulty lord Clarendon may have represented him in some respects, his judgment in the fine arts will remain indisputable. Norfolk-house was pulled down in the seventeenth century; but the family names and titles are retained in the streets which rose on the site, viz. that of Howard, Norfolk, Arundel and Surrey. There was a design to build a mansion-house for the family out of the accumulated rents on that part of the gardens which lay next to the river; and an act of parliament was obtained for the purpose, but the plan was never executed. It was to Arundel-house that the Royal Society removed from Gresham-college after the fire of London, whither they were invited by Henry, duke of Norfolk, where they assembled till 1674, when they returned to the college, when Norfolk-house was ordered to be pulled down. This duke had presented his valuable library to the society.† Between Arundel-street and Norfolk-street are two houses, which are remarkable for the following circumstances: sir Thomas Lyttleton, member in various parliaments for Woodstock, Castle Rising, and Chichester, was, in 1698, elected speaker of the house of commons, and lived next door to the father of bishop Burnet, in the parish of St. Clement Danes. It was here that Burnet and sir Thomas spent much of their time: and it was the custom of the latter, whenever he had any great business to bring forward in parliament, to discuss it previously with Burnet, who was to object every argument in his power. Sir Thomas was appointed treasurer of the navy, which he retained till his death in 1709. Burnet's house continued in the family within memory, when it was possessed by a bookseller of the same name, a collateral descendant from the bishop.

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* Mr. Stratford's Collections.

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* 'This,' says Pennant, 'was one of the scenes of his indecent dalliance with the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen. At first he certainly was not ill received, notwithstanding he had just espoused the unhappy Catherine Parr. Ambition, not lust, actuated this wretched man; his designs on Elizabeth, and subsequently on the crown, spurred him on. The instrument of his design was Thomas Parrye, cofferer to the princess, to whom he offered, for her grace's accommodation, his house and all the furniture during her grace's stay in London. The queen's death, and her own suspicions on her death-bed, gave just cause of the foulest surmises. His execution, which soon followed, put an end to his projects, and saved Elizabeth and the nation from a tyrant, possibly worse than him from whom they had but a few years before been released. The whole of his infamous conduct respecting the unhappy queen dowager, &c. is fully detailed in Burleigh's State Papers, from p. 95 to 103.'

† Pennant.

Another noble mansion in this parish was situated at the west end of Wych-street; it was called

Drury House.

It was built by sir William Drury, an able commander in the Irish wars, in the reign of Elizabeth. During the time of the fatal discontents of the queen's favourite, the earl of Essex, it was the place his imprudent advisers resolved on such counsels as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents. In the next century it was possessed by the heroic lord Craven, afterwads earl Craven, who rebuilt it. It was lately a large brick pile, concealed by other buildings, and was a public-house, bearing the sign of the queen of Bohemia's head, the earl's admired mistress, whose battles he fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aspire at her hand, he is supposed to have succeeded; and it is said that they were privately married, and that he built for her the fine seat at Hampstead Marshal, in the county of Berks, afterwards destroyed by fire. The services rendered by the earl to London, his native city in particular, was exemplary. He was so indefatigable in preventing the ravages of the frequent fires of those days, that it was said his very horse smelt it out. He and Monk, duke of Albemarle, heroically staid in town during the dreadful pestilence, and at the hazard of their lives preserved order in the midst of the terrors of the times.*

Olympic Theatre.

Drury house was suffered to go to decay; and it remained in a dilapidated state till the late P. Astley, esq. of the Royal Amphitheatre, conceiving it a good situation for a minor theatre, took a lease of the ground for sixty-three years, from Michaelmas, 1803; and, after considerable delay, produced from his own designs, the 'Olympic Pavilion,' which was first opened on September 18, 1806. The interior exhibited the form of a tent; the accommodations consisted of one tier of boxes, and a pit, behind which was the gallery. In this state it cost Astley about 800*l.* In 1811 considerable improvements were made; a ride was formed in the pit, and a gallery erected over the boxes; but, notwithstanding every exertion to render it popular, the projector was obliged to dispose of the property, which he did to Mr. Elliston for 3000 guineas and a small annuity. The loss to Mr. Astley was upwards of 10,000*l.* Mr. Elliston expended a considerable sum in decorating it, and opened it under the title of 'Little Drury-lane Theatre.' But on the patentees of the larger houses interfering, it was closed by order of the lord chamberlain. It was again opened in December, 1813, as the 'Olympic Theatre.' On Mr. Elliston becoming lessee of Drury-lane theatre, he let this house to various persons, who were generally unsuccessful; and, on the bankruptcy of the above gentleman, it was sold by auction on the 27th of February, 1826, to Mr. Scott, (the original proprietor of the Adelphi,) for 4,860 guineas.

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* In Craven Buildings was a very good portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse; on each side an earl's and a baron's coronet, and letters W. C. It was painted in fresco, but has been long destroyed. There is a good engraving of it in Smith's Antiquities of London.

The interior of the theatre is handsomely fitted up, and is of the horseshoe form. The proscenium is 25 feet wide, and the extent from the front of the stage to the back of the pit is 50 feet. The receipts of the house, when full, are about 150*l.* and the number of persons it will hold is about 1,200.

Adjoining to Wych-street is Holywell-street, from the well of that name. It is a narrow inconvenient avenue, of old ill-formed houses; but contains a neglected place for law-students, named Lyons' Inn. This is an appendage to the Inner Temple, and is known to be a place of considerable antiquity.

Portugal-street is famous for having had a dramatic theatre, first built on the site of a tennis-court, and opened by sir William D'Avenant, who obtained a patent for it in 1662. Out of compliment to James, duke of York, it was called 'the Duke's Theatre;' and the performers, in contradistinction to his majesty's servants at Drury-lane, were called 'the duke's company.' The building being found inadequate to its intended purpose, a new one was erected in Dorset-gardens, and this was deserted. The structure in Portugal-street arose in consequence of some disputes between the managers and actors of Drury-lane and Dorset-gardens, and the latter formed themselves into an association, at the head of which was Mr. Betterton, the Roscius of the day. Their complaints having been made before king William III. a licence was granted to act for themselves in a separate theatre; and a subscription was opened for that purpose, which the nobility very liberally supported. The new theatre was opened on the 30th of April, 1695, and continued to afford public entertainment till 1704; when, complained of as a nuisance, Betterton assigned his patent to sir John Vanbrugh; who, finding these premises too small, erected one more spacious in the Haymarket, and this was abandoned. It was again opened in 1714 by Mr. Rich, whose father had been expelled for mismanagement at Drury-lane, and employed the remainder of his life in re-fitting it for performances: the first play on this occasion was 'The Recruiting Officer.' The performers, who were under the direction of Mr.

Rich, were so much inferior to those at Drury-lane, that the latter carried away all the applause and favour of the town. In this distress, the genius of Rich suggested to him a species of entertainment, which, at the same time that it has been deemed contemptible, has been ever followed and encouraged. Harlequin, Pantaloon, and all the host of pantomimic pageantry, were now brought forward; and sound and shew obtained a victory over sense and reason. The fertility of Rich's invention in these exotic entertainments, and the excellence of his own performance must at the same time be acknowledged. By means of these only, he kept the managers of the other house at all times from relaxing their diligence; and, to the disgrace of public taste, frequently obtained more money by ridiculous and paltry performances, than all the sterling merit of the rival theatre was able to acquire.*

In 1783, Portugal-street was shut up, in consequence of Mr. Rich and his company removing to the new theatre in Covent-garden. In 1735, Mr. Gifford, who had opened a theatre in Goodman's-fields, was persuaded to take the vacant edifice, in which he and his company acted for two years; when it entirely ceased from being a theatre;† and, having had various revolutions, is now occupied as a pottery and china warehouse. It was here that Macklin killed Mr. Hannam, in the year 1735. Opposite is the work-house for the poor of St. Clement's parish; and adjoining is the burial-ground, which was purchased by the inhabitants in the year 1638, as appears by a commission for a rate to wall it in granted to them by Dr. Juxon, bishop of London. In 1674, bishop Henchman gave them licence to build houses and shops on the north side.

On the north side of Portugal-street is the court for the relief of insolvent debtors. It is a neat and commodious brick edifice, erected in 1826 from the designs of J. Soane, esq.; and, like all the works of that architect, is full of blemishes and beauties. The court is neat, but there is a great want of light.

Clare Market

Is erected on what was originally called Clement's Inn Fields. In the year 1657, a bill was passed for preventing the increase of buildings, in which was a clause, permitting the earl of Clare to erect the market which bore his title, in these fields, to be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The earl, it seems, also erected a chapel of ease to St. Clement's, which is said to have been converted into dwelling houses.

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* Baker's Biographia Dramatica, Introduction.

† The shutting up this structure has been whimsically accounted for by vulgar tradition; upon a representation of the pantomime of the Harlequin and Dr. Faustus, when a tribe of demons necessary for the piece was assembled, a supernumerary devil was observed; who, not approving of going out in a complaisant manner at the door, to shew a devil's trick, flew up to the ceiling, made his way through the tiling, and tore away one-fourth of the house; which circumstance so affrighted the manager, that the proprietor had not courage to open the house afterwards.

Charles I. in 1640, granted his licence to Thomas York, his executors, &c. to erect as many buildings as they thought proper upon Clement's-inn-field, the inheritance of the earl of Clare, 'to be built on each side of the causeway leading from Gibbon's Bowling-alley, at the coming out of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to the Rein-deer-yard, that leadeth unto Drury-lane, not to exceed, on either side, the number of one hundred and twenty-feet in length, or front, and sixty feet in breadth, to be of stone or brick.'* Rein-deer-yard was, probably, what is now called Bear-yard; and Gibbon's Bowling-alley was covered by the first theatre erected by sir William D'Avenant, whence he afterwards removed to Portugal-street. Its remains are now a carpenter's shop, slaughter-houses, &c. Here, during the administration of sir Robert Walpole, in the reign of George II. John Henley, a disappointed demagogue, vented his factious ebullitions in this place, which he distinguished by the name of oratory. Possessing some abilities, he was also obnoxious to government by the publication of the 'Hyp. Doctor,' and other papers on the politics of the times. Charles I. issued another licence in 1642, permitting Gervase Hollis, esq. to erect fifteen houses, a chapel, and to make several streets of the width of thirty, thirty-four, and forty feet. These streets still retain the names and titles of their founders in Clare-street, Denzel-street, Holles-street, &c.

Clement's-lane, a filthy inconvenient avenue, is noticeable for the residence of sir John Trevor, cousin to lord chancellor Jeffries. He was bred to the law, and knighted in 1670-1. He rose to be solicitor-general, twice master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and twice speaker of the house of commons; and had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin Jeffries against his violence. Trevor was as able as he was corrupt, and had the great mortification to put the question to the house, 'whether himself ought to be expelled for bribery.' The answer was 'Yes.' Sir John died in Clement's-lane, May 20, 1717, and was buried in the Rolls chapel.†

Returning to Picket-street from the church westward, the avenues form three streets, of which Wych-street contains New Inn. It is an inn of chancery, and the only one remaining to the Middle Temple. This society removed from Sea-coal-lane, to be nearer to the other inns of court and chancery. This was, before their removal hither, a common hostery, or inn, known by the sign of the Blessed Virgin, and was procured from sir John Fineux, some time lord chief justice of England, about the year 1485, for the rent of six pounds per annum.

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* Malcolm's London, vol. iii. p. 292.

† Noble's continuation of Granger.

CHAPTER XI.

History and Topography of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square.

THE new buildings in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields continuing to increase in the early part of the last century, so much that the inhabitants were much inconvenienced, the commissioners for building fifty new churches within the bills of mortality caused one to be erected in the north-west part of this extensive parish.

This parish is bounded on the north by Paddington and St. Mary-le-bone; on the east by St. James, St. Martin's in the fields, St. Margaret, and St. John; on the south by the river Thames; and on the west by Chelsea and Kensington parishes.

Its particular bounds are as follows: commencing at the sewer on the west side of Vauxhall-bridge, it traverses in a northerly direction to Pimlico, on the west side of Elliot's brewery and Stafford-place, before the east front of the new palace, through the gardens, in a westerly direction to Grosvenor- place; thence to Hyde-park-corner, along Piccadilly, to the Queen's-walk; through Park-place, up St. James's-street, along Piccadilly, to Burlington Arcade, through which it pursues its course to Burlington-gardens; thence up Old Bond-street, on the south side of Conduit-street, to Regent-street; thence to Oxford-street, which it traverses in a westerly direction, to Tyburn-turnpike, and on to Bayswater; thence in a southerly direction, along the middle of the Serpentine river, across Knightsbridge, on the east side of Sloane-street, by the sewer to the river Thames, on the east side of Chelsea Hospital.

St. George, Hanover-square.

This church is one of the fifty new churches built by act of parliament. The first stone was laid by general Stewart, on the 20th of June, 1712. This first stone being placed in the east wall, the general struck it several times with a mallet; then making a libation of wine, pronounced the following short prayer: 'The Lord God of Heaven preserve the church of St. George.'*

It was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, in honour of the reigning monarch; and being situated near Hanover-square, received its additional epithet.

The ground on which it is built was given by general Stewart, who some time after bequeathed to this parish the sum of four thousand pounds, towards erecting and endowing a charity-school therein.

The church is a rectory, and was consecrated by Edmund, bishop of London, on the 18th day of March, 1724.

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* Mal. Lond. iv. p. 232.

This new parish, consisting of the two out wards of St. Martin's, was constituted a distinct parish by act of parliament, which gave the perpetual advowson of the rectory to the bishop of London and his successors. The only disbursement, on account of the cure, is ten shillings procuration, which is paid to the bishop rather by compliment than right.*

The parish consists of four wards, denominated Conduit-street, Grosvenor-street, Dover-street, and the out-ward.

The plan of the church shows a parallelogram, with a portico at the west end. The west front consists of a centre and two small wings. The former is entirely occupied by the portico, which is hexastyle, of the Corinthian order, and crowned with a pediment, the raking cornice of which is enriched with modillions as well as the horizontal one, and in the tympanum is a circular aperture enriched with foliage; on the cornice are square acroteria. The returns of the entablature are received on pilasters, at their entrance into the walls of the church. The wall behind the portico is made by pilasters into divisions, corresponding with the intercolumniations; between every pilaster is a lintelled doorway; over the centre one is a square window. The portico has been justly the subject of the highest admiration amongst architectural critics; it is, perhaps, only excelled by the magnificent front of St. Martin's in the fields. The tower rises from the centre of the church, behind the pediment; it is more admired for its proportions than its size; the plan is square: the elevation consists of a plain stylobate, in every face of which is a circular dial, over which the cornice rises in the same form; the upper story has the angles truncated, and fronted by composite columns, in pairs, standing on pedestals; in each aspect is an arched window filled with weather boarding; and the elevation is crowned with an entablature breaking above the columns, over which are vases. The entablature is surmounted by an attic, which is crowned by a spherical dome; on the apex of the latter is a square pedestal, pierced with openings in each face, and ending in a vane. The north side is in five divisions: the first is the return of the wing of the west front. Each division contains two series of windows; the lower slightly arched, and are covered with a bold cornice resting on consoles; the upper are round-headed, and are enclosed in rusticated niches, composed of two pilasters, crowned with an entablature and pediment; the horizontal cornice broken to let in the head of the window. The elevation is finished with a modillion cornice continued from the west front, except the first division, which is crowned with a low attic and pediment. The east front is in three divisions; the lateral ones having doorways surmounted by windows, in accordance with the arrangement of the north front. The centre division is occupied by a Venetian window of the composite order; the entablature is sustained on six insulated columns, two at the sides and four in pairs, in the centre; the whole is crowned with the continued cornice and a pediment. The south side, in the number of windows, resembles the northern; but, being concealed from observation, the dressings of the windows are omitted. The entire building is substantially built with Portland stone, and the roof is covered with lead.

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* Mait. Lond. ii. 1337.

The interior is made into a nave and side aisles by four square piers faced with pilasters, which sustain, with the intervention of pedestals of equal height with the breast-work of the galleries, the same number of columns of the Corinthian order; the entablature of the order crowns the whole, from which springs an elliptically vaulted ceiling; the soffits occupied with square moulded pannels; the ceiling of the aisles is made into divisions corresponding with the intercolumniations, by entablatures entering the principal one above the columns, and received on corbels formed of the capital of a pilaster of the order attached to the said walls; the divisions so formed are each arched in a segment of a circle, and pannelled; a gallery with a pannelled front extends along the side aisles, and across the west end; it rests on the main piers at the sides and on two veined marble columns of the Ionic order at the west end; the organ is contained in an upper gallery erected at the west end. The fronts of the galleries are nearly covered with the names and titles of the various members of the aristocracy of the country, who have served the office of churchwarden. On the western gallery is inscribed, 'THIS CHURCH WAS CONSECRATED THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1724.'

The altar is situated in a slight recess in the eastern wall, bounded by two piers, and covered with an elliptical arch, with pannelled soffits; the screen occupies the dado of the Venetian window, which, like its exterior front, is decorated with six insulated composite columns; the centre of the screen is occupied by a large painting by sir James Thornhill, the subject 'the last supper;' it is a crowded design, and possesses but little merit. On each side the picture are two pair of Corinthian columns in oak; the screen appears to have sustained some considerable alterations since the first construction of the church. The pulpit is hexagonal, and the sides inlaid, and the whole surmounted by a handsome canopy and sounding-board of large dimensions; it is situated on the south side of the nave; the reading and clerk's desks on the opposite side.

The dimensions of the church are as follow:

	ft.	in.
Length	75	0
Breadth	60	0
Height of church	40	6
steeple	100	0
Extent of portico	59	0
Centre intercolumniation	8	8
Side ditto	6	1
Projection of portico	16	7½

It was built at the expense of the commissioners for building sixty new churches. The architect was John James, of Greenwich. No burials are allowed in this church, although it is built on vaults; there are, in consequence, no monuments.

Among many eminent men who have filled the rectory of this parish may be enumerated Dr. Charles Moss, bishop of St. David's in 1766, and bishop of Bath and Wells in 1774; and the hon. Dr. Courtenay, afterwards bishop of Exeter.

It was by an indirect attempt to procure this valuable rectory, that the unfortunate Dr. Dodd was first ruined in the public estimation.

North of St. George's church is

Hanover Square.

In 1716 this was an open field, without houses of any kind in its immediate neighbourhood; but it appears in the plans of London of 1720, and the houses round it were built soon after the accession of the present family to the throne of these kingdoms. Both in the square, and in George-street adjoining, there are several specimens of the German style of building. The square occupies a space of about two acres; the middle is enclosed with a handsome iron railing.

In a periodical publication of early date,* appears the following paragraph: 'Not far from Tavistock-street lives a man, by profession a measurer and surveyor: this fellow is everlastingly boasting of himself, and vapouring of his performance, and has the boldness to style himself the prince of that calling. If towards being a prince of a trade it is necessary to make himself wealthy and great, by undoing all that are subject to his management, he richly deserves the name; for you must understand that, as among authors, there is a *cacoethes scribendi*, so there is an *ædificandi cacoethes*, or an itch of building, that prevails much among our tribe that dabble in mortar. All the raw and inexperienced workmen that lie under this evil, have been drawn by this boaster to buildings about Hanover-square, till they have built themselves quite out of doors in this part of the world, and so are obliged to cross the water to another climate, and take up their lodgings in the streets adjacent to Mint-square, where they still rear their palaces in their imaginations, and metamorphose themselves into that species of men called castle-builders; and there they and their families fill their mouths with curses against their projecting prince.'

In the same publication of the preceding year, are the following observations: 'Round about the new square, which is building near Oxford-road [now Oxford-street], there are so many other edifices, that a whole magnificent city seems to have risen out of the ground, that one would wonder how it should find a new set of inhabitants. It is said it will be called by the name of Hanover-square. The chief persons that we hear of who are to inhabit that place when it is finished, having bought houses, are these following: the lord Cadogan, a general, general Carpenter, general Wills, general Evans, general Pepper, the two general Stuarts, and several others, whose names we have not been able to learn. On the opposite side of the way, towards Mary-le-bone, which seems a higher and a finer situation, is marked out a very spacious and noble square, and many streets that are to form avenues to it. This square, we hear, is to be called Oxford-square; and that ground has been taken to build houses on it by the right honourable lords, the earl of Oxford, the earl of Carnarvon, the lord Harcourt, the lord Harley, and several other noble peers.'

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* The Weekly Medley for Sept. 1718.

On the east side of Hanover-square is an elegant concert-room, principally used by the members of the ancient concerts, which is a branch that seceded from the academy of ancient music. It is under the superintendance of six directors, who are chosen from among the nobility. The leading feature is the utter exclusion of all modern music. The vocal performers are always of the first class and are liberally paid.

On the north side is Harewood-house, which was originally built from an elegant design of the Adams's, for the duke of Roxburgh. After the death of the original proprietor it was purchased by lord Harewood, from whom it received its present name.

On the west side of Regent-street, nearly opposite the Argyle rooms, is

Hanover Chapel.

The order of the architecture of this chapel, as stated in the reports of the commissioners for building new churches, is 'Ionic, of the Temple of Minerva Polias, at Priene.'

The principal front ranges with the houses on the western side of Regent-street. The portico, in imitation of the mother church (St. George, Hanover-square,) covers the foot-path, an arrangement to be admired, as the lower parts of the columns are not injured in appearance by the addition of unsightly iron rails, like the noble church of St. Martin's. The building is thus rendered conspicuous in a lateral point of view, and not like many other fine edifices, so hid and concealed, that thousands may pass daily, and be almost total strangers to the beauties they contain. The other portions of the exterior, with the exception of two wings, are concealed by houses. To the mediocrity of style observable in the new churches, the present forms a splendid exception. Its exterior and interior features are novel. The style of architecture, and the ingenuity and symmetry of the arrangement, reflect the highest credit upon the architect, Mr. Cockerell.

From the wings rise two square towers; the angles being formed of Ionic pilasters sustaining an entablature, above which is a block cornice. The fronts are pannelled, and ornamented with pateræ.

There are some particulars worthy of notice in the detail of this façade. The architraves of the portico, where they enter the main building, rest on antæ, in the capitals of which are inserted busts of angels supporting the order in the style of cariatidæ. In the cymatium are introduced the heads of dolphins. The principal doorway, of a pyramidal form, as usual in Grecian buildings, is enclosed within an architrave richly embellished with honeysuckle mouldings and pateræ. The cornice of the lintel rests upon consoles inserted in the wall; above is a circular wreath of foliage, enclosing the date A. D. 1823, the period of the commencement of the building.

Over the centre of the building is a spherical dome surmounted with a gilt cross.

The front, upon the whole, is certainly one of the finest ornaments of the street, and is decidedly the best specimen of architecture in it. If any thing is to be regretted, it is the square turrets which finish the elevation; there is a meanness about these appendages, ill suiting the building to which they are attached.

The interior is square, each of the sides being carried out to form aisles.

The ceiling is sustained by four fluted columns, and the same number of antæ; they are specimens of an order as yet without a name, but nearest approaching to the Corinthian. The capitals have the basket and encurvated abacus of that order, but have only a single row of leaves set perpendicularly on the astragal. The caulicolæ are omitted, and upon the volutes are placed doves, with extended wings, corresponding with each angle of the abacus. The capitals of the antæ are similar, with the exception of the doves. In the centre of the ceiling is the cupola, on the inner circumference of which is placed eight corbels, each representing a cherub with four wings, from which rise the same number of concave ribs, uniting in a circle with a triangle inclosed in an irradiation in the centre; between the ribs are glazed windows, a very considerable portion of light being thrown down into the building by this tasteful cupola, in which elegance and utility are happily combined.

The most splendid piece of composition in the chapel is the altar. It is enriched with imitations of various antique marbles, and forms on the whole a rich architectural display. The centre, in imitation of the 'holy of holies,' is a deep recess covered with a dark blue curtain, in the centre of which is displayed a cross, and the monagram I. H. S. in letters of gold. The marbles imitated are porphyry, verd antique, and Sienna marble; the various mouldings are enriched in gold on a white ground. The recess is flanked with piers of Sienna marble, each containing a sunk pannel of porphyry, with gilt mouldings. Fronting the piers are tablets of black marble, with arched heads, having the decalogue in gold letters inscribed on them. A splendid frieze and cornice crowns the whole; the former is enriched with passion-flowers and white lilies in bold relief, alternating with each other, and splendidly coloured, worthy of attention for the beauty of the ornaments, but more so for the appropriateness of them.

The whole embellishments of the church are happily chosen; each one presents a symbol in some way or other associated with our religion. The organ is placed immediately upon the altar, and the pipes, in a tastefully ornamented case, are made to correspond with, and form a finish to the rich architectural composition below. No gallery intervenes, the instrument being played at the side. The pulpit and desks are placed in one group in the front of the altar, an arrangement which the want of space renders necessary. The greatest ingenuity is displayed in the arrangement of the pews and galleries. The site of the building being very confined, has rendered additional galleries necessary; but the lower being made to project considerably beyond the upper ones, that theatrical appearance, so unpleasing in Mary-le-bone church, is avoided. The neatness displayed in the internal fittings, as well as the mode of lighting the aisles and spaces beneath the galleries, is much to be admired. The architect has made the most of his funds as well as his ground, which it must have struck any one who saw the site before the erection of the building was a very confined spot.

Near this chapel is a pleasing exhibition, entitled,

The Cosmorama.

It consists of two galleries, in which are views of public buildings both at home and abroad; in some, a very pleasing effect of light and shade is shown.

Berkeley-square is situated on the north side of Piccadilly. Mr. Malcolm observes, that the circumstance of its being on one of those few descents within London, renders it worthy of notice, rather than any magnificence in the buildings. The whole south side is occupied by the wall of an extensive garden, in the midst of which is a large stone house of heavy proportions, built by the earl of Bute about 1675, and sold incomplete to the earl of Shelburne, afterwards marquis of Lansdown, for 22,000*l.* It is now called

Lansdown House,

And belongs to the present marquis of that name. The front is of white stone, and is ornamented with Ionic attached columns and a pediment, which is just observed peeping above the rich foliage by which it is surrounded; giving the whole a very pleasing effect, and making a beautiful termination of the square. It was built by Adams, and is an excellent piece of architecture. The interior is enriched with whatever is requisite to the mansion of such an enlightened nobleman as the present proprietor. It contains a fine gallery of statues and ancient marbles, and the celebrated Venus of Canova, one of the most esteemed productions of modern art. The late lord collected a rich library of books and valuable manuscripts, the latter of which have been purchased by parliament, and are now lodged in the British Museum.

In the centre of the square, which contains three acres of ground, was a most magnificent equestrian statue of his late majesty, by Wilmot. It stood on a clumsy pedestal, and was taken down in 1827.

On the east side of the square is a handsome street called Bruton-street. On this side are Hill-street, and Charles-street, both handsome, with stately houses. In the former is the residence of sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. whose splendid gallery of the works of British artists, has made many a worshipper of the old masters blush for his inattention to the merits of his countrymen.

At the south-east corner of Berkeley square is Hay hill, commencing about four houses from the square. It is very steep, and has several large houses on the summit; but their size is the only external recommendation they possess.

Hay hill was granted to the speaker of the house of commons by queen Anne,* but is not hereditary in that office. This grant occasioned great alarms amongst that species of politicians who see bribery and corruption in every royal act; and they exclaimed against the parties so vehemently, that the speaker sold the gift, and gave the amount of the purchase money to the poor. Since that period it has been possessed by the Pomfret family, and sold previous to 1769, for 20,000*l.*†

Previous to the completion of the houses between New Bond-street and Hyde Park, they were called Grosvenor buildings; but, in the month of July, 1725, sir Richard Grosvenor, bart. (who was in right of the manor of Wimondham, Herts, grand cup-bearer at the coronation of George II. and died 1732,) assembled his tenants, and the persons employed in the buildings, to a splendid entertainment, when he named the various streets. At the same period he erected a gate in Hyde Park, now called by his name. Sir Richard, says Mr. Malcolm, was as great a builder as the duke of Bedford; and to him

Grosvenor Square

owes its origin. It is on the south side of Oxford-street, and contains six acres of ground. The houses by which it is surrounded, are, though not uniform, extremely magnificent. The fronts are built partly of stone, but some are of brick and stone, and others of rubbed brick, with only their quoins, facios, windows, and door-cases of stone.

In the centre is a spacious garden, laid out by Kent. The disposition of the walks, and the distribution of the shrubs and trees, are pleasing, and have a picturesque effect in every point of view. In the centre was, until lately, a gilt equestrian statue of George I. This statue was made by Van Nost, and was erected by sir Richard

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* Annual Register, 1769.

† Malcolm iv. 301.

Grosvenor in the year 1726, near the redoubt called Oliver's Mount. Some villains in the ensuing March dismembered it in the most shameful manner, and affixed a traitorous paper to the pedestal.*

In the year 1739, the centre house, on the east side of this square was raffled for, and won by two persons named Hunt and Braithwaite. The possessor valued it at 10,000*l.*; but the winners sold it two months afterwards for 7000*l.* to the duke of Norfolk.† The house was built by Mr. Simmons, on ground held by sir Richard Grosvenor for eighty-four years from 1737, at a ground rent of 42*l.* per annum.

It has already been remarked, that the houses in this square are of various kinds of architecture; but those on the east side are of a regular and uniform plan, and greatly superior in effect to the others, though some of the houses on the north side may be more superb.

Grosvenor-street extends eastward from the square into New Bond-street, and consists of a great number of excellent houses, the majority of which are inhabited by titled persons and affluent families.

According to Maitland, at the south-east angle of Grosvenor-street, was a ducking pond 'and three forts on the line of communication, drawn round the city and suburbs of London, by order of parliament, in the year 1643. One at the lower end of Brudon-street, another at the place called Oliver's Mount, and the third at the end of Tyburn lane, Hide Park road.'†

St. Mark's Chapel.

This chapel is situated on the east side of North Audley street; the west front is the only portion open to public observation; the south side abuts on a small court-yard, and may be seen by passing through the chapel; the other portions are closely built against. The plan gives a parallelogram, with a portico and lobbies of considerable depth at the west end, and a small chancel at the east. The west front consists of a capacious portico, composed of two fluted columns of the Athenian Ionic order, and the same number of antæ, surmounted by a rich entablature. From the roof rises a square tower, the angles canted off and guarded with antæ, and the whole covered with a low dome, crowned with a cross.

The entrance to the church from the portico, is by a splendid doorway, covered with a cornice resting on consoles; it leads into a lobby, which is divided into three aisles by six square insulated antæ, surmounted by architraves and cornices, on which the ceiling rests; it is lighted from above. The body of the chapel has two series of windows on each side, the lower are slightly arched, the upper round headed; the arches connected internally by a continued impost cornice, and the heads bounded by moulded architraves; on the north side a doorway is substituted for the first window from the west in the lower tier; the east end is recessed in the centre, and forms a small chancel. The ceiling is horizontal; it consists of a large oblong square pannel in the centre, bounded by a bordering of square pannels; the chancel is divided by cornices into compartments. The altar-screen is in imitation of marble; it is divided into compartments by antæ, surmounted by an entablature enriched with honeysuckles and mouldings in gold; above the cornice is an acroterium in the centre, surmounted by a pedestal, on which is placed a chalice. A gallery resting on Doric columns occupies the west end, and the two sides of the interior; the fronts are plainly pannelled. The organ is a handsome design in three divisions, covered with pediments; on each side are additional galleries for the charity children, which cover a part of the lobbies. The pulpit and reading-desk, according to the modern practice, are copies of each other, and are situated on opposite sides of the middle aisle.

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* Mal. Lond. *ut sup.* This statue and the one in Berkeley square have been taken away, and not replaced; for what purpose it is impossible to say. There are few statues in the metropolis, and therefore it is to be regretted that any should be taken away, as the two above have been, apparently without any cogent reason or excuse.

† Gent. Mag. 1739.

The architect of this chapel is J. Gandy. esq.; it was commenced in Sept. 1825, and consecrated by the late bishop of London, (Dr. Howley) on 25th April, 1828. It was built by the parish, with the assistance of a grant of 5,555*l.* 11*s.* from the commissioners for building new churches; it is estimated to accommodate 1,610 persons.

On the south side of Grosvenor-street is

Grosvenor House,

The residence of earl Grosvenor; one of the wings of this palatial residence is completed, and forms the picture gallery. It is a magnificent building of stone of Roman architecture; the order the Corinthian of the Temple of the Sybils; the elevation is in two portions, one in advance of the other; it commences with a rusticated stylobate sustaining four columns and two antæ, engaged with the main wall of the building and crowned with their entablature; in the intercolumniations are blank windows of the Palladian school, fronted with ballustrades and crowned with pediments; above each is a sunk pannel containing a festoon of foliage; the entablature is surmounted by a blocking course broken by pedestals, which are carried up to a convenient height and finished with vases; the intervals between the pedestals are occupied with a ballustrade: this may be described as the first portion; this part of the design which is advanced a trifling degree before the other, only differs in having columns substituted for the antæ of the other portion; the entablature is here surmounted by an attic crowned with a ballustrade; the face of the wall is pannelled, and on pedestals placed on the cornice of the principal order, corresponding in number and situation with the columns, are single statues, emblematic of the liberal sciences and fine arts. This part forms only a small portion of a grand design, which, when completed, will vie with the palaces of Venice or Rome, and in point of splendour will stand almost unrivalled in the metropolis. The architect is J. Cundy, esq.

Bond-street, Old and New, have long been celebrated as a fashionable lounge. These two, in fact, form only one street, leading from Piccadilly on the south, to Oxford-street on the north, about half a mile, or somewhat better. In the Weekly Journal for June 1, 1717, it is observed that, 'the new buildings between Bond-street and Mary-le-bone go on with all possible diligence; and the houses even let and sell before they are built. They are already in great forwardness.' This evidently alludes to that part now called New Bond-street. 'Could the builders have supposed their labours would have produced a place so extremely fashionable, they might probably have deviated once at least from their usual parsimony, by making the way rather wider; as it is at present, coaches are greatly impeded in the rapidity of their course, but this is a fortunate circumstance for the Bond-street loungers, who are by this defect granted glimpses of the fashionable and generally titled fair that pass and repass from two till five o'clock; and for their accommodation the stand of hackney coaches was removed though by straining a point in the power of the commission.'*

Bond-street does not contain many houses of the nobility, being almost filled with fashionable shops; here are several large rooms occasionally used as exhibition rooms for works of art and other subjects.

A few feet eastward of Bond-street, and on the south side of Conduit-street, is

Trinity Chapel,

founded by James II. though not, as Mr. Malcolm observes, in the usual manner. 'It is well known,' he continues, 'that James wished to restore the Roman Catholic religion, which he himself professed; but the general opposition to the measure he met with seems to have had but little weight; and he even endeavoured to force his unwilling subjects by summer encampments of troops on Hounslow-heath, whence he vainly imagined they might be influenced to inflict summary vengeance on the obstinate and heretical Londoners. Part of his policy lay in attempting the conversion of the army; to accomplish which he caused the erection of the original Trinity chapel, constructed of wood, and placed on wheels, that his priests might remove it from one situation to another in the camp. The sequel of this bigoted folly need not be repeated.'*

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* Nightingale's Beauties of England, x. pt. iv. p. 675.

† Mr. Nightingale observes, 'If this were all that James did, surely it is too much in Mr. Malcolm, thus roundly to charge him with 'bigoted folly,' merely for building a chapel for the conversion of his soldiers, for what he conceived to be a dangerous error to the true religion.'

The king fled from London and his kingdom; but the chapel on the contrary moved towards the former, and fixed its permanent residence in the then fields, and north end of Bond-street, where it remained in *statu quo* till 1716, when it perished for want of proper repairs.

Dr. Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's in the fields, rebuilt it, (after the determination of a suit in Chancery, and a refusal on the part of the commissioners for building fifty new churches to make it the site of one of the number,) as a chapel of ease for his numerous parishioners, and for the benefit of the poor.

The Royal Institution,

for the encouragment of improvements in Arts and Manufactures, is situated the east side of Albemarle-street. This admirable institution originated in the year 1799, and was afterwards incorporated by royal charter, under the name and title of 'The Royal Institution of Great Britain,' for the 'diffusion of knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical improvements.' The members consist of three different classes: proprietors, life-subscribers, and annual subscribers. The institution is governed by a committee of nine members, who are elected by the proprietors: three for three years; three for two years; and three for one year.

The exterior of the building is perfectly plain; double windows barricade the front of the house, and thus keep out the cold in winter, and the heat in summer. There is a very spacious and elegant lecture-room, designed by Mr. Webster, with another of less size. There are also a library, a news-room, and a converzatione-room. In the news-room, besides all the morning and evening papers, the monthly and other periodical publications are regularly taken in, both English, French, and German.

Here are several professors, who read lectures on natural history, chemistry, the arts, &c.

Clarges house stood on the site of the present street of that name, which, with Bolton-street and Half-moon-street, lead to May-fields. This part was originally called Brook-fields; and when the ancient fair, granted by Edward I. to St. James' hospital, ceased, on account of the dissolution of that hospital, and the increase of buildings, the fair was removed to Brook-field, and assumed the name of May-fair.

Of the origin of the name, as applied to this place, we have the following account: 'May fair was held annually for fourteen days on the north of the present Half-moon-street, Piccadilly; and commenced on May day. After the suppression of this fair, the fields were rapidly covered with new buildings, which are far too numerous to particularize, or indeed the many beautiful streets that contain them.'

A paragraph in the London Journal of May 27, 1721, says, 'The ground on which May-fair formerly stood is marked out for a large square, and several fine streets and houses are built upon it.'

The duke of Grafton and the earl of Grantham purchased all the waste ground at the upper end of Albemarle and Dover streets, in 1723, for gardens; and a road there, leading to May-fair, was turned another way.

This fair was productive of such disorders, that, in the year 1708, the following presentment was made to the grand jury of Westminster, for the body of the county of Middlesex:

'That being sensible of their duty to make presentment of such matters and things as were public enormities and inconveniences, and being encouraged by example of the worthy magistracy of the city of London, in their late proceedings against Bartholomew-fair, did present, as a public nuisance and inconvenience, the yearly riotous and tumultuous assembly, in a place called Brook-field, in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields, in this county, called May-fair. In which place many loose, idle, and disorderly persons did rendezvous, and draw and allure young persons, servants, and others, to meet there, to game, and commit lewdness and disorderly practices, to the great corruption and debauchery of their virtue and morals; and in which many and great riots, tumults, breaches of the peace, open and notorious lewdness, and murder itself had been committed; and were like to be committed again, if not prevented by some wise and prudent method: and for that the said fair being so near her majesty's royal person and government; by seditious and unreasonable men; taking thereby occasion to execute their most wicked and treasonable designs. Wherefore, and because the said fair, as it was then used, both actually was, and had so fatal a tendency to the corruption of her majesty's subjects, violation of her peace, and the danger of her person; they humbly conceived it worthy the care of those in power and authority to rectify the same, &c.'

The consequence was that the fair was abolished for that time; but having been revived, the place was covered with booths, temporary theatres, and every incitement to low pleasure; but it received its final dissolution during the reign of George II. when a riot having commenced, a peace officer was killed in endeavouring to quell it.

Curzon chapel, Curzon-street, now occupies part of the site of this once gay scene of riot and merriment. It is a plain brick edifice with projecting porches. The interior is plain, and has a gallery round three sides with a neat organ. The whole is at present under repair.* Opposite is a neat but small mansion of the Ionic order, formerly the residence of Stuart Wortley, esq.

Shepherd's market has now lost almost all its popularity, St. George's market having rendered it almost useless: it is still, however, a trifling repository for butchers' meat, vegetables, and poultry.

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* October, 1828.

Down-street, Park-street, and Hamilton-street, are the only avenues of consequence till we come to Hyde-park corner.

Park-lane, a long street, leads from the top of Oxford-street, near Tyburn turnpike, to Hyde-park corner, Piccadilly. It is a noble street, built only on the eastern side; the other fronting Hyde-park.

In Stanhope-street is

Chesterfield House,

built by the celebrated earl of that name, in the reign of George II. It is a very elegant structure; the stone colonnades leading from the wings being extremely beautiful. The windows in the first floor are square headed, with alternate arched and angular pediments. Over the doorway is an arched pediment broken to admit the family arms. The staircase once belonged to the magnificent mansion of the late duke of Chandos, at Canons. At the back of the house is a large piece of ground well laid out as a garden.

Facing Chapel-street, South Audley-street, on the east side is a chapel of ease to St. George's, Hanover-square. It is a plain brick building, with a low stone portico; above this a square clumsy tower, surmounted with an equally clumsy octagon brick spire stuccoed. The interior is nearly without ornament.

We will now finally quit this part of Westminster, by a brief notice of Tyburn.

The manor of Tyburn contained five hides of land belonging to the convent of Barking, to which it was granted by the crown at the conquest. Having passed through various hands, part of it was given by William, marquis of Berkeley, to sir Reginald Bray, prime minister to Henry VIII.; the other portions belonged to lord Bergavenny, the earl of Derby, and the earl of Surrey.

In the year 1583, queen Elizabeth granted a lease of it to Edward Forest, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 16*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

The whole manor and its appurtenances was granted to the same family by James I. for the sum of 829*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1710 it was purchased by John Austin, esq. (afterwards sir John Austin,) by John Holles, duke of Newcastle, whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The manor now belongs to the duke of Portland.*

Mr. Pennant observes, that Tyburn, in the time of Edward III. when the gentle Mortimer finished his days here, was called The Elms. The latter name did not come from *tye* and *burn*, from the ancient manner of capital punishments, but from *bourne*, the Saxon word for a brook, which gave name to the manor before the conquest.

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* Lysons' Env. of London, iii. p. 247.

Here was also a village and a church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which decaying, was succeeded by that of Marybone.

The brook of Tyburn, which is now dried up, was so copious in the year 1238, that it furnished nine conduits for supplying the city with water.

The lord mayor and aldermen used to repair to a building, called the City Banquetting-house, on the north side of Oxford-street, on horseback, attended by their ladies in waggons, to inspect the conduits, and then to partake of their banquet.

In 1626, Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. was enjoined by her priests to walk to Tyburn by way of penance. Her offence is not mentioned, but Charles was so disgusted at this insolence, that it is said he soon after sent them, and all her majesty's French servants, out of the kingdom.

Returning to Piccadilly we will proceed westward. The White Horse Cellar has long been celebrated as a place from whence numerous coaches to all parts of the west of England start daily.

At the corner of Berkeley-street, but in Piccadilly, stands

Devonshire House.

This part of the street was formerly called Portugal-street, as far as the turnpike at Hyde Park corner. A long time subsequent to the year 1700 this mansion was the last house in the street. It has been rebuilt, and recedes a little from the rest of the houses in the street. There is nothing in its exterior appearance to recommend it to particular notice; but its interior is richly stored with some of the finest works of art in any private collection. Here are the productions of Titiano, Guido, Tintoretto, Salvator Rosa, Rembrandt, Carlo Cagnani, and others. The portrait of Philip II. of Spain, by Titiano, is reckoned uncommonly fine; and the picture by Salvator Rosa, is one of the best in existence of this great master's productions. Rembrandt's Jewish Rabbi is also deserving of particular notice; nor should Tintoretto's portrait of Marc Antonio de Dominis be overlooked. This person was the archbishop of Spalatro.

Here also are portraits of Hampden's friend, Arthur Goodwin; Jane, lady Wharton; the famous lord Falkland; sir Thomas Brown, his lady, and four daughters, painted by Dobson; Carlo Cagnani, by himself; the old countess of Desmond, and many others.

In the ancient mansion lived Christiana, wife of William, second earl of Devon, in great splendour and hospitality. She died, at an advanced age, in the year 1674.

According to Pennant, this house was, in her days, the great resort of wits. 'Waller made it his theatre; and Denham is said here to have prated more than ever.'*

The first duke of Devonshire took down the house, and built another; which was destroyed by fire, in the reign of George II; after which the present building was constructed from one of Kent's designs, at an expense of twenty thousand pounds, including one thousand pounds presented by the third duke to the artist for his plans, &c.

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* Pennant's London.

The apartments are very grand, and are built in a capital style.

Hyde Park corner is remarkable as the site from whence distances are usually taken to all places west of London. It is one of the principal entrances; and, from its elevation, and the number of elegant structures adjoining and in progression, cannot fail of impressing very powerfully the ideas of strangers visiting the metropolis.

The mass of buildings, erected on the north side of the street, from the designs of the Adams', Apsley house,* built by the lord chancellor Bathurst, now the residence of the duke of Wellington; Hyde Park, and the enchanting views which in every quarter attract the eye, form such an assemblage of picturesque beauty, as is seldom to be met with at the entrance of a vast and populous city.

Knightsbridge.

This is a small hamlet on the great western road, about a mile east of Kensington church. It was formerly in the parish of St. Martins in the Fields, but now belongs to that of St. George, Hanover square. Here was formerly a lazar house, or hospital, held under the church of Westminster, and destitute of endowment, though the patients were usually thirty or forty in number. When, or by whom, this hospital was erected, is not known, but that it was of ancient origin is certain; for in 1629, the inhabitants petitioned the bishop of London for leave to rebuild the chapel belonging to this house at their own cost and charges. It is a neat brick building; over the door is inscribed ' Knightsbridge chapel, 1789.'

It appears that this part of the western road was not very safe in the sixteenth century, as the following remark occurs in some MS. additions to Norden's Speculum Britanniæ: ' Kingesbridge, commonly called Stone bridge, is near Hyde Park corner, where I wish no good man to walk too late, unless he can make his partie good.' A bridge still remains, (the boundary of St. George's parish from Kensington) over the shallow stream which crosses the high road in the vicinity of this chapel.

Near Hyde Park corner, on the south side of the road, stands

St. George's Hospital.

This undertaking was set on foot, in the year 1733, by some gentlemen who had been concerned in a charity of a similar description in Chapel-street, Westminster. But the house in which that institution had been carried on, being old and ruinous, it was found necessary to remove, when a considerable number, but not the majority, gave the preference to this building, which had been the residence of lord Lanesborough, who died there in 1724, but was then vacant. Having determined upon this spot, and being supported by the medical department, the minority separated from the old institution, and solicited subscriptions for their new establishment, with such zeal, that in less than three months, the wings were built and in a condition to receive patients.

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* At the present time (Oct. 1828) being enlarged with an elegant front of stone, the lower part rusticated.

This hospital enjoys a fine situation, and has all the benefit of a clear and pure air. It is a very neat building, and though it is extremely plain, yet is not devoid of ornament. It has two small wings, and a large front, with only one door, which is in the middle, and to which there is an ascent by a few steps. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raised above the rest of the edifice; and under this ornament is a stone with an inscription, expressing the noble use to which this structure is applied.

The present building will be taken down, and a new edifice erected a little south of it.

The manor of Knightsbridge belongs to the church at Westminster; they were in possession of it as early as the reign of Edward I.; during the temporary alienation of the church lands in the seventeenth century, it appears to have been the property of sir George Stonehouse.

Returning to Hyde Park corner, and turning south, we enter the Green Park; and proceeding down Constitution hill, arrive at

St. George's Palace.

Formerly Buckingham House, which was erected in 1703, on the site of what was originally called the Mulberry gardens; the author of the New View of London, mentions its vicinity to Arlington house,* then the residence of the learned and accomplished John, duke of Buckinghamshire; who, after passing an active life distingiushed by bravery, retired from his labours to that mansion, and died 1720-1, aged 75.

The editors of ' London and its Environs described,' 8vo. 1761, have preserved a letter written by this nobleman to the duke of Shrewsbury, which accurately and elegantly describes Buckingham house—' The avenues to the house are along St. James's park, through rows of goodly elms on one hand, and gay flourishing limes on the other; that for coaches, this for walking; with the Mall lying betwixt them. This reaches to an iron pallisade that encompasses a square court, which has in the midst a great basin with statues and water-works; and from its entrance rises all the way imperceptibly, till we mount to a terrace in the front of a large hall, paved with square white stones, mixed with a dark coloured marble; the walls of it covered with a set of pictures, done in the school of Raphael.

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* Celebrated by Charles Dryden, in ' Horti Arlingtoniani, ad. el. Dom. Henricum Comitem Arlingtoniæ.' See Nichol's Select Collection of Poems, vol. ii. p. 156.

Out of this on the right hand we go into a parlour thirty-three feet by thirty-nine, with a niche fifteen feet broad for a beaufet, paved with white marble, and placed within an arch, with pilasters of divers colours, the upper part of which, as high as the ceiling, is painted by Ricci. From hence we pass through a suite of large rooms, into a bed-chamber of thirty-four feet by twenty-seven; within it is a large closet that opens into a green-house.

On the left hand of the hall are three stone arches, supported by three Corinthian pillars, under one of which we go up forty-eight steps, ten feet broad, each step of one entire Portland stone. These stairs, by the help of two resting-places, are so very easy, there is no need of leaning on the iron balluster. The walls are painted with the story of Dido; whom, though the poet was obliged to despatch away mournfully, in order to make room for Lavinia, the better natured painter has brought no further than to that fatal cave, where the lovers appear just entering.

The roof of this staircase, which is fifty-five feet from the ground, is forty feet by thirty-six, filled with the figures of gods and goddesses. In the midst is Juno, condescending to beg assistance from Venus, to bring about a marriage which the Fates intended should be the ruin of her own darling queen and people. By which that sublime poet intimates, that we should never be over-eager for any thing, either in our pursuits or our prayers, lest what we endeavour or ask too violently for our interest, should be granted us by Providence only in order to our ruin.

The bas-reliefs and all the little squares above are all episodical paintings of the same story: and the largeness of the whole had admitted of a sure remedy against any decay of the colours from saltpetre in the wall, by making another of oak laths four inches within it, and so primed over like a picture.

From a wide landing-place on the stairs' head, a great double door opens into an apartment of the same dimensions with that below, only three feet higher: notwithstanding which, it would appear too low, if the higher saloon had not been divided from it.

The first room of this floor has within it a closet of original pictures, which yet are not so entertaining as the delightful prospect from the windows. Out of the second room a pair of great doors give entrance into the saloon, which is thirty-five feet high, thirty-six broad, and forty-five long; in the midst of its roof a round picture of Gentileschi, eighteen feet in diameter, represents the Muses playing in concert to Apollo lying along a cloud to hear them. The rest of the room is adorned with paintings relating to arts and sciences; and underneath divers original pictures hang all in good lights, by the help of an upper row of windows which drowns the glaring.

Much of this seems appertaining to parade; and therefore I am glad to leave it, to describe the rest, which is for conveniency. At first, a covered passage from the kitchen without doors, and another down to the cellars and all the offices within. Near this, a large and lightsome back stairs leads up to such an entry above, as secures our private bed-chamber both from noise and cold. Here we have necessary dressing-rooms and closets, from which are the pleasantest views of all the house, with a little door for communication betwixt this private apartment and the great one.

These stairs, and those of the same kind at the other end of the house, carrying us up to the highest story, are fitted for the women and children, with the floors so contrived as to prevent all noise over my wife's head. In mentioning the court at first, I forgot the two wings in it, built on stone arches, which join the house by corridores, supported by Ionic pillars. In one of those wings is a large kitchen, thirty feet high, with an open cupola on the top; near it a larder, brewhouse, and laundry, with rooms over them for servants; the upper sort of servants are lodged in the other wing, which has also two wardrobes, and a store-room for fruit.

On the top of all, a leaden cistern, holding fifty tons of water, driven up by an engine from the Thames, supplies all the water-works in the courts and gardens which lie quite round the house; through one of which a grass-walk conducts to the stables, built round a court, with six coach-houses and forty stalls. I will add but one thing before I carry you into the garden, and that is about walking too, but it is on the top of all the house, which being covered with smooth milled lead, and defended by a parapet of ballusters from all apprehension as well as danger, entertains the eye with a far distant prospect of hills and dales, and near one of parks and gardens. To these gardens we go down from the house by seven steps into a grand walk that reaches across the garden, with a covered arbour at each end of it. Another of thirty feet broad leads from the front of the house, and lies between two groves of tall lime-trees, planted in several equal ranks, upon a carpet of grass; the outside of these groves are bordered with tubs of bays and orange-trees. At the end of this broad walk you go up to a terrace four hundred paces long, with a large semicircle in the middle, from whence is beheld the queen's two parks, and a great part of Surrey; then going down a few steps, you walk on the bank of a canal, 600 yards long and seventeen broad, with two rows of limes on each side of it. On one side of this terrace, a wall, covered with roses and jessamines, is made low, to admit the view of a meadow full of cattle just under it (no disagreeable object in the midst of a great city,) and at each end a descent into parterres, with fountains and water-works. From the biggest of these parterres we pass into a little square garden: below all this is a kitchen garden, full of the best sorts of fruits, and which has several walks in it for the coldest weather.'

Thus for the duke's own description: several alterations were subsequently made. The 'goodly elms and gay flourishing limes,' went to decay. The 'iron pallisade' assumed a more modern and simple form; and of the 'great bason with statues and water-works,' no traces remained when Mr. Nightingale visited the palace. Many of these statues were deposited in the famous lead statue yard, in Piccadilly; but that also has now ceased to exist.*

The terrace mentioned in the duke's description was entirely done away. The 'covered passage from the kitchen' was built up; the 'corridores supported on Ionic pillars,' was filled in with brick work, and modern door-ways, windows, with compartments over them, inserted therein, with strings, plinth, &c. constituting concealed passages from the wings to the house. The duke's 'kitchen, with an open cupola, at top,' was no where to be found.

The Gentleman's Magazine, above quoted, adds, 'that Colin Campbell's plan, as seen externally, is now nearly the same, with the exception of the pallisade, great bason, covered passages, the building up of the corridores, terrace, or flight of steps, and an additional door-way, to the left wing. His front, the pilasters at the extremity of the line taken away, as is the terrace; circular pediment to the door-way, altered to a triangular one. The festoons of flowers and fruit, which were under the windows of the principal floor, are now cut out, and in their place the side ballustrades remain in continuation; cills of three mouldings only remain under the windows of the principal floor; a continued string occupies their place to the hall story; to the attic floor, architraves; to the four sides of the windows of the wings common modern cills; additions of a frieze and cornice have been made to the architraves of the windows of the hall and the principal floors. The inscription in the frieze is painted out; the statues on the dwarf pilasters are taken away, as also are the vases from the corridores. The pediments which were on the dormer windows of the wings have given place to a flat head; and there is an additional door-way to the left wing made out with common scrolls, cornice, &c. An extensive library has also been added to the place.'

The front was of red brick, with white pilasters, entablatures, door and window frames. Had the house been of stone, the Ionic wings and centre might have had a far better effect.†

The cartoons of Raffaello which formerly decorated this palace have been removed to Hampton-court. Besides several others by various masters, many of Mr. West's admirable productions adorned this house, particularly the following: Cyrus presented to his grandfather; Regulus leaving Rome on his return to Carthage; death of the chevalier Bayard; death of general Wolfe; death of Epaminondas; Hannibal vowing enmity to the Romans; the wife of Arminius brought captive to the emperor Germanicus.

Such was the state of Buckingham-house till the year 1825, when the house of commons, on the motion of the premier, made a considerable grant towards altering and refitting up this house as the principal palace of his majesty. The architect appointed was John Nash, esq. and at the present time an immense expence has been incurred without producing such an edifice as the nation fully expected for the residence of their sovereign.

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* Gent. Mag. vol. lxxxv. p. 36.

† Malcolm, vol. iv. p. 263.

The palace is very extensive, and occupies three sides of a quadrangle; the four sides will, when the structure is completed, be closed by a handsome railing on each side of a magnificent arch constructed entirely of marble; it is intended to be an imitation of the arch of Constantine. Of the main building, it is impossible to speak in praise; the design is frittered into a multiplicity of parts, and the detail is in a style of littleness unbecoming a building of so exalted a nature.

The eastern elevation being the principal front is the most ornamental; it consists of three stories in elevation, besides a fourth concealed by the ballustrade; the first story is fronted by a colonnade or continued portico of the Greek Doric order, broken into occasionally by projecting parts of the whole main building; the columns are iron, the frieze is omitted, the architrave and cornice are stone, the order is surmounted by a ballustrade. In the centre of the building is a second order of architecture, the Corinthian, which is displayed in a portico composed of eight columns in pairs, the lower order being similarly arranged for the sake of uniformity; the upper order is surmounted by its entablature with a richly sculptured frieze, and the whole is crowned with a pediment, in the tympanum of which is intended to be an alto-relievo, representing 'the triumph of Britannia,' by Mr. Bailey, on the acroteria are three full sized statues. This portico projects sufficiently to allow of a carriage passing under it.

The view of the dome of the garden front behind this portico, is universally considered a great eye-sore from its total want of ornament. At the distance of three divisions of the main building are other porticoes composed of four columns in pairs; on the entablature groups of military and naval trophies; an unsightly attic forms a bad finish to these porticoes; the main building has large and handsome windows between the porticoes, and the elevation is finished with the entablature continued from the porticoes, and surmounted by a ballustrade. The original wings were broken into three distinct piles of buildings, a fault so glaring as to occasion their total re-construction; they have been finished in an uniform but plainer style with the principal front; the ends of each wing have a portico, the upper order consisting of four columns surmounted with a pediment, the tympanum to be embellished with sculptures, having reference to the central group, and on the acroteria will be statues. The north and south fronts are nearly uniform, but the designs are far from complete, owing to the alteration which has taken place; a colonnade or continued portico having a concaved portion in the centre decorates the basement.

The chapel is an octagon situated on the south side at the junction of the wing with the main building; it is intended to be finished in the style of the tower of the winds at Athens. The garden front is deemed the finest piece of architecture; the basement is fronted by a raised terrace guarded by a ballustrade, above this the elevation shews four stories in height, the lower rusticated and pierced with windows and entrances; it serves as a stylobate to the upper order, which is also the Corinthian. In width the front is broken by five projections, the central is a circular bow decorated with a perystyle of columns, and crowned with an attic and spherical dome, the unlucky object which has been visited with such severity of criticism; the other projections are copies of the minor porticoes in the principal front; the lower stories are finished between the projections with a ballustrade, and the elevation with the entablature of the order which forms a crowning member throughout the building. At the extremities of the terrace are pavillions resembling Grecian temples of the Ionic order.

The gardens have been completely altered. In order to conceal from the windows of the palace, the great pile of stabling lately erected in Pimlico, a large artificial mound has been raised, and planted with curious shrubs and trees. Behind this a fish pond has been formed; the remainder is laid out in parterres and shrubberies.

The entrance to the gardens from Piccadilly is through a splendid arch, an imitation of the arch of Severus at Rome, the architecture from the temple of Jupiter Stator, in the same city. It is intended to be richly decorated with statues and reliefs, and surmounted by a group of sculpture. The architect is John Nash, esq.

The screen of the Ionic order opposite which forms the entrance to Hyde park consists of three arches united by an open colonnade. The order is Ionic; the columns stand on a stylobate about six feet in height; the centre arch has two pair of insulated columns ranged at the sides of the entrance; the side arches have single columns grouped with antæ, attached in like manner to the piers; the intervals between the arches are occupied by colonnades composed respectively of six columns; the whole is crowned with an entablature and blocking course. The centre arch is crowned with a heavy acroterium, which is sculptured in basso relievo with a procession taken from the Temple of Theseus at Athens, and finished with a sub-cornice. Both faces of the screen are alike; two subordinate entrances for foot passengers form a kind of wing in each side the main structure. The lodge is a small temple of the Greek Doric order. The architect of the building is Decimus Burton, esq. and the sculptor R. Westmacott, esq.

Hyde Park.

This demesne formerly belonged to the abbots and canons of Westminster abbey; but Henry VIII. obtained it in exchange for other lands. Notwithstanding its present very great extent, it was originally much larger than even at present, being much reduced by the enclosure of Kensington-gardens.* From a survey made in the year 1652, Hyde park contained six hundred and twenty acres, valued at 894*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum; the timber growing thereupon was valued at the sum of 4,779*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; the deer at 300*l.*; the materials of a lodge at 120*l.*; and those of a building designed for a banquetting-house, at 125*l.* 12*s.* The park was divided into lots, and being sold to several purchasers, produced the sum of 17,068*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* including the timber and deer. After the Restoration, when the crown lands were resumed into the king's hands, this park was replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having before that time been fenced with pales.†

The following description of the diversions of Hyde park, about that time, will not perhaps be unacceptable: 'May 1, 1654. This day was more observed by people going a maying than for divers years past. Great resort to Hyde park; many hundred of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered hair men, and painted spotted women, some men plaid with a silver ball, and some took their recreation, but his highness the lord protector went not thither, nor any of the lords of the council.' It was about this time that Cromwell met with an accident in Hyde park, which had near cost him his life. Taking the air there one day with secretary Thurloe, in his own coach and six, he chose to turn charioteer; but the horses proving ungovernable, he was thrown from the box, and in his fall discharged one of his pocket pistols.

This extensive piece of ground is a place of singular beauty, and has a fine piece of water, somewhat ridiculously called The Serpentine River, which was formed in the year 1730, by enlarging the bed of a stream flowing through the park, which, taking its rise at Bayswater, on the Uxbridge-road, falls into the Thames at Ranelagh.

An intelligent writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for April and May, 1815, has suggested several valuable improvements in this river. He remarks that, whoever rides or walks along the south side of the river, must be struck with the very disagreeable effect of the head that now interrupts the continuation that might be given to that beautiful piece of water in a hollow, between rising and varied banks (as by this writer's improvements they would then be made), clothed with wood, amongst which its termination might be hid. This should be done with a simple and easy flow, as there is nothing to justify any very sudden turns or abrupt breaks, which would only produce littleness and confusion.

The walk above-mentioned, when separated from the rides by a rail, and joined to that above it, near the garden-gate, would be one of the most beautiful of any in the park. That in the gardens would be at least equally so, by being carried in a winding manner along the two sides of the water, which it would look down upon, and command the reaches of. Several other almost equally judicious and important alterations are suggested in the above valuable work.

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* Kensington palace is in the parish of St. Mary, Kensington.

† Lyson's Env. ii. p. 182.

Some years ago Hyde park was somewhat deficient in wood, many of the old trees being much decayed; but since the time alluded to, many plantations have been made, and its general appearance is now greatly enlivened.

On the north side of the Serpentine river, are the lodge and gardens of the keeper, which have a very pleasing and picturesque effect. The powder magazine, however, takes off from the beauty.

Besides being the most fashionable of our Sunday promenades, Hyde park is used for field days of the horse and foot guards, and for some reviews.

Since the accession of his present majesty, great improvements have been made in the entrances to Hyde park. Elegant lodges and gates have been erected opposite Grosvenor-street and Stanhope-street; they are of the Doric order, from the designs of Decimus Burton, esq. and were erected in 1826. The wall has been taken down from Hyde-park-corner towards Knightsbridge, and a light iron railing substituted. The new gate at Hyde-park-corner has been already noticed;* and a new walk, with handsome railings, has been formed from the above gate to the one opposite Stanhope-street.

At the south-east corner of Hyde Park, is the gigantic and absurd

Statue of Achilles.

This figure of a naked warrior is eighteen feet in height, and is placed on a massy pedestal of granite, on which is the following inscription:

> 'To Arthur, duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, this statue of Achilles, cast from cannon taken in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse and Waterloo, is inscribed by their countrywomen.'

On the base,

> 'Placed on this spot the 18th day of June, 1822, by command of his majesty, George IV.'

This statue was executed by Mr. Westmacott, and is a copy of an ancient bronze figure placed on the Quirinal hill at Rome, where it was grouped with a horse which was discovered near it. Antiquaries have conjectured that the hero intended to be represented was Castor, the patron of the art of horsemanship. Others conceive the horse to have made no part of the original group, and suppose the statue to be that of an ancient *athleta*, or of Achilles. This last idea has been adopted by Mr. Westmacott, who has placed a Grecian shield on his left arm. 'The appropriation of such a statue to an English military hero of the present age is extremely absurd, and will be a lasting reproach to the persons who chose it; for it has no analogy to England, to Wellington, to the army, or to the arts or customs of our times.'*

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* Vide ante, p. 373.

Immense alterations have been made within the few last years between Knightsbridge and Pimlico; an elegant square, the houses of the first character has been formed from the designs of George Basevi, esq. It is called Belgrave-square, in compliment to the heir of the noble house of Grosvenor. The principal part was commenced by Mr. Cubitt in 1825. At the south west corner is an elegant villa, erected from the designs of H. E. Kendall, esq. for T. R. Kemp, esq. M. P.

Here is an elegant church, entitled

St. Peter's, Pimlico.

On the north side of Grosvenor-street, at the eastern extremity of the handsome pile of buildings called Wilton-place, is situated the new church of St. Peter. It is placed in an area, partly paved, and the remainder laid down in grass; the whole enclosed with a handsome iron railing. The plan shows an oblong square, with a portico and lobbies at the west, and a chancel and vestries at the east end. The breadth of the principal front is occupied by a portico composed of six fluted Ionic columns, resting on a flight of steps, and sustaining the entablature of the order, surmounted by a pediment; in the wall, at the back of the portico, are three lintelled doorways, the heads surmounted with cornices resting on consoles; the ceiling is horizontal in the centre, and coved at the sides. A low attic rises from the roof of the church to a height equal with the apex of the pediment; it is crowned with a cornice and blocking-course, and again surmounted by an acroterium of nearly its own height, but in breadth only equal to two thirds of the former member; this is again surmounted by a sub-cornice and blocking-course, from the middle of which rises the tower. This structure is made into two stories: the first is square; it commences with a pedestal, having a circular dial in the dado; the superstructure has an arched window between two Ionic columns; the angles finished with antæ; this story is crowned with the entablature of the order, surmounted by square acroteria, finished with angular caps at the angles. The second story is small in proportion to the last; it takes a circular form, and is composed of a pedestal covered with a circular dome; the dado is enriched with sunk pannels, and the cornice with Grecian tiles: the whole is surmounted by a neat cross. Every aspect of the tower is uniform with the west front. The flanks of the church are alike. The first division from the west is separated from the rest of the wall by antæ; it contains a lintelled and a circular window in succession; the rest of the wall is occupied by five lofty and well proportioned arched windows; the walls are built of brick resting on a plinth of granite, and crowned with the entablature continued from the portico; the angles are guarded by antæ; the flanks of the attics are finished with pediments. The vestries have lintelled doorways in the sides and ends, and are finished with an entablature at about half the height of the church: the angles are guarded by antæ. The chancel has no window in the eastern wall, but the flanks have arched windows corresponding with the church; the walls are finished with the continued entablature. A porch, with an arched doorway, in front of the wall, connects the two vestries.

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* Picture of London, 1827, p. 195.

The interior is approached by a lobby occupying the basement story of the tower, and by lateral ones which contain stairs to the galleries; it is occupied on three sides by a spacious gallery, sustained on Ionic columns; the chancel is separated from the church by an ascent of five steps, two at the commencement where the pulpit is situated, and three at the recessed portion which contains the altar; the angles of this recess are guarded by pilasters of the Corinthian order, surmounted by their entablature; a modillion cornice from which is continued round the entire building, and serves as an impost to the ceiling, which is a segmental arched vault made by ribs into divisions corresponding with the windows, and occupied by sunk pannels; in the central one of each division is an expanded flower. The chancel has a horizontal ceiling pannelled by flying cornices; the soffits enriched with flowers. The altar is enclosed in an oak ballustrade. The screen is also of oak; it is made into compartments by antæ; the central one is square, and occupied by a pannel of crimson velvet framed; the two lateral divisions are smaller, and correspond in their decorations; the more distant divisions, and those against the side walls, contain the usual inscriptions on oak pannels; above the altar-screen is a large oak pannel with gilt mouldings, covered with a pediment; it serves as a relief to Mr. Hilton's magnificent painting of 'Christ crowned with thorns,' exhibited at Somerset-house in 1825, and presented to this church by the British Institution in 1827; a painting which does honour to the country, and deserves to rank far above the much vaunted works of most of the old masters.

An additional gallery at the west end of the church, sustained on Ionic columns, contains the organ and seats for the charity children. The case of the instrument is very neatly ornamented with a mitre, crosiers, and trumpets.

The pulpit is on the south side of the church: it is octangular, and rests on a pillar of the same form; it is tastefully carved in oak, and has a solid appearance. The reading and clerk's desks are on the opposite side of the area.

The site of the church was the gift of lord Grosvenor; the sum of 5,555*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* was granted by the king's commissioners towards the building. The first stone was laid on the 7th of September, 1824, and the church was consecrated on the 19th of July, 1827. The architect is H. Hakewell, esq.

Near this church is Eaton-square, a fine piece of ground well laid out; it measures 600 yards in length, and 120 yards in breadth.

In this parish was an ancient manor, called Neyte, or Neate. Mr. Lyson says, 'Edward VI. granted the house called Neate, and all the site, circuit, ambust, and premises thereto belonging, late parcel of the possessions of Westminster abbey, and then situated in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields, to sir Anthony Browne.'* There are still some houses, called the Neate-houses, situated near the water side.

Great improvements have been made in this part of Pimlico; the canal has been widened, and at the northern end is a handsome and commodious dock; which will be found of great advantage to Pimlico and the parts adjacent.

CHAPTER XII.

History and Topography of the Precinct of the Savoy.

This precinct is extra-parochial, and the right of presentation to the chapel is in the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners for executing that office.

The site of the Savoy Hospital was anciently the seat of Peter, earl of Savoy, uncle to Eleanor, queen to Henry III. on whose death it devolved on the said queen, who, by her letters patent, dated the 24th of January, *anno regni Regis Edwarde primi* 12mo, gave it to her second son, Edmund, afterwards earl of Lancaster, and his heirs. This grant was confirmed to him by his elder brother, king Edward I. by letters patent, dated the 21st of June, in the 21st year of his reign. From that time the Savoy was reputed and taken as parcel of the earldom and honour of Lancaster, and was used as their palace during their attendance on the court or in parliament; and descended with the honour to his son, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded for rebelling against Edward II. and the estate devolved on Henry, his younger brother, in the 15th year of the reign of the same king. This Henry was earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Lincoln. He became possessed of the earl of Lincoln's estate, his brother having married the earl of Lincoln's daughter, in consequence of which marriage the Lincoln estate was settled on him and his heirs, after the death of Henry de Lacey, earl of Lincoln, and his wife Margery, countess of Salisbury. On the death of this Henry, earl of Lancaster, his son, of the same name, succeeded to these titles and estates, and was created earl of Derby twelfth of Edward III. and first duke of Lancaster in the twenty-fifth of the same king, by authority of parliament. At which time the duchy was erected, and the *jura regalia* and county palatine vested in him in a more full and ample manner. He had power given him during life to appoint his own chancellor, as also his justices for pleas of the crown, and other common pleas within the county. He had also fines and forfeitures, and pardons of life and members, with all other liberties, and *jura regalia* belonging to a county palatine, as fully and entirely as the earl of Chester had, and held within the county palatine of Chester. On the 23rd of March, twenty-fifth of Edward III. the said duke died, and left his estate to his two daughters, Matilda and Blanch, as coheiresses. Blanch was married to John of Gaunt, (fourth son of Edward III.) earl of Richmond, and afterwards created duke of Lancaster; and Matilda, married to the duke of Bavaria; who, dying without issue, John, duke of Lancaster, in right of his wife, became entitled to all these estates. From John, duke of Lancaster, they devolved on his eldest son, Henry, created earl of Derby in his father's life time, and on his death duke of Lancaster; who, coming afterwards to be king of England by the name and style of king Henry the Fourth, these estates, of which the duchy of Lancaster consisted, became merged in the crown; and an act passed in the second year of his reign for separating the duchy from the crown of England. And the same year it was granted to his son Henry, with all its liberties and *jura regalia*, to hold to his said son and his heirs, dukes of Lancaster, dissevered from the crown. And by an act passed in the second of Henry V. whensoever any lands should come to the hands of the said king or his heirs, by reason of the duchy of Lancaster, by an escheat or forfeiture, in any future time, the same should in like manner be annexed and incorporated to the said duchy of Lancaster. And it further appears, by an act passed in the third year of the reign of king Henry V. that no gifts, grants, &c. which concerned his said duchy of Lancaster, or the lands and profits of the same, or any parcel thereof, or which concerns any lands that in future time should emerge or arise thereto, should pass under any seal, save only the seal of the duchy of Lancaster; and that all others should be deemed and reputed to be void, and of no force or effect. Upon the union of the two houses of York and Lancaster by Henry VII. an act passed in the first year of his reign, by which the duchy was to be governed by like officers, and passed by such seals as accustomed, separate from the crown of England, and possessions of the same, as Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. or Edward IV. held the same. By the statute of Edward VI. cap. xiv. all colleges, free chapels, and chantries: all land given for finding or maintaining a priest for ever, are given to the king, with a proviso, that all such lands as formerly were within the duchy should be under the survey, order, and government of the officers of the duchy. And lastly, by the statute of the second and third of Philip and Mary, reciting that the king and queen, regarding the duchy of Lancaster as one of the stateliest pieces of the queen's ancient inheritance; and that sundry lands, parcel of the duchy, had been exchanged, and the lands taken in exchange had not been annexed to the duchy, enacted, that all lands then parcel of the duchy, or which, on the 28th of January first Edward VI. were united thereto, by parliament, letters patent, or otherwise, and which have been since sold off, granted, or otherwise severed from the duchy, and which are or shall be returned again to the hands of the said king and queen, or to the heirs and successors of the said queen, in possession or reversion by attainder, escheat forfeiture, or otherwise, and which now be in the hands of the said king and queen, shall, from the time the estates so reverted to king Edward VI. or to the queen, be united or annexed for ever to the duchy of Lancaster, with a clause for annexing lands not exceeding 2000*l.* per annum. By the statute of Ist Henry IV. the parliament declared very plainly their sense of the matter as to the king's taking the duchy of Lancaster in his royal capacity, and not in his natural and private capacity. The preamble to the statute is in these words: 'The king, considering that God having of his great grace admitted him to the honourable state of king, so that he could not for certain causes take the name of the duke of Lancaster in his stile; and being desirous that the name of the duke of Lancaster should continue in honour as it had been during the time it was held and enjoyed by his ancestors by consent of parliament, ordains, that Henry, his eldest son, should be duke of Lancaster; and the revenues thereto belonging were limited to be and remain to his said son and his heirs, dukes of Lancaster, dissevered from the crown.' It appears by the statute for dissolving the lesser monasteries, twenty-seven Henry VIII. that all the lands and revenues thereunto belonging, were directed to be under the rule, government, and survey, of the court of augmentations, (afterwards, by the statute of the first of queen Mary, annexed to the exchequer,) with a proviso that all such lands as should come to the king by virtue of this act, laying within the county palatine, or elsewhere, parcel of the said monasteries, and which were of the foundation of any duke of Lancaster, might, at the pleasure of the king, be appointed and assigned unto the order and survey of the duchy officers. And accordingly the said king, by letters patent, dated the 11th of July, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, did appoint and assign several lands; namely, the lands of the late dissolved monasteries of Cartmell, Corningshead, Burstow, and Holland, to be under the survey of the duchy; and divers other lands were added, by consent of parliament, by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and also by Philip and Mary. By the statute thirty-seven Henry VIII. all colleges, chantries, and hospitals, having continuance for ever, and being chargeable to the first-fruits and tenths, are given to the king; and are directed by the act to be under the rule and government of the court of augmentations without the clause in favour of the duchy, with a clause directing the method of a commission or visitation. And for entering into such chantries and hospitals, and the lands belonging to them, where the governor, master, or incumbent, do not employ the profits according to the intention of the donors. And not only all lands given by virtue of this act, but all lands which shall hereafter accrue to the king's hands, by any such commission or visitation as is directed by the act, shall be within the survey of the court of augmentations. The hospital was accordingly visited in Edward the Sixth's reign; and the then master and chaplains, by deed under their common seal, dated the 10th day of June, 1553, surrendered the revenues thereof, and, among the rest, the site of the Savoy to the said king in *cancellaria sua*, conformable to the directions in the act. The statute third and fourth Philip and Mary, on which the duchy officers lay so much stress, declares, that all lands which on the 28th of January, first Edward VI. were parcel of the duchy, and since separated, and which are or shall be returned to the queen, her heirs and successors, in possession or reversion; all lands, thus qualified, and coming to the crown, by escheat, forfeiture, or otherwise are directed to be in the survey of the duchy. But there is no general clause to give back to the duchy lands theretofore separated by king Henry VIII. or any former kings, which would be endless, and might be carried so far as to create the greatest confusion in the titles of the king's lands, and in the grants and letters patents that had been made thereof. And as it is plain from the tenor of that act that it only comprehended such lands as had been separated since the accession of Henry VI. (26th January first Edward VI.) so the practice of the law immediately after the passing this act, when it must be supposed to be the best understood, was conformable thereto. This act passed third and fourth Philip and Mary; and the next year, viz. 9th May, fourth and fifth of those princes, the Savoy was refounded, and the site of the Savoy hospital in the Strand is granted them, under the great seal; and the same is there called *nup' parcell' Ducat.' Lanc,'* as it is also called in the charter of foundations of the 5th of July, in the fourth of Henry VIII. The words of the tenendum of both these grants are as follow: '*Tenendum de Nobis heredibz et successoribus n'ri in liberam, &c. elemozinam, pro omnibus servitiis quib' 'zcuinq';*' and not '*Tenendum de 'Nobii hered et successoribus n'rs nt de Ducatu n'ro Lancastrie,*' as it would have been expressed if it had been intended to have been held by the duchy. And all proceedings since that time have passed constantly and regularly by authority of the great, or exchequer seal.'

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* Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 9.

There are few places (says Mr. Malcolm,) in London, which have undergone a more complete alteration and ruin than the Savoy hospital. According to the plates* published by the society of antiquaries in 1750, it was a most extensive and noble building, erected on the south side literally in the Thames. This front contained several projections, and two rows of angular mullioned windows. Northward of this was the friery, a court formed by the walls of the body of the hospital, whose ground plan was the shape of the cross. This was more ornamented than the south front; and had large pointed windows, and embattled parapets, lozenged with flints. At the west end of the hospital was the guard-house, used as a receptacle for deserters, and the quarters for thirty men and non-commissioned officers.

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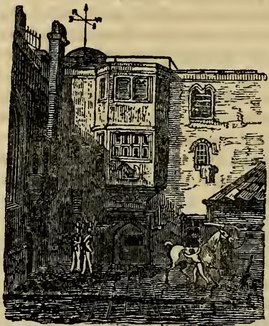
* Vide Vetusta Monumenta, vol. ii.



Guard House, Savoy Palace.

This building was secured by a strong buttress, and had a gateway, embellished with Henry the Seventh's arms, and the badges of the rose and portcullis; above which were two windows, projecting into a semi-sexagon. The west front of the chapel adjoining had nothing particular to recommend it, the windows and doors partaking of that wretched style into which the florid enrichments of our ancestors had degenerated it, in the reign of Henry VIII. On the east side was the burial ground, raised fifteen steps higher than the floor of the chapel; at the south end a small tower, perfectly plain, on the east side of a centrical mounted guard. A few diminutive trees overshadowed the mouldering walls, and gave a picturesque character to the place.

St. John the Baptist in the Savoy.

This chapel, in all exterior points of view, is a very humble specimen of the splendid style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VII. The structure is remarkable, as the usual church arrangement is departed from; the altar and chancel being at the north instead of the east end. The walls are substantially built with stone, and are all ancient except the west, which was built in 1826 at the destruction of the ancient remains of the Savoy, from the ruins of which the materials of this portion appear to have been taken; the south front consists of a square tower in two stories; in the lower story a pointed loop-hole in the south front, and a pointed arch in every aspect of the second story; the elevation is finished with a parapet; the lower story is flanked with two mean looking apartments, above which the wall of the church rises pedimentally without windows. The east wall of the body of the chapel has five low arched windows divided in breadth into three lights by mullions, and perpendicularly into two stories by a transom stone; the upper tier of lights have arched heads enclosing five sweeps, the lower arched heads without sweeps in the second from the north the lower tier of lights is omitted; an ancient vestry having formerly stood here upon the vault still used. The north end has a large low arched window divided by four perpendicular mullions; it is entirely walled up. The west side corresponds with the east already described; it has an entrance with a pointed arch between the first and second windows from the north; above the arch is a tablet, with the following inscription:—

This chapel
was repaired at the charge
of his Majesty
King George,
in the year of our Lord. 1721.
James Greenwood, } Churchwardens.
Joshua Amory, }

This doorway is the only entrance to the chapel by a descent of five oaken steps; the interior is highly interesting, from the beauty of its ceiling, and the remains of the former splendour of this appendage of royalty. The ceiling is horizontal, slightly coved at the sides, where it rests upon an impost cornice situated just above the points of the windows. The coved portion is ornamented with a range of obtusely pointed arches in relief, the horizontal part by quaterfoil and cuspated tracery, forming altogether an harmonious and beautiful design, of a character almost unique; the chapel royal at St. James' has a ceiling somewhat similar, but decidedly inferior. In every quaterfoil is an ornament, the number and variety of which is so great, that only a few can be particularized. The division between the nave and chancel is at the pier between the second and third windows from the altar, it is marked by the pulpit and in the ceiling by a variation in the ornaments. The quaterfoils in the nave are occupied by lions, griffins, greyhounds, antelopes, and falcons, holding banners within wreaths, and among the tracery the portcullis is often repeated, those ornaments being the badges of the houses of York and Lancaster, and the Tudor family. In the chancel the wreaths enclose shields charged with religious emblems, consisting of St. Michael trampling on his adversary, the Pelican, and the implements of our Saviour's passion, being the same ornaments which Dr. Milner describes as existing in a similar situation in the choir of Winchester cathedral; the outer range of shields, which immediately succeed to the coveing, have angels holding single implements, as the cross, spear, lance, and sponge, &c. The other shields have the following subjects in groups as the fancy of the sculptor directed, viz. the pillar against which Christ was scourged, the scourges, the cross, and reed, the crown of thorns, nails, hammer, lanthorn, ladder, dice, the faces of Pilate and Caiphas, the sepulchre sealed with three seals; and others commemorative of St. Peter, viz. the cock, the sword with the ear of Malchus, &c.; the whole of the ornaments are in relief; the ground-work is painted of a light blue, the ornaments and reliefs white. The present altar-screen occupies the place of the eastern window with the dado below it; the latter is covered with wainscotting, the former with a painting of red curtains round the decalogue, surmounted by the royal arms. On the wall at the east side still remains an elegant niche, a portion of the ancient altar-screen; it is covered with an hexagonal canopy in two heights; the entire stone-work is hollowed and carved into the most beautiful tracery which art could effect; the style of the architecture is so exactly similar to Henry the seventh's chapel, that little doubt can exist of both being the work of one architect. The corresponding niche on the west side has been destroyed, to make way for sir Robert Douglas's monument. Splendid indeed must the altar have been before the tasteless alterations, which reduced it to its present state, were effected. A block cornice exists in part on the east wall; but this is interfered with by a monument; and a pointed doorway, in the same wall, corresponding with the entrance to the chapel, once led to the sacristy, formerly situated below the window, which was noticed in the description of the exterior to be deficient in the lower tier of lights; it now leads to the burial ground. The head of the arch of this doorway is enclosed in a square architrave, above which is a block cornice; and against the southern jamb is a sculptured angel: these remains prove that the chancel must once have been superbly ornamented. The door of oak which occupies this arch is enriched with the singular pannels enclosing scrolls, so often met with in the wood-work of the above era.

The pulpit, affixed to the pier between the second and third windows from the altar, on the west side of the church, is hexagonal, with a sounding-board; the carving on it marks its construction to have been in the time of James I. The reading and clerk's desks below it are more modern. A gallery crosses the south end, in which is a small organ erected in 1826; and on the wall of the church above, is painted a choir of cherubs, with the inscription, 'Glory to God in the highest.' Near the north end of the nave, against the west wall, the niche for holy water still exists. The pewing is situated on each side of a central aisle.

The monuments are numerous; against the west wall of the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb: the dado enriched with sculptured quatrefoils, inclosing the three following shields of arms: 1st, a chevron between three martlets; 2nd, the same impaling paley of five, a chief lozengy; 3rd, the same as the last. The whole is covered with a canopy composed of an obtuse arch, and surmounted by a cornice sustained on two columns, the soffit of the canopy being pannelled. Near this is a small monument, with a minute statue of a praying lady between two columns; the inscription is illegible.

Against the north wall, and occupying the place of one of the arches before observed, is a splendid monument to the memory of sir Robert Douglas and his lady; he is represented in armour reclining on his right arm, on a slab; his other hand on his sword; on his head a fillet, with a bead round the edges; at his feet his coat of arms; and behind him his lady is kneeling in a niche: the whole is surmounted by a lofty canopy, on the top of which is a statue of Time.

The eastern niche has been converted into a monument by persons possessing more taste than those who constructed the one last described. It is occupied by a kneeling lady, with a countess's coronet on her head: in the side compartments are the following shields of arms: 1st. Barry nebule *or* and *sable*, Blount; 2nd, the same impaling barry, of six *gu.* and *or*, on a lozenge. Below the statue is an inscription to the memory of lady Dalhousie, 1663. Underneath is an inscription to John Chaworth, who died March 24, 1582; above is his arms in brass.

Against the eastern wall is another monument to a recumbent lady with a ruff and gown of the time of Elizabeth; the inscription is gone: it represents lady Arabella, countess dowager of Nottingham. A kneeling lady of the same kind occupies a niche above the doorway,* on this side the building. The inscription is as follows:

'Hic iacit Alicta filia Simoinis, steward de la king Heth svff. Obiit 18 ivnii do hvmane savlvtis 1572, vivtis premivut.'

The only modern monument worthy notice is to the memory of G. H. Noehden, LL.D. born January 23, 1770, died March 14, 1826.

This chapel is kept in repair by government. A table of benefactions records the repairs of the church in 1801, at an expense of 1,000*l.* It was repaired again in 1826, at which time his majesty gave bibles and prayer books.

Over the door of the gateway, towards the street, was the following inscription; it was destroyed by fire in 1666.

1505.
Hospitivm hoc inapi tvrbe Savoia vocatvm
Septimvs Henricvs fvndavit ab imo solo.

In order to make the communication between the Strand and Waterloo-bridge, the principal remains of the ancient palace were entirely removed. The only ruin is a small portion of wall at the south-west corner of the church.

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* Engraved in Smith's Antiq. of London.

Near the south end of the church is a plain brick building, called 'the German Lutheran church.' The interior is very handsome, with a gallery; the roof, which is coved, being supported by Ionic pillars, painted in imitation of Sienna marble. The pulpit, of polished oak, is situated at the south end of the church.

On the site of Beaufort-house and Beaufort-buildings, was a magnificent mansion,* entitled,

Worcester House.

This mansion had gardens to the water-side, and had several possessors. In the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to the see of Carlisle; it was afterwards inhabited by the earls of Bedford, and known by the names of Bedford and Russel-house. From them it came to the earls of Worcester, when it assumed the name of 'Worcester-house.' Edmund, the last earl of Worcester, died in this house, March 3, 1627. From him, it descended to his eldest son, Henry, afterwards created duke of Beaufort. This mansion then changed its name to that of 'Beaufort-house,' but it was soon after pulled down, and a smaller residence built near the Strand. This house was burnt down through the carelessness of a servant, and never rebuilt. Mr. Pennant informs us, that the great earl of Clarendon lived in this house before his own was built, and paid for it the extravagant rent of 500*l.* per annum.

CHAPTER XIII.

History and Topography of the Inns of Court.

The learned Fortescue inclines to the opinion that the inns of court were so denominated, not because the persons resident there followed the profession of the law, but from their being the inns, hospitals, or hotels, where young men of family and other persons attached to the court resided. In process of time, the residents began to associate themselves into fraternities of a collegiate description, and it is not improbable that the majority of them may have devoted themselves to legal studies and pursuits. Persons of rank and opulence sent their sons here, not so much with a view to their following the profession of the law, as to form their manners, improve their minds, and preserve them from the contagion of vicious habits; for in these inns, we are assured, 'all vice was discountenanced and banished, and every thing good and virtuous was taught there; music, dancing, singing, history sacred and profane, and other accomplishments.'

Among the very ancient inns of court, of which there is no longer any trace, one called Chester inn is said to have been situated on the spot where Somerset-house now stands; a second at Dowgate; a third at Paternoster-row; and a fourth somewhere still nearer St. Paul's cathedral, which, in the days of its degradation, was the principal place of business for lawyers. Each practitioner had his own pillar in the cathedral, where he took his stand at stated hours of the day, with a pen and paper book, ready to receive the instructions of clients. So perfectly, indeed, was the practice recognized, that on the making of a sergeant, it was usual for the whole body of sergeants to walk in their robes to St. Paul's, to invest their new brother with his particular pillar of business.

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* Engraved in the plate before noticed, vide ante, p. 246.

The number of these inns of court appears, in the reign of Henry III. to have been so much on the increase, that it was thought necessary to restrain them by proclamation. The mayor and sheriffs were commanded by his majesty to proclaim 'through the whole city, and firmly to forbid that any one should set up schools of laws in the said city, and teach the laws there for the time to come.'

Some of the inns of court which now exist were, however, erected after this prohibition. The number remaining is thirteen, nine of which are within, and five without, the liberties of the city; and all (we believe) extra parochial.

The inns were anciently of three classes; two of these might properly have been designated the outer and inner; the third bore the name of Sergeant's Inns. The outer were called Inns of Chancery, from their being places of elementary instruction, where young men were taught the nature of chancery writs, which were then considered as developing the first principles of law. Such were Clifford's, Thavies, Barnard's, Staple's, Clement's, Lyon's, New Inn, and some others now extinct. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, there were ten of these lesser inns, each of which contained not less than a hundred students. When persons had made some progress at these inns, they were then admitted into the superior or inner courts, where they perfected their degrees. Of these courts there were four, namely, the Inner and Middle Temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn, which still retain the pre-eminence they originally possessed. At the period of which we have just spoken, none of these inns of court had less than two hundred members.

The Sergeants' Inns, of which formerly there were three, were of a still higher order than any of the others, being occupied solely by the lawyers, who had been advanced to the dignity of the coif, including the judges, who, though promoted to the bench, call every sergeant their 'brother.' One of these inns, which was situated about the middle of Fleet-street, was held on a lease from the dean and chapter of York; and on the expiration of the lease, it was not thought proper to renew it. The place, though now differently occupied, still retains the name. Another inn, for the use of sergeants only, was situated in Scroop's court, Holborn, near St. Andrew's church. The only Sergeant's Inn at the present day is situated at the south end of Chancery-lane.*

The two great periods of study in the inner and outer courts were termed vacations. One commenced on the first Monday after Lammas; each continued three weeks and three days; and during this period nothing was heard of but readings, and mootings, and boltings, and other learned exercises.

The attendance of the students at these exercises was, however, entirely voluntary; and being carried on in a barbarous jargon, called Law French, it is not surprising that in the course of time it should have greatly declined, and at last given way to the more comfortable and now venerated practice of eating one's way to the bar. Ere the 16th century had elapsed, the inns-of-court gentleman, once the pattern of 'every thing good and virtuous,' had become a dissolute idler and gallant. 'When he should be mooting in the hall,' says Lenton, in his Characterismi, 'he is perhaps mounting in his chamber, as if his father had only sent him to cut capers.' 'All his pursuits, however,' says the facetious editor of the Percy Histories, 'were not so innocent nor so confined in example. Out of doors he was the gayest, boldest Hector to be seen; his beard the bushiest, his rapier the longest, and his hosen and doublet the newest fashioned; no one knew better how to 'quoit' the 'shove groat shilling,' or 'beat a knave into a twigger bottle;' the play house was his hall, and dealing in troth-plights his lawyer's exercise. In the reign of Henry VIII. an order was made in the Inner Temple, that 'the gentlemen of that company should reform themselves in their disguised apparel, and not wear long beards: and that the treasurer should confer with the other treasurers of court, for an uniform reformation, and take the justices' opinion upon the matter.' The king afterwards ordered, that 'those who would not reform in their apparel should be expelled;' and that 'all persons should be put out of commons who wore beards.' Parliament was also called upon to lend its aid to the reformation of these communities, by an act (33rd Henry VIII.) which prohibited them from playing at shove or slip groats, under a penalty of six shillings and eight-pence for each offence. Still, however, but little reformation took place. In the reign of Philip and Mary, we find, that the beards had so far maintained their ground, that an order was made in the Inner Temple, that fellows of that house might wear beards, three week's growth, but not longer, under a penalty of twenty shillings; and in the first of queen Elizabeth, it was in Lincoln's-inn 'ordered, that no fellow of that house should wear a beard above a fortnight's growth,' under the penalty of loss of commons; and, in case of obstinacy, of final expulsion. Such was the love for long beards, however, that it triumphed at last over every restriction; and, in November, 1562, all previous orders touching beards were repealed. The long rapier, an appendage of a still more obnoxious description than the long beard, did not fare so well. When the would-be-obeyed Elizabeth ordered watches to be set at each gate of the city, to take measure of every man's sword that it did not exceed three feet, the inns of court gentlemen were obliged to conform, like others, to this standard; and were farther obliged to lay their rapiers aside on entering their halls, and to content themselves with the dagger behind.'

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* Percy Hist. vol. ii. p. 142.

The Christmas revels of the inns of court were particularly distinguished for their wildness and licentiousness. Every day there was nothing but 'feasting, music, singing, dancing, dicing, to which last all comers were admitted; and (the play) was so high that the box-money amounted to fifty pounds a night; which, with a small contribution from each student, has defrayed the charges of the whole Christmas. Sometimes, when they had a young gentleman who would be profuse, they created him prince, and he had all his officers, and a court suitable to one with that title. At such times, most of the principal nobility, officers of state, &c. were splendidly entertained. These sports and feastings used to last from All Saints day to Candlemas, in each house; and some young student was chosen master of the revels.' We learn farther, from a statutory prohibition of the reign of Henry VIII. that during this saturnalia, bands of these revellers used to go about armed out of the precincts, for the legal purposes of breaking open houses and chambers, and 'to take things in the name of rent and distress.' Even as late as the reign of Charles I. this sort of perambulation was complained of.

The gay and chivalric character which the inns of court gentlemen now affected, was remarkably displayed in a grand masque with which they entertained Charles I. his queen, and their whole court, on Candlemas day, 1634. The object of this exhibition, as we are told by Whitelocke, who was one of the committee of the Middle Temple for managing it, was to manifest their opinion of Prynne's new learning, and serve to confute his 'Histriomastix against Interludes.' The masquers assembled towards the evening, at Ely House, Holborn, and proceeded by torch light to the banquetting house at Whitehall. At the head of the cavalcade were twenty footmen, or marshal's men, who cleared the streets, dressed in scarlet liveries trimmed with silver lace, and carrying each a sword, a baton, and a torch; then came the marshal himself, 'Mr. Darrel, of Lincoln's-inn, who was afterwards knighted by the king, an extrordinary handsome proper gentleman, mounted upon one of the king's best horses and richest saddles; his own habit exceeding rich and glorious.' The marshal was followed by about a dozen trumpeters, preceding one hundred gentlemen of the inns of court, 'the most proper and handsome of their respective societies, gallantly mounted on the best horses, and with the best furniture that the king's stable, and the stables of all the noblemen in the town, could afford;' and all richly habited and attended by pages and lacqueys bearing torches. The next groupe which presented themselves, being the first of the anti-masquers, offered a singular contrast to these shewy cavaliers. They consisted of cripples and beggars on horseback, mounted on the poorest and leanest jades that could be gotten,' and advanced to the music of keys and tongs, and other equally sounding instruments. After this beggarly train came ' men upon horseback, playing upon pipes, whistles, and instruments, sounding notes like those of birds of all sorts, and in excellent concert,' introductory to an anti-masque of birds, consisting ' of an owl in an ivy bush, with many different sorts of birds in a cluster gazing upon her.' The third anti-masque, which was of a very satirical character, is said to have been chiefly got up under the direction of Noy, the attorney-general, who wished to throw ridicule on the number of projectors of that day, and on the country which more particularly produced them. It was heralded by bagpipes and hornpipes, and other Scottish instruments of music. Foremost in this anti-masque rode ' a fellow on a little horse with a great bit in his mouth, signifying a projector, who begged a patent, that none in the kingdom should ride their horses but with such bits as they should buy of him.' He was followed by another, with a bunch of carrots on his head and a capon upon his fist, who was described as a projector, who ' wanted a monopoly for the invention of fattening capons with carrots.' Several other profound projectors were typified with equal significance. After these came six musicians on horseback, habited as heathen priests, who prepared the way for a chariot full of gods and goddesses, attended by running footmen with torches in their hands. A similar band of musicians, and a second chariot filled with pagan deities, followed. Then came the four chariots of the grand masquers. These chariots were in the form of the triumphal cars of the Romans, and painted all over in brilliant colours, inlaid with silver. Each was drawn by four horses, abreast, covered to the wheels with coloured and silver tissue, and with huge plumes of red and white feathers on their heads and cruppers. In each chariot sat four grand masquers, chosen from the different inns of court, who were ' handsome young gentlemen; their habits, doublets, trunk hose, and caps, were of the richest tissue, covered as thick with silver spangles as they could be placed; large white silk stockings up to their trunk hose, and very fine sprigs on their caps. On each side of the chariot were four footmen in liveries of the colour of the chariot, carrying large flambeaux, which gave such a lustre to the paintings, and spangles, and habits, that hardly any thing could be invented to appear more glorious.' The number of spectators was immense, and the banquetting house was so crowded ' with fine ladies, glittering with rich clothes and fairer jewels, and with lords and gentlemen of great quality, that there was scarce room for the king and queen to enter.' Their majesties, who stood at the window to see the masque come by, were ' so delighted with the noble beauty of it,' that they sent to the marshal to desire that the whole show might fetch a turn about the Tilt-yard, that they might see it a second time. The masquers then alighted, and were conducted to several apartments prepared for their entertainment. The queen joined in the dance with some of the masquers; and the great ladies of the court were very free and civil in dancing with all of them. The revelry was kept up till it was almost morning, when their majesties having retired, the masquers and inns-of-court gentlemen were brought to a stately banquet; and after that was dispersed, every one retired to their own quarters.'

The total expense of this magnificent pageant, which was borne by the societies and the individual members, was reckoned to be not less than 21,000l. Among the grave and learned personages who had a share in the devising and arranging of it, we observe, besides Whitelocke and Noy, the names of John Selden, sir Edward Herbert, Edward Hyde, sir John Finch, &c.

Whitelocke says, the 'airs, lessons, and songs,' for the masque, 'were composed by the celebrated Lawes; and the music was so performed, that it excelled any music that ever before that time had been held in England.' The masque was also 'incomparably performed in the dancing, speeches, music, and scenes; none failed in their parts; and the scenes were most curious and costly.'

The queen was so delighted with the spectacle, that she expressed a wish to have it repeated; and a hint of this having been given to the lord mayor, he invited the king and queen, and the inns of court masquers to an entertainment in merchant-taylors' hall; and on this occasion, they came in procession into the city, in exactly the same order, and with equal splendour and applause as at Whitehall.'

How different is the aspect of the inns of court at the present day, from that which they must have exhibited at the times of which we have been speaking. How quiet and still those squares and terraces where formerly mirth and revelry held their court! And yet no mark of desertion or desolation is there. The change is honourable to the age; and one among many striking proofs of the advancement we have made in morals and refinement.

The Temple.

On the spot now occupied by Southampton-buildings. on the south side of Holborn, there anciently stood a preceptory of knights templars, called the Old Temple.* In the reign of Henry II. when this order had so far emerged from that primitive state of poverty which was indicated by the emblem on their seal of two men riding on one horse, as to be worth some fifteen thousand manors; they purchased all that portion of ground on the banks of the Thames, extending from Whitefriars to Essex-street, and erected on it a large and magnificent edifice, which received the name of the New Temple. Here, from the spaciousness of its halls, parliaments and general councils were frequently held; and here, also, as a place of superior safety, the jewels of the crown were kept, and persons of wealth deposited their treasures.

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* On pulling down certain houses, upwards of a century ago, some remains were discovered of this structure, which was of a circular form.

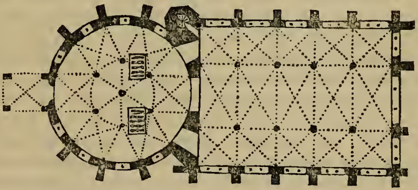
On the suppression of the knights templars, in 1312, Edward II., in the 6th year of his reign, granted the Temple and its appurtenances to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke; but two years after he re-granted the premises to his uncle, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, on whose attainder they reverted to the crown. His portion of the Temple property was given for life to Hugh le Despenser, junior, who being attainted of treason, 1st Edward III. the place would have again been in the crown, but the decree of the Great Council of Vienne, in 1324, having made a general grant of the possessions of the Templars to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Edward III. was induced to present the Temple to that order; the prior and convent of which conveyed it to a society of lawyers, who emigrated here from Thaives Inn, for a rent of ten pounds per annum.

On the dissolution of the order of the knights hospitallers, in the 32d of Henry VIII. the Temple reverted to the crown, but was still continued to be held on lease by the law professors till the time of James I., who, by his letters patent, dated at Westminster, on the 13th of August, in his sixth year, granted the whole, by the description of '*Hospitalia et capitalia messuagia cognita per nomen de Inner Temple, sive novi Templi Lond.*' &c. to sir Julius Cæsar, knt. and the treasurers, benchers, and others of this house, and their assigns, for ever, 'for the reception, lodging, and education of the professors and students of the laws of this realm,' at the rent of 10*l.* yearly from each society.

At the dissolution of the order of knights templars, that grant of their land which composed the Outer Temple, was bestowed on the canons regular of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, who disposed of them in 1324, to Walter bishop of Exeter, who erected thereon a stately edifice, as a city mansion for himself and his successors, which he called Exeter house. This being afterwards alienated, came to the noble families of Paget and Leicester, and at last to that of Essex. It being afterwards pulled down, Essex street was built on its site.

The societies of the Inner and Middle Temple consist each of a treasurer chosen annually, a senior order of barristers called benchers, barristers generally, students, and a variety of inferior officers. The chief executive authority is vested in the treasurer, who has the power of admitting or rejecting students, of accepting or refusing tenants for the chambers; of recovering and paying away all monies; and generally of doing every thing which is of instant necessity, in the direction of the society's affairs. All matters of higher concern, or of a legislative nature, are determined in what are called parliaments of the society, which are usually held twice every term. Of old, no student could be called to the bar, before he had been examined as to his learning and abilities by the whole body of benchers, and had performed various grand and petty mootings; but now these ceremonies are dispensed with, and any student who has attended commons for a stated number of terms in the course of five years, is entitled to demand a call to the bar. The benchers, however, still retain the power of refusing the call to any student, against whom they may conceive a prejudice, and in some instances are supposed to have exercised this right rather invidiously. At commons, there are three degrees of tables, one for the benchers, a second for barristers, and a third for students. Formerly they cut their meat on slices of bread, and drank out of wooden trenchers and green earthen jugs.

Members of these societies, though required to attend at commons, need not be resident; and many of those by whom the chambers are occupied are solicitors and private gentlemen, who have no connection with either of the houses.



St. Mary's Church.

The early history of this venerable fabric is enveloped in obscurity. Weever in his 'Funeral Monuments,' on the credit, as he states, 'of British story,' refers to a tradition of the Temple having been one of those originally founded by Dunwallo Mulmutius, as a place of refuge and sanctuary for thieves and other offenders, about the year of the world 4748; and Dunwallo himself, with other British kings, is reported to have been buried here. This, however, is only traditional; the authentic history of the church can be traced to as early a period as 1185, in which year it was dedicated in honour of the blessed Virgin, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem; who, at the above time, was entertained by the knights templars, whilst on a mission from pope Lucius III. to Henry II. in order to invite that monarch to ascend the throne of Jerusalem.

This edifice narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1666; in 1682 it was repaired and beautified, and a curious wainscot screen was set up. In 1695, the south western part, which had suffered by fire, was rebuilt. It has been since that time partially repaired in various parts; the last and most extensive was in the years 1826 and 1827, under the direction of R. Smirke, esq.

The plan of this church, as represented in the preceding page, exhibits two distinct portions of buildings. The westernmost consists of the ancient circular church, formerly insulated, and constituting the only church of the extraordinary militant churchmen by whom it was created. The eastern portion is a long square, made in breadth into three aisles by two ranges of pillars, four in each range. In the centre of the outer circular wall of the western pile of building is a magnificent receding semicircular arched doorway; the various mouldings springing from pillars with capitals approaching to the Corinthian order, the intervals between which are filled with mouldings of the zig-zag and lozenge varieties; near the jamb are small costumic statues, supposed to represent king Henry II. and his queen; the whole is in fine preservation and presents a magnificent specimen of Norman architecture; it owes its present state to the protection it receives from the porch of pointed architecture in front of it, which, although less ancient than the building, probably succeeded to an older porch. In the wall south of this porch are three lofty round-headed windows, the archivolt mouldings springing from columns attached to the jambs with elegant capitals; the easternmost has a freshness almost unequalled, owing to the circumstance of their being concealed for years by an attached chapel hid behind buildings in former times, and destroyed in 1825. The piers between the windows are occupied by buttresses, and the elevation is finished with a block cornice and parapet; nearly the whole of this side had been built after a fire in 1685, by sir Christopher Wren, in the Italian style; it has recently been restored under the directions of R. Smirke, esq. and a doorway with a Doric frontispiece walled up. An inscription on the parapet records these repairs as follows:—

HVJVSCE ÆDIS SACRÆ
PARTEM AVSTRALEM SIBI
PROPRIAM
RESTITVI CVRAVIT
INTERIORIS TEMPLI HOSPITVVM
JOHANNE GVRNEY ARMIGERO
THESAVRARIO
MDCCCXXVII.

The northern side is nearly concealed by adjacent houses. The circular clerestory contains windows assimilating with the aisle, but of a subordinate character; like the lower portion, it has been partially restored, and a block cornice and parapet substituted for the former battlements. The chapel which stood on the south side was an addition to the original plan; it was a curious specimen of architecture, in two stories, the lower in the same style as the circular church, the upper the lancet architecture of the portion now to be described. The eastern church is united to the other part already particularized at the eastern portion ; this has been restored, and its gables, one of which rises above every aisle are finished with crosses. In the north eastern angle is an attached octangular staircase turret. The south side has recently been restored in Bath stone ; it is made into five divisions by well proportioned buttresses, each division containing a handsome triple lancet window, the central rising above the others ; the archivolts are moulded and spring from columns attached to the jambs ; the elevation finishes with a block cornice and parapet. The east front is in three divisions, also made by buttresses, containing in like manner lancet windows ; the ashlaring is modern, having been restored with Portland stone in 1756 ; the points of the gables which correspond with the western front are crowned with urns ; the north side, which abuts on a burying-ground, resembles the southern already described ; it retains many of its original features, and has only been repaired in brick work. The annexed engraving shews a south west view of the church as repaired by Mr. Smirke in 1826. By the late alterations a passage has been formed from the west side of the church to the court on the south side. The circular part of the church on the south side now appears in its original state.

The interior displays one of the most interesting specimens of architecture in the country ; the circular church forms a vestibule to the other, and its area is unincumbered ; in the centre is a peristyle of six clusters of columns with leaved capitals, from which spring the same number of acutely pointed arches, forming a circular aisle ; round the entire building, above the points of the arches, is a second story, consisting of an arcade of small intersecting circular arches, with openings at intervals to the vault over the aisles ; the upper or clerestory is composed of six round headed windows, the archivolts resting on columns, from the inner column, of every main cluster rises a smaller column to the roof, sustaining on their capitals transom ribs, which severally unite in a common centre ornamented with a boss ; the dado of the windows in the aisles has a series of stalls above a continued seat ; the arches are pointed and spring from columns with exceedingly curious capitals ; on the spandrils of every arch a singular grotesque head. The entire of the ancient work has been wantonly destroyed at the last repair for the sake of restoring the same with modern stone work, although no pretence of decay in the old work existed as an excuse. On the south side was a door leading to the curious chapel destroyed at the last repair, and in the sill of one of the windows on the same side, is a repetition of the same inscription as on the exterior. The roof of the aisle is strongly vaulted with stone and filled in with chalk ; the ribs spring from the main cluster and from corresponding pillars attached to the side walls. Above the great doorway is a closed up circular window, and below it is a stone with the following modern copy in Saxon capitals of an ancient inscription discovered and destroyed in 1695 :—

o o
+ ANNO . AB . INCARNATIONE . DOMINI . M.C.L.X.X.X.V. DEDICATA
HEC . ECCLESIA . IN̄ . HONORE . BEATE . MARIE A. DNŌ .
ERACLIO . DEI . GRĀ . SC̄R . RESVRECTIONIS ECCLESIE .
I
PATRIARCHA . IIII. IDVS . FEBRVARII Q ĒA . ANNATIM
9 I
PETĒTIB . DE . IIVNTA . S. PENITĒTIA . LX. DIES . INDVLSIT.

The approach to the more modern portion of the church is worthy of attention; it is made by singularly formed pointed arches admirably accommodated to the junction of the circular with the square plan. The columns of the choir are clustered with uniform capitals, from which springs the stone vaulted roof, which is groined in the simplest manner with arches and cross springers; at the points of intersection are gilt bosses; the whole is a beautiful specimen of the lancet or Salisbury variety of pointed architecture. The aisles are not of equal width, the centre being wider than the others. The fittings up of the church are of dark brown oak in the usual style of Wren's decorations. The altar screen is unusually plain. The pulpit and desks are arranged in the middle of the centre aisle; the former is octangular, with a magnificent carved sounding board, the latter is suspended from the ceiling. Both the pulpit and sounding board are enriched with the elaborate carving of Grinlin Gibbons.

The organ screen is elaborately carved of the Corinthian order; it was erected in 1682; on the entrance to the south aisle are the arms of the Inner Temple, and to that of the north those of the Middle Temple. The organ occupies the centre; it is considered one of the finest instruments in England. In several of the windows are the ancient arms of England, viz. *gu.* three lions passant guardant *or.* on heater shields.

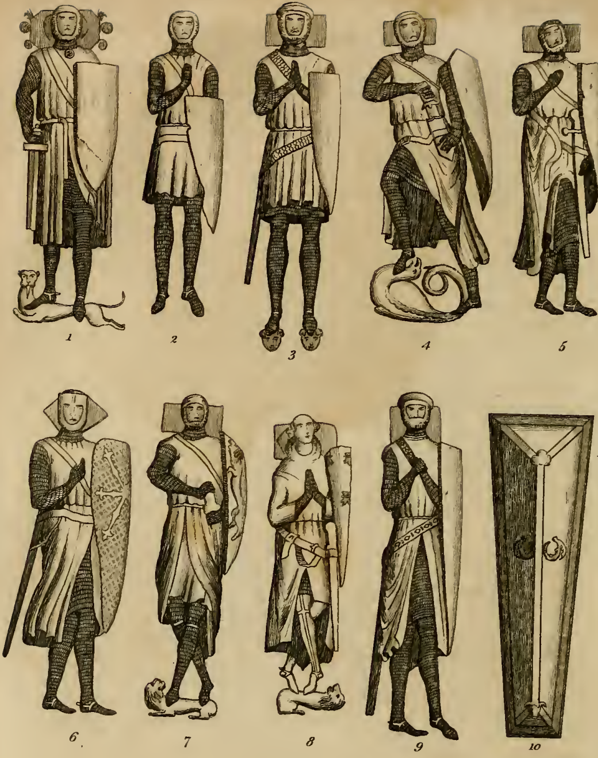
The body of the choir is paved like a parish church; the benchers and members of the two inns of court have seats for themselves on their respective sides of the church.

A mean modern font stands in the circular aisle near the west door.

The dimensions of this elegant church are as follows:

	ft.	in.
Extreme length, including the circular part	150	0
Ditto in the clear..................	140	0
Diameter of circular church	58	0
Length of choir	82	0
Breadth of ditto	58	0
Height of vaulting ditto	37	0

The monuments are very numerous. The first, in point of interest, are the splendid groups of sepulchral effigies which occupy the central portion of the area in the circular church; which are, in point of curiosity, almost identified with the building.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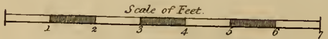
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SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES.

Temple Church.

To C.Benson,D.D. *this plate is respectfully dedicated by*
the Author.

Pubd by Cowie & Strange, 1827.

These ancient sepulchral monuments lie in two groups, within the circular area. They are generally reputed to represent knights templars. From the crowded manner in which these memorials of departed greatness are now arranged, there is little doubt of their having been removed from the places they originally occupied; most probably from tombs or pedestals which once stood here, but which at some remote period have been destroyed. 'This conjecture,' says Mr. Brayley, 'is corroborated by the fact of an excavation having been made, during the repairs in 1811, under the northernmost group, for the purpose of discovering whether any vault or coffins were beneath, and it was then satisfactorily ascertained that there was neither one nor the other.'[*]

These interesting effigies are nine in number, and some are much mutilated and defaced. They are disposed in two rows, between the north-eastern and south-eastern columns, and are inclosed within iron railings. The figures have been sculptured out of blocks of freestone, two feet in thickness, and are lying on platforms of similar stone. The attitudes vary; but the figures are all recumbent, and represent knights, armed *cap-à-pie,* in mail armour, with surcoats. One only is bare-headed, and wears a monk's cowl. Their shields are of the heater, or Norman form, but differ in size; one of them[†] is so remarkably long, that it extends from the shoulder to the middle of the leg. Their heads, which, with a single exception, repose on cushions, are mostly in hoods of mail. One wears a kind of casque. Most of their swords have been broken; in consequence of which one of the knights has been described as in the act of drawing a dagger.

Five of the effigies are cross-legged, a position acknowledged to indicate that they were intended either for actual crusaders, or for other knights who had assumed the cross, and been engaged in the holy war against the infidels in Palestine.

Not a single figure of the northernmost group[‡] can be decidedly appropriated; but the fifth, or that which is cross-legged, most probably represents Gilbert Marshall, third earl of Pembroke, who was killed by a fall from a horse, at a tournament near Ware, in June, 1241, and whose remains were deposited near those of his father and brother in this edifice. Camden says, that 'the statues of William, and his sons William and Gilbert, all marshals of England and earls of Pembroke, were still to be seen in this Temple;' and on one of them was this inscription, in letters almost effaced: *Comes Pembrochiæ,* and on the side, *Miles eram mortis. Mars multos vicerat armis.* The fourth knight is in a peculiar attitude, apparently trampling on a dragon, most probably in allegorical reference to the Christian's triumph over Satan.

The principal figure[§] in the southernmost group is said by Mr.

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[*] Britton's Public Buildings of London, vol. i. p. 139.

[†] Engraved in the annexed plate, fig. 9.

[‡] Figs. 1 to 5.

[§] Fig. 6.

Gough to be that of Geoffrey de Magnaville, who was made earl of Essex by king Stephen; and, on his creation, augmented his family arms, which were quarterly *or* and *gules*, with an escarbuncle, which charge is still apparent on the shield, and is the only instance of the bearing of arms on a sepulchral monument. This turbulent lord was killed in an attack which he made on the castle of Barnwell. As he died under sentence of excommunication, the templars did not dare to give him Christian burial, but wrapping his body in lead hung it on a crooked tree in the orchard of the Old Temple, London (in Holborn) the remains after the excommunication had been removed by absolution, found a resting place in the new church of the Temple, on the spot where it now lies, or near it.

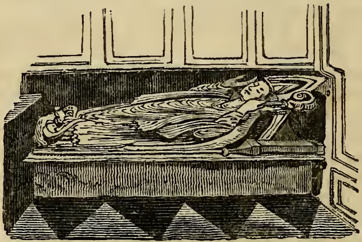
The next effigy* is that of the famous William Marshall, first earl of Pembroke, who died in April, 1219. On his shield is a lion rampant, forming a part of his arms.

The third figure† is supposed to represent Robert Ros, a templar, who, dying about the year 1245, bestowed upon the order the manor of Ribston, in Yorkshire; but Mr. Gough, on the authority of bishop Tanner, assigns this figure to the second lord Ros, who was buried here in the 11th Henry III. anno 1227. On the shield are three water bougets, the bearing of the Ros family.

The last figure‡ is supposed to be intended for William Marshall, second earl of Pembroke, who died April 6, 1231.

Adjoining the last effigy is a coffin-shaped slab,§ rising to an edge in the centre. It has been assigned to William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III. who died in his infancy, and was buried here about 1256.

The next monument which claims attention is a pontifically habited figure, at the east end of the south aisle of the choir.



Monument of a Bishop in the Temple Church.

He is extended on an altar, with a crosier in his left hand, and is giving the benediction with his right hand. This ancient monument has been assigned to the patriarch Heraclius, who died at Acre, in the year 1191; but there is no proof existing that that ecclesiastic's remains were ever brought to this country. Mr. Gough,* with greater probability, conceives it to be the effigy of Sylvester de Everdon, bishop of Carlisle, and some time chancellor of England, who was undoubtedly buried in this edifice in 1255. At the repair in 1811, an entire skeleton was discovered beneath this effigy, within a leaden envelope, placed in a stone chest, or coffin, of about ten feet in length and three feet in height. Fragments of garments, and portions of a crosier were found, but no episcopal ring.

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* Fig. 7. † Fig. 8. ‡ Fig. 9. § Fig. 10.

In the south-east corner of the church is a fine marble bust of the late lord Thurlow; beneath is the following inscription:

'Edvardvs . Thvrlow . baro . Thvrlow . a . Thvrlow . svmmvs . regni . cancellarivs . hic . sepvltvs . est . vixit . annis . lxxv . mensib . x . decessit . anno . salvtis . hvmanæ . MDCCCVI . idibvs . Septembris . vir . alta . mente . et . magna . præditvs . qvi . nactvs . præclarissimas . occasiones . optime . de . patria . merendi . ivra . eccesiæ . regis . civivm . pericvlvm . vocata . firmo . et . constanti . animo . tvtatvs . est.'

In the south aisle, above the effigy of the bishop before noticed, is a plain oval tablet to the memory of the hon. Daines Barrington, who died March 14, 1800, aged 73.

Near this are three elegant marble slabs: the first is to G. Rous, esq. who died June 11, 1802, aged 57; the second is to H. C. Litchfield, esq. who died October 3, 1822, aged 65; and the last records sir J. C. Hippesley, bart. LL. D., F. R. S. and F. S. A. He died May 3, 1825, aged 79.

On the north side of the choir is an altar tomb, with a recumbent effigy, habited in a black gown and ruff, with hands clasped in prayer. Above the effigy is a semicircular arch, the soffit richly pannelled. It is to the memory of that eminent lawyer and antiquary, Edmund Plowden, esq. of Plowden, in Shropshire, who died Feb. 6, 1584, aged 67.†

Nearly adjoining is a neat marble slab to the memory of sir George Wood, knight, and one of the barons of the exchequer. He died July 7, 1824.

More westward is a monument of marble, with finished columns of the Corinthian order. It is to the memory of sir G. Treby, knt. chief justice. He died December 13, 1700, aged 56.

At the west end of the same aisle is the figure of a man kneeling at a desk, with one hand on his breast, and the other opening a book.‡ He is habited in a gown and ruff of the time of Elizabeth. There is no inscription recording the deceased, but a few lines of Latin poetry.

Against the west wall of the gallery is a neat monument to James Howell, esq. the author of 'Londinopolis,' &c. He died in 1666.

On the north side of the altar is a neat marble slab to the memory of the late John Hatsell, esq. clerk of the house of commons, who died October 15, 1820. This slab also records the decease of his father and grandfather. Adjoining is a similar slab to sir Robert Chambers, knt. chief justice of the supreme court of judicature, Bengal. He died May 9, 1803, aged 65.

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* Sepul. Mon. i. 221.

† Engraved in Smith's Antiq. of London.

‡ Also engraved in the same work.

In the circular part of the Temple church, the following monuments are deserving of notice :

On the north side is a neat tablet by Flaxman, representing a female mourning over an urn ; it is to the memory of W. Moore, esq. who died Sep. 14, 1814. A sarcophagus with square formed head, in which is a bust of the deceased, to S. Mead, who died April 13, 1733, aged 63.

Nearly adjoining is a neat marble tablet, with cariatidal figures of Hope and Charity, to A. Campion, esq. obit 1801.

On an altar tomb on the same side of the church, is a fine figure of John Hiccocks, esq. a master in chancery. He is represented reclining with a roll of paper in his hand, and habited in the dress of the time. He died April 5, 1726, aged 58. Behind the figure are two pilasters of the Corinthian order supporting an arched pediment and urn.

Against the wall at the entrance to the south aisle, is a neat tablet to the learned John Selden, Dec. 16, 1586, died 1656.

The terrace before the Inner Temple hall is regularly and excellently paved: and, facing the south, is always dry. This advantage attracts many visitors, who pass their leisure hours in conversation there with their friends, and in admiring the trees, walks, flowers, and moving scenes of the river; but a more inviting and retired promenade is that of the Fountain Court, where a stream of water is forced to a considerable height, and falls again into a neat circular basin, surrounded by rails, and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttresses of the Middle Temple hall have an highly picturesque effect, whence the eye descends down a flight of steps to a handsome railing, enclosing a garden filled in the most pleasing manner by large groups of trees arranged near excellent gravel walks, bordered by flowers.* Such are the embellishments peculiar to the precincts of the Temple. Of the quadrangular passages and alleys nothing recommendatory can be said with propriety, as they are certainly suited only to absolute conveniences, without one pretension to good light or good air.

The Inner Temple Hall.

This hall is said to have been built in Edward III.'s reign ; the wall between the Thames and garden about the year 1550 ; and the hall ceiled in 1554. About which time Mr. Packington, treasurer, built Tanfield court, so called from the chambers of sir Laurence Tanfield, chief baron, beiing there; till which time it was called Packington court.

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* It was in this garden, according to Shakspeare, that those unhappy badges of distinction, the white and red rose, originated.

————' The brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction in the Temple garden,
Shall send between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night.'

Henry VI.

It is very considerable in size; and has been altered, burnt, and rebuilt, from the days of Edward III. to the present. The front, facing the Thames, is of Portland stone, with three buttresses, and a semi-sexagon turret. The roof supports a small cupola. The entrance is through a very large door, in a western wing, or projecting building, Over the entrance are three shields of arms, viz. the royal arms of Richard I., Henry IV., and George IV. Above the whole is a clumsy quaterfoil, enclosing the arms of the Inner Temple. This edifice was repaired in 1816 and 1819, as appears by inscriptions on the front. The inside is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good. These are, the portraits of William III. Mary, judges Coke and Littleton; and the story of Pegasus, the performance of sir James Thornhill.

The library consists of upwards of ten thousand books and manuscripts. The parliament chamber is ornamented with portraits of George II. queen Caroline, lord Hunsdon, judge Twisden, Finch, earl of Nottingham, sir Martin Wright, lord chancellor Harcourt, &c.

Anno 1553 the kitchen was built; anno 1559, the buildings near the Alienation Office were erected; in 1573, the great carved screen in the hall was set up; anno 1595, Cæsar's buildings, between the church and the hall, were erected, and so called, for that sir Julius Cæsar, master of the rolls, gave three hundred pounds towards the charge; anno 1607 the paper buildings were erected, and, being consumed by fire, were rebuilt, a noble pile of spacious and pleasant chambers; they were finished in 1685, sir Robert Sawyer, treasurer; anno 1609 the Inner Temple gate was built; about 1616 part of the Inner Temple gate, Fig Tree court, (the east side in 1607) and buildings near Ram alley, and the King's bench office, were erected; part of the lane also in 1657; chambers against the west end of the church, built in 1579, and anno 1681.

In the year 1684 was built the Middle Temple gate, next Fleet-street, which is a fine structure, in the style of Inigo Jones. It has a graceful front of brick work, with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, and a handsome pediment, with a round in the middle of it, having these words inscribed: 'SURREXIT IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED. TEMPLI, MDCLXXXIV.' Lower, just over the arch, the figure of an holy lamb, 1684. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect.

Over the colonnade, at the end of Pump-court, is an inscription in memory of a fire that happened some years ago.

> Vetustissima Templariorum Porticu igne consumpta anno 1678. Nova hæc sumptibus Medii Templi extructa anno 1681, Gulielmo Whitelocke, Armig. Thesaur.

The Temple church, having narrowly escaped the flames in 1666, was newly beautified, adorned, and the curious wainscot screen set up, Anno Dom. 1682, when sir Thomas Robinson was treasurer of the Inner Temple, and sir Francis Withens, treasurer of the Middle house. The south-west part was, in the year 1695, new built with stone: on the wall, until the last repair, was this inscription:

Vetustate consumptum, Impensis utriusque Societatis restitutum, 1695.
Nicol Courtney, } Armig. Thesaur.
Rogero Gillingham,

Middle Temple Hall.

This is a handsome insulated brick building, strengthened by buttresses, the quoins of stone, elevated upon vaults, and whose ichnography is in the shape of a T. Between the buttresses are five square-headed windows, each divided by three mullions into four lights, within a transom. The upper lights have arched heads. The wall is finished with a neat parapet embattled. The principal entrance is at the north-east corner, through a porch consisting of two columns of the Ionic order, supporting a pediment, in which is the arms of the society. This leads through a handsome passage to the screen, the doors of which, elaborately ornamented with carvings, admit the professors to their hall or dining room. It is wainscotted as high as the bases of the windows; under which is an enriched Tuscan cornice, and four ranges of pannels on each side, the greater number filled with the emblazoned arms of Readers in succession.

The screen consists of five divisions in breadth, two of which are the arched doors; the remainder are bounded by six Tuscan pillars, whose intercolumniations contain each two caryatide busts, and four pannels. The entablature of these pillars has a strange intrusive enriched frieze on their capitals, exclusive of the usual members. The attic has six pedestals, terminating in Ionic caryatide busts, which support a second entablature. Between those are elegant little niches, with five statues, separated by pannels. Over each niche are grotesque figures, assistant supporters of the upper entablature, with two pierced arches between them and the caryatides. The whole of this laboured screen, and the numerous carvings, are of oak. Behind it, on the east wall, are several complete coats of mail, with lances, halberts, shields, and guns, arranged on their sides, and above them. In the centre, a pointed window of five mullions contains the date of the building, 1570; and several coats of arms in painted glass, with which every window in the hall abounds, many indifferently, but the majority well executed.

The roof is most ingeniously contrived, and contains an amazing quantity of strong oak timber. Small pedestals, resting on stone brackets, inserted in the piers between the windows in the north and south walls, support segments of large circles, or ribs, that ascend to projecting beams from the great cornice above the windows; those are the bases of other small segments, which sustain beams of a second cornice; and thus again to a third row of segments, and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is supported, on small pillars. The outline of each great rib, from the piers to the summit, is a pointed arch, divided into three unequalled sized escallops; and these are connected, east and west, by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. A great number of small ribs and pillars are arranged under the whole ascent of the roof; but in a manner too complicated to be understood, unless examined. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants; and an aperture under the lantern admits sufficient light to render the parts distinct. It may with truth be asserted that London cannot produce another instance equally curious and singular.

The twelve Cæsars, and some other busts, are placed on the cornice of the wainscot; and the west wall supports a centre picture of Charles I. on a white horse, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. The king is represented in armour; and the general excellence of the colouring and drawing is such as to render it almost certain that it is an original by Vandyke. This grand painting totally eclipses the adjoining portraits of Charles II. queen Anne, George I. and George II. though they all possess some merit.

The finely executed south-bay window deserves attentive examination, as it is entirely filled with painted glass, most minutely executed, representing the arms of a great number of illustrious persons, surrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. Merely to name those, and others distributed throughout the hall, would fill several pages.*

The south part of the hall is built against by an erection of brick, in the carpenter's Gothic style. It is ornamented with buttresses; the quoins and dressings being of stone: the buttresses are finished by angular pinnacles with finials. Those at the angles are pierced and used as chimney pots. This building was erected in 1824, and is used as a library. It contains about 8,000 volumes, principally the bequest of sir Robert Ashley, 1641. A pair of globes, of the time of Elizabeth, and a portrait, supposed to be that of the above gentleman, are preserved in the library.

East of the last is a brick pile of buildings, with the date of 1625, and above the principal doorway is a neat slab, within foliage, on which is inscribed 'Library stayres. F. M. T. Ao. Do. 1697.' The quoins of this building are of stone.

The parliament chamber of the society has nothing particular to recommend it at present; but was used in the reign of James I. by committees of the house of commons for their sittings.

The ARMS of the INNER TEMPLE are *az.* a pegasus salient *or.*; those of the MIDDLE TEMPLE are *ar.* or a cross *gu.* a paschal lamb *or.* carrying a banner *ar.* charged with a cross *gu.*

* Many of them are engraved in Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, 223—229.

Lincoln'e Inn.

As an inn of court, Lincoln's Inn is next in rank to the Temple, which it equals in the number of eminent lawyers it has produced. Of these it may be sufficient to mention sir John Fortescue, one of the fathers of English law, who held the great seal under Henry the sixth; that virtuous chancellor, sir Thomas More; the learned antiquary, sir Henry Spelman; sir Matthew Hale; lord chancellor Egerton, &c.; Prynne, the memorable victim of Star Chamber tyranny, who was also a member of this society. For an alleged libel in the 'Histriomastix,' he was condemned by that infamous court, to pay a fine of 5,000*l.*, to lose his ears in the pillory, and to be imprisoned for life: nor did the odious verdict terminate here, for the chamber, assuming a jurisdiction co-equal with its vindictiveness, ordered Prynne to be expelled from the university of Oxford, and the society of Lincoln's Inn.

At what time students were first admitted at Lincoln's Inn seems doubtful. Mr. Malcolm, on the authority of an heraldic MS. which terms Lincoln's Inn, 'an ancient ally unto the Middle Temple,' says, 'there is no memory of any flourishing estate of the students and professors of the common law resident in this college till the reign of Henry VI., when it appears by rolls and remembrance of that house, the same then began to be famous.'

Lincoln's Inn is situated on the west side of Chancery-lane; a portion of its site was anciently occupied by the church and house of a body of preaching friars, who came to England in the year 1221. These friars, who were thirteen in number, and had for their prior, Gilbert de Fraxineto, met with much encouragement in England, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who died in 1252, and was buried in their church, left them his house in Westminster, which was nothing less than the ancient Whitehall, or York house. The friars sold it to the archbishop of York, who left it to his successor in the see. Hence it was called York house, or York place, until the year 1529, when Henry VIII. took it from cardinal Wolsey, and gave it the name of Whitehall.

In the year 1250, the friars of this order had a grand convocation at their house, to the number of four hundred; and having no possessions of their own, they entreated maintenance by alms. On the first day of their meeting, Henry III. attended their chapter, and participated in a dinner which he had provided. Afterwards the queen did the same; and the royal example was followed by the bishops of London, the abbots of Westminster, St. Alban's, Waltham, and others. Here the friars preachers continued until the year 1276, when Gregory Rokeslie, the mayor, and the barons of London, gave them a piece of ground near Baynard's-castle, and the ruins of Mountfichet, to build a new church, which was afterwards known by the name of Black-friars.

The principal property of the old friar house belonged to William de Haverhall, who was treasurer to king Henry III.; but on his attainder for high treason, his mansion and lands devolved on that monarch, who gave a plot of ground to Ralph de Neville, lord chancellor, and bishop of Chichester, who built a large house, and lived in it, until his death, in 1244. It next became the residence of Richard de Wilts, and afterwards fell to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, to whom Edward the first presented the Old Friar house. The earl of Lincoln made it his residence, and hence it was called his inn, or Lincoln's Inn, according to the literal meaning of the word and the usage of the period, when an inn meant a lodging, or house in general.

This earl of Lincoln is said to have introduced students here in 1310; but as he died in that year, it is probable that students had been admitted before that period.

By some means, which none of our historians explain, the bishops of Chester again became the proprietors of Lincoln's Inn, and continued so until the beginning of the 16th century; when Robert Sherborn, bishop of that see, conveyed it to a student of the house, of the name of William Sulyard, or Syliard, for a term of 99 years. This grant was confirmed in 1536, by a subsequent bishop of Chester, in a deed which conveyed the house and lands to the said William Sulyard and his brother Eustace. In 1579, the surviving son of Eustace conveyed the whole to Richard Kingsmill and the rest of the benchers, for the sum of 520*l*.

Lincoln's Inn forms a great quadrangle, composed of the gatehouse, the hall on the west side, the chapel on the north, and several chambers on the south.

The principal gate just mentioned, is flanked by two square projections, or towers; but, as almost all the windows have been modernized, the venerable character of the structure is greatly injured. Over the gateway are three shields of arms in square compartments. The first are the arms of Lacy, earl of Lincoln, the middle the royal arms, and the third the arms of sir Thomas Lovell, knt. the builder of the gate. Beneath the arms is '*Anno Dom.* 1518.' This piece of sculpture was repaired and re-gilt in 1815. The hall, as seen through the arch from Chancery-lane, has the appearance of a monastic building, occasioned by the buttresses and pointed windows. It was erected in the reign of Henry VII. and is sixty-two feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth.

The side walls are divided by buttresses into five divisions, occupied by windows, with obtusely arched heads, and divided by three mullions; at each extremity of both sides are oriels; this hall being singular in possessing four of such appendages; over one of the west windows is a shield held by an angel. On the roof is a modern lantern. The interior is much modernized; it is covered with a modern coved ceiling of plaster; the oriels have internally obtuse arches, the mouldings resting on angels. At the north or upper end is a canopy over the lord chancellor's seat, and at the opposite end a screen and music gallery; it is curiously carved and reaches to the present ceiling; it is made in height into two stories, the lower divided into compartments by termini with human heads; the upper story has terminal columns; the whole is surmounted by a pannel containing a dial, and decorated with Ionic pilasters: there are two entrances in the lower story, the former openings to the gallery are now filled with paintings of the following shields of arms and inscriptions:—1. His royal highness, James, duke of York; 2. the right honourable lord Newport; 3. the right honourable the earl of Bath; 4. his majesty Charles II.; 5. the right honourable earl of Manchester; 6. the right honourable lord Henry Howard; 7. his serene highness prince Rupert of the Rhine. All are dated February 16, 1675. The screen is painted of a light wainscot colour, and groined. Against the north wall is the famous painting of 'St. Paul before Felix and Agrippa,' by Hogarth; placed there about 1750, in consequence of a legacy by Mr. Wyndham; on the frame the following arms, viz. *azure* sixteen millrinds 4, 3, 4, 3, and 2 *or*. on a canton, *or*. a lion rampant *azure*. On each side of this painting is an old portrait of a judge. This hall is now, by permission of the benchers, used for the sittings of the lord high chancellor.

The chapel is situated north of the hall, and is elevated on an open crypt of three arches, separated by buttresses of six gradations, with large windows filled by painted glass. The arches of the cloisters are richly covered by tracery, quaterfoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry the VIIth's chapel; and are correct imitations of our ancient florid style.

The chapel was designed by Inigo Jones; but, unfortunately, this celebrated architect was incapable of producing a complete specimen of faithful imitation: a flash of genius now and then appears, but it has a disproportion or a deformity to counterbalance the effect. Mountain, bishop of London, consecrated this chapel on the feast of the Ascension, in 1623. The windows abound with multitudes of emblazoned arms, in painted glass, of noblemen and treasurers, to the present period, mingled with fine figures of the prophets and apostles. In 1791, the chapel underwent considerable repairs, under the superintendance of the late J. Wyatt, esq., when it received a new roof and a window at the west end.

Henry Colfer, esq. in 1658, founded a sermon, preached in this chapel on the first Wednesday of every month. The preacher receives twelve pounds per annum; and he left eight pounds for charitable purposes.

Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, who was preacher to the society, founded a lecture in 1768, to be pronounced on the first Sunday after Michaelmas term, and the first before and after Hilary term, annually, for proving the truth of the Christian religion from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament.

The Society appoint a preacher and chaplain; and divine service is celebrated on Sundays and holydays.

The ground under the cloisters was the burial-place of the society; but, since 1791, it has been reserved for the benchers only. Few men of much eminence have been buried in this chapel; but a plain stone in the cloisters under the chapel is inscribed 'Here lies the body of John Thurloe, secretary of state to the protector Oliver Cromwell, and a member of this society.'

Stone-buildings, so termed because they are composed of that material, are situate parallel with the west side of Chancery-lane; their east front, and the east side of the Six Clerks and Registrar's office, whose principal front is in Chancery-lane, formed an oblong court. But those buildings are only part of a vast range, projected by the society, and designed by sir Robert Taylor. The garden front consists at present of a rustic basement, with arcades and windows, at the north end of which is a wing, consisting of six Corinthian pillars, which support an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued through the whole length of the front, which terminates in a ballustrade; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain. It will be perceived from this that the façade is not of the most superb description; but when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line thus broken by the intervention of trees, it has a very pleasing effect, particularly from Serle's-court.

The chambers within Stone-buildings are magnificent, and sell or let at very high prices. The leases commenced in June 1780, for ninety-nine years, and three lives named at the time, with power to nominate a fourth at the decease of the last survivor. They are transferable for a fine of ten pounds. Those in the ancient buildings are held on single lives, and are transferable for ten pounds on the ground floor, and less for the upper stories, except the first floor.

The site of Serle's-court, or New-square, was originally called Fichett's-field, or Little Lincoln's-inn-field. It appeared that Henry Serle and a person named Clerk, had some claims, which were settled by an agreement, dated in the thirty-fourth year of Charles II. between them and the benchers of the society. That fixing the specific property of the parties, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field. The chambers in this square are freehold, but subject to certain restrictions inserted in the agreement between the benchers and Serle. The whole of the chambers within the jurisdiction of the society entitle the holders to a vote for members of parliament for Middlesex and Westminster.

The three sides of New-square are occupied exclusively by barristers and respectable solicitors; the fourth side is open to the garden, which is tastefully laid out, and very extensive. 'It is, however, to be regretted, that in a crowded city, where a blade of grass can scarcely be seen in a circumference of fifteen or twenty miles, with the exception of the gardens attached to the 'inns of court, that they should be locked up from the public.' * The wall and terrace which separate this garden from Lincoln's-inn-fields, were raised about the year 1663, at an expense of 1,000*l*. In the early part of the last century, a Mr. Wheedon proposed to erect a beautiful range of buildings on the east side of the gardens. The plan was, that they should be only one story high, and be without chimneys, but it did not meet with encouragement.

In the centre of the new square, Lincoln's-inn, there was formerly a fountain, consisting of a Corinthian column by Inigo Jones; but among the changes that take place an the course of time, the fountain has been converted into a gas-light column.

The council-chamber of Lincoln's-inn is a very handsome apartment. The library, on the ground floor of Stone-buildings, contains above eight thousand volumes, deposited in four rooms; to increase which, each master of the bench contributes eleven guineas; and every student, when called to the bar, five pounds; the master of the library, (a bencher, elected annually,) purchases such books relating to jurisprudence as are not commonly found in libraries. It is open every day from ten o'clock till two, for the use of the members of the society. There are several landscapes, by Brughal, on copper; and a marble bust of Cicero. Besides which, the walls are adorned with portraits of lord chief justice sir Richard Rainsford; sir John Franklin, a master in chancery; judge Hales, who gave his manuscripts to the society; and lord chief justice Mansfield; with many pictures by Italian masters, and some drawings.†

The ARMS of LINCOLN'S-INN are *or*, a lion rampant.

Gray's Inn.

The name of this inn of court is derived from the noble family of the Gray's, who in the reign of Edward III. conveyed the ground on which it has been erected, and which formed part of the manor of Portpool (ignobly commemorated in Portpool-lane), to a society of students at law. The domain of this society extends over a large extent of ground between Holborn and Theobald's road; it has a spacious square, and still more spacious garden, well laid out, and shaded with lofty trees; but the approaches on all sides are exceedingly mean, and the buildings, if we except two new piles called Verulam and Raymond-buildings, are of a very ordinary description.

The chapel and hall stand between Holborn-court and that part of the square extending towards Gray's Inn-lane, and at the south-east corner. The chapel is totally destitute of every species of ornament; and is indeed so entirely plain, that one of the best writers on the subject of the metropolis justly observes, that a description of it will be accomplished in saying, it has four walls, and several windows, large and small.

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* Percy Hist. vol. ii. p. 162.

† Lane's Guide to Lincoln's-inn, 1808.

The hall is a brick building, in that style of architecture which prevailed from [the time of Henry VIII. to that of James I. The exterior is built of red brick, and the side walls are divided by buttresses; in the intervals are windows of the usual domestic style of the period when it was built; the gables are marked by a graduated battlement curiously worked in brick. Over the centre of the roof was, until 1826, the original lantern, which had a picturesque and antique appearance; it was then replaced by the present carpenter's Gothic erection, and at the same time the walls were covered with Roman cement, slates substituted for the tiles on the roof, and the whole entirely modernized. A new south porch was at the same time constructed. The interior retains its pristine features, and is a very interesting specimen of the architecture of the day; the roof of oak is sustained on noble arched beams, seven in number, handsomely carved, and in a fine state of preservation. At the west end is a curious and highly carved screen and music gallery of dark oak, displaying one of the earliest specimens of Italian architecture in the country; it is made by Ionic columns into four divisions, occupied by arches, the frieze and shafts of the columns covered with fillagree; in the spandrils of the arches are angels with palm branches and chaplets; two of the arches are filled in with a shell-framed ornament, the others are glazed. The whole is surmounted by a ballustrade, enriched with termini. The lantern is situated between the fourth and fifth beams from the west, and beneath it a modern stone occupies the ancient situation. The oriel is situated on the north side; it is entirely filled with coats of arms in stained glass. In the eastern window are twenty-three coats of arms.* The west window is occupied by shields of arms, in stained glass of modern workmanship. In one of the windows on the south side is a sun dial, on painted glass, with the arms of the inn, and the following inscription:

T

Vt nos mutamur in illis T. C. 1702.

Against the east wall below the window, are the following paintings: Charles I. between Charles II. and James II. whole lengths; against the north wall is a painting of the great lord Bacon, between two other portraits of judges. On the south wall is another portrait.

The library is exceedingly well supplied with books for the use of the students.

In its government, rules, and practice, this society is similar to the other principal inns of court.

The Arms of Gray's Inn are, *Sa.* a griffin segreant *or.*

Sergeants' Inn.

According to Sir Edward Coke, the order of sergeants at law is upwards of eleven hundred years standing. We find mention made of them in a statute of the 3d Edward I. In the reign of Henry VIII. they were so numerous that twenty-eight of them received at one time the honour of knighthood; and yet, in the following reign, the number had been so much diminished, by various casualties. that sergeant Benlowes described himself *solus serviens ad legem*.

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* Vide Sir W. Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales, for a description of them.

The degree of sergeant is the highest taken at the common law, as that of doctor is of the civil law. The call to it is by royal mandate, issued on the recommendation of the judges. The Court of Common Pleas is their peculiar sphere of practice; but they may and do plead in any of the courts. The judges are always selected from this body, the members of which they continue to distinguish by the friendly appellation of *brothers*.

When a barrister is raised to the rank of a sergeant, he is sworn at the Chancery bar, to 'well and truly serve the king's people; truly to counsel them after their cunning; not to defer or delay their causes willingly, for covet of money or other thing that may turn to their profit; and to give due attendance accordingly.'

It was in ancient times customary for the whole body of sergeants to proceed on the day following the swearing in of a brother, in public procession to Westminster-hall, in order to present him to the judges of the different courts. And having had their coifs of white linen or silk put on without any black ones over, and being clothed in robes of two colours, they walked to Westminster-hall, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen of the long robe, of several houses of court and chancery, the warden of the Fleet, Marshal, &c.; and attended by clerks, two of each sergeants, immediately following him, &c.; also, by the stewards, butlers, and other servants to the houses, all bare-headed and clothed in short party-coloured vestments.' On the appearance of the new sergeant the judges were wont to exclaim, 'Methinks I see a brother.' The brother presented a ring, with his motto engraven on it, to each of their lordships, in token of his union to the fraternity. All the others serjeants had also rings given to them. When this ceremony was finished, the brotherhood returned sometimes to Ely House, at others to the Middle Temple Hall, where a grand feast was given on the occasion, to which the most distinguished personages in the state were invited. From the description of an entertainment of this sort, given in 1531, at Ely House, they appear to have been at times of extraordinary magnificence.* The feasting on this occasion, continued from Friday, the 10th of November, till the following Tuesday. 'On Monday, king Henry and queen Catherine of Arragon dined there in separate chambers, and the foreign ambassadors occupied a third apartment. In the great hall, sir Nicholas Lombard, mayor of London, the judges, barons of the Exchequer, and the aldermen, presided at the king's table. On the south side sat the master of the rolls, the masters in Chancery, and worshipful citizens. The north side of the hall was occupied by aldermen appointed to sit at the head, the rest filled by respectable merchants. In the cloisters, chapel, and gallery, were placed knights and gentlemen of lesser degree. The crafts of London were in other halls; whilst the sergeants and their ladies were in chambers appointed for their reception. The quantity of provision, on the occasion, resembled that for a coronation feast.'

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* Vide ante vol. i. p. 215.

The presentation of the rings, and perhaps a private merry-making, among the fraternity themselves, are now the only relics of these showy and expensive customs.

Sergeant's Inn, situated at the bottom of Chancery-lane, consists of two courts, of rather mean appearance. As formerly observed, it was anciently called Faryingdon's Inn, after the same person who gave name to the ward, in which it is situated. The hall is neat and commodious; and its windows are filled with the armorial bearings of various members of the fraternity. It has several portraits, and on the front is the date of erection, 1678.

The Arms of Sergeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, are *Or*, a stork proper.

Clifford's Inn.

Adjoining Sergeant's-inn, is Clifford's-inn, so called, from its original owners, the noble family of Clifford. About 1337, the widow of Robert de Clifford demised it to a society of students in the common law. None of the other inns of court can shew a title so ancient. The inn has two courts and a small garden; and is under the government of a principal and twelve rulers. The hall is a plain Gothic structure, with windows emblazoned with armorial bearings. It was repaired and decorated in 1828; on the hall is a small turret.

The Arms of Clifford's Inn are checkey *or* and *az.* a fesse *gu.*, all within a bordure *gu.* charged with eight bezants.

Clement's Inn.

This appears to have been, from an early period, one of the most eminent of the minor schools of law, or inns of Chancery. There are traces of its existence as far back as 1478. It is supposed to have derived its name from a spring of water in the vicinity, called St. Clement's well, now covered with a pump, which had of old the reputation of curing a variety of disorders, and was much resorted to by the credulous. The society of this inn is governed by a principal and fourteen ancients. The hall is built of red brick, and is situated on the south side of the principal court. Above the door is inscribed—'Impensis hujus hospetii extructa anno MDCCXVI. T. Blackwell, P.' On the cornice is a shield, with an anchor, and beneath it is inscribed—'Lex Anchora regni.' The interior is ornamented with a good portrait of sir Matthew Hale and several others, names not known. In the centre of the garden there is a statue of a naked Moor, supporting a sun-dial which was presented to the society by Holles, lord Clare, from whose family they derive their title to the inn and its appurtenances. The figure is extremely well sculptured, but the position of it has bean censured as 'cruel and unnatural,' constantly exciting 'the commiseration of the passenger,' for 'the poor sable son of woe.' According to the same standard of criticism, people should be melted to tears at seeing Old Father Thames exposed night and day in the court of Somerset-house, alike unsheltered from the wintry winds and summer heats. The Moor, like the god of the river, is but an allegorical personage; and many a worse allegory is to be seen in London, than a child of the sun supporting a sun-dial.*

The Arms of Clement's Inn are *ar.* an anchor crest without a stock proper, environed in the centre with the letter C *or.*

New Inn.

On the site now occupied by New-inn, there anciently stood a common hostelry or inn, known by the sign of the Blessed Virgin. In 1485 it was converted into an inn of chancery by sir John Fineux, lord chief justice, and attached to the Middle Temple. On the demolition by the protector Somerset, of Chester's-inn, which stood on the site of the present Sea-coal-lane, on the south side of the Strand in order to make way for Somerset-house, the students incorporated themselves with those of New-inn. The society is governed by a treasurer and twelve ancients. It boasts the honour of having educated the great sir Thomas More, who studied here previous to entering himself of Lincoln's-inn. The hall is a plain structure of brick, situated on the east side of the square.

The Arms of New Inn are *vert,* a flower-pot *ar,* with gilly flowers *gu.* leaved *vert.*

Lyon's Inn.

In Holywell-street, opposite to the New-inn, there is another called Lyon's-inn, which is an appendage to the Inner Temple. It is a place of considerable antiquity, entries having been made in the steward's books so early as the reign of Henry the Fifth. It has a hall, with some paintings, but the other buildings are insignificant.

The Arms of Lyons' Inn are checkey or. and *ar.* over all, a lion rampant *sable.*

Staples' Inn.

The merchants of England were formerly obliged to exhibit for sale their wool, cloth, tin, and other staple commodities, in certain public places appointed for that purpose. Staples'-inn, in Holborn, was one of these, and therefore so named. As early as 1415 it had been converted into an inn of chancery, dependant on Gray's-inn. It is divided into two courts, and has a pleasant garden; the hall is a small but handsome structure, and ornamented in the interior with portraits of Charles II., queen Anne, earl of Macclesfield, lord chancellor Cowper, on lord Camden, on stained glass. The inn is under the government of one principal and eleven ancients.

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* Percy Hist. ii. p. 168.

The ARMS of STAPLES' INN, are *vert*, a wool-pack *ar.* corded the last.

Furnival's Inn.

The lords of Furnival, who make so conspicuous a figure in our military history, from the warlike days of Richard Cœur de Lion to those of the Black Prince, possessed on the north side of Holborn, near Gray's Inn-lane, a splendid city residence, which went by the family name. In the reign of Richard II. the family became extinct in the male line, and Furnival's Inn fell by marriage into the possession of the earls of Shrewsbury, with whom it remained till the reign of Edward VI. Francis, the then earl, in consideration of 120*l.* sold the premises to the society of Lincoln's Inn, and that society converted them into a separate inn of court, holding of Lincoln's for payment of 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

The buildings having fallen into a state of great decay, they were lately entirely removed, and on the site, which is of considerable extent, a new court of chambers has been erected, which yields in elegance to none of the other inns of court.

The front of the inn, which ranges with the houses on the north side of Holborn, is perfectly plain of brick; in the centre is a portico of four Ionic columns, raised on a basement, in which is the entrance to the inn.

The society of Furnival's Inn is governed by a principal and twelve ancients.

The ARMS of FURNIVAL'S INN are *ar,* a bend between six martlets *gu.* all within a border *az.*

Barnard's Inn.

The executors of Dr. John Mackworth, who was dean of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VI. gave a house which he possessed in London, on the south side of Holborn, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, on condition that they should find a priest, to perform divine service in the chapel of St. George, within the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the dean lies interred. Mackworth Inn, as it was then called, was afterwards leased by a gentleman of the name of Lionel Barnard, after whom it has ever since been called. It is styled in the records the second inn of Chancery, but is now among those which are of the least importance. The hall is a small building, with square windows, mullions, and a transom. The whole are filled with stained glass. On the roof is a small turret. The interior is neat, and contains some good portraits, particularly one of that learned, upright, and intrepid judge, sir John Holt.

The ARMS of BARNARD'S INN are per pale indented *ermine,* on *sa.* a chevron *gu.* frettie *or.*

CHAPTER XIV.

History and Topography of the Precincts of the Charter-house and Ely Place, and the Liberty of the Rolls.

The Charter-house, which is situated on the north side of the square to which it gives name, occupies the seat of an ancient monastery for Carthusian monks, called *Le Chartreux.* It was part of the estate of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir Walter de Manny, of Hainault, one of those gallant knights who served in the wars of Edward III., and one of the first that was honoured with the order of the garter, and Michael de Northburgh, bishop of London, built and endowed the priory for twenty-four monks, in the year 1361. Sir Walter appointed John Lustate, the first prior, and, according to the custom of the times, ordered masses for the welfare of the king, of himself, his wife, the bishop of London, the soul of Alice de Hainault, that of Michael de Northburgh, and for the souls of those buried under and about the monastery.

Edward III. licensed the convent, and pope Urban VI. confirmed the same by a bull. Richard I. bestowed on the prior and convent fifty marks of silver per annum.

The great epoch in the history of all religious establishments in this country, happened immediately before their fall. The denial of the Pope's supremacy by Henry VIII. was one of the few rational acts of that violent monarch, and nothing could be more impolitic than the resistance of the religious orders. However, the king's punishments were ready for the rebellious, as we shall soon perceive; the prior Howghton and proctor Middlemore visited the Tower in consequence of their refusing to swear to the renunciation. After enduring confinement a short time, they submitted.

Many of the monks seem to have made the question a matter of conscience; and really appear to have earnestly debated it, without reflecting on whom they had to depend for mercy. Several communications by letters passed between the monks of the Chartreuse and those of Sion upon the subject, some of which are still preserved in the Museum. Father Fewterer, confessor general to the latter, had conformed, and most zealously endeavoured to persuade the monks of the former to follow his example: he gives the benediction of 'the grace and peace of Jesus Christ;' and adds, that his brethren and himself sympathise with them in their troubles, and 'praying you of charitie to charitably receyve th'aim, and applye yo^r^selfs with charitie to charitably folowe that is charitably meant.' The temporizing confessor 'founde by the worde and wylle of God, both in the Old and Newe Testament, great trewethes for o^r^ prince; and for the bishop of Rome nothing at all.' He mentions several authors who had written for the supremacy; and concludes, 'so ye shall wel lerne that it graveth not of lawe and scripture, nor yete of no antique counsaill received as a counsaill. Therfor dye not for the cause, salve y^{r}selfs, and y^{r} house, lyve longe, and lyve well to the hono^{r} of God, welthe by yo^{r} prayers, and edyfying by yo^{r} life to the people. Subjecte yo^{r}selfs to yo^{r} noble prince, gette his gracious fav^{r} by your dutie doing to his grace.'

His advice was aided by others with whom the visitors had appointed a conference, to which the monks Fox and Chauncey were deputed at Sion. Two others, Broke and Burgoyne, wrote to the father confessor in March 1537, saying that his precepts had prevailed with them, and that they sincerely hoped the rest of the convent would follow their example; 'gladde wold we be to heare y^{t} thei wolde surrender their witts and consciences to you, y^{t} they might come home, and, as bright lanterns, shew the light of religious constic'on among us.' Andrew Bord thought it necessary to justify himself to his brethren in a letter; from which we find, that he had just then discovered that his age was at variance with the rules of the order, and that the confined air of his cell was injurious to his health. Conscience then, 'that doth make cowards of us all,' prompted him to leave them, and advise them to submit to the king.

As a prelude, three most wise, learned, and discreet men, were placed within the convent, under the name of governors. On taking possession, they assembled the officers, monks, and servants, before them, and were graciously pleased to say that their most excellent prince had in his mercy and compassion pardoned all their heresies and treasons committed previous to that day, and that they were at liberty to purchase this emanation of pity under the great seal. At the same time they added, that death would follow new offences.

The keys of the convent were demanded from the proctor, and other officers, and they were informed that all receipts and payments must in future pass through the hands of the governors, for which they were accountable to the king only. Those men had besides an inquisitorial power, enabling them to examine into the opinions of the monks separately. At those private conferences, they were offered dispensations for breaking their vows and leaving their order, and inconsiderable stipends for a year or two, till they could find employment, when they would be expected to preach the word of God, and strictly conform to his ordinances.

The unhappy wretched priests were condemned to the cloisters for some time, during which no person dared speak to them without a licence from the governors. Their books were taken from them, and their sermons critically examined.

The catastrophe of this drama was now drawing near. Those madmen who persevered in their resistance were without excuse; because they were not opposing a mild reformer, acting from the pure and wholesome conviction of ever-prevailing truth, but an abandoned lawless tyrant; one who sacrificed his wives with the same relentless savage brutality, that a barbarous driver would his animals.*

The prior Houghton, though terrified into submission at first, committed some new offence, for which he suffered death; and one of his quarters was placed over the gate of the convent *in terrorem.*

'In 1535,† were eighteen of the charter-house professes for the defendynge of the liberty of the church here in England, through every house of London, all condemned for their right; of the which seven were bound to hurdells, and so drawn through the city of London unto the place of execution; of the which these are the names: John Longston, Robert Lawrence, Austen Webster, Humfry Middlemore, William Epman, Sebastian Newdigate, and William Horne; ‡ and three of them, Humfry, William, and Sebastian,' were chained in an upright position thirteen days previous to their execution. After those seven had suffered, they had their limbs cut off, their bowels burnt, and their bodies quartered, scalded, and then placed on different buildings in the city, and one on the gate of the monastery. John Rochester and Thomas Walworthe were hung on a gibbet.

The remaining far more miserable men, nine in number, finished their days in prison, a prey to the most horrible tyranny, neglect, filth, and despair. A Mr. Bedyll, in a letter dated 14th June, 1537, encloses a list of the monks whose detestable bigotry had provoked their fiend-like opponents to such a pitch of inhumanity. He boasts that the traitors were almost all dispatched by the hand of God; 'whereof co'sidering thair behavor, and the whole mater I am not sory, but wold that all such as love not the king's highness and his worldly honor wer in like case.' This advocate for a slow death then begins to speak of charity, and recommends the prior Trafford as one of the best of men, who had done every thing to convince the monks, and with success, that they ought to surrender the house, and rely upon the king's mercy and experienced grace. And yet even Bedyll was afraid for him; as he further says, 'I beseech you, my good lord, that the said prior may be so intreated, by your help, that he be not sorry and repent that he hathe fered and followed your sore words, and my gentle exhortations.'§

On the dissolution, the Charter-house passed into various hands. The chapel was granted in reversion to William Cordall, one of the clerks synging and servying in our church of St. John, called Clerkenwell, on Sept. 18, 1523. The next notice of this place occurs in a deed of sale from Roger lord North to the duke of Norfolk, dated June 7, 7th of queen Elizabeth, when Whitwellbeach, Pardon chapel, and an orchard and walled garden called the Brikes, in which the chapel stood, were sold for 320*l.* This property had been leased 1 Philip and Mary, by Edward lord North, to Thomas Parry, esq. for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Queen Elizabeth leased it to Thomas Goodison, in the 34th of her reign, and Whitwellbeach in the 33rd to one Cotton; this grant was in the possession of William Harborne, 1641, on the 19th of May of which year he assigned the remainder of his term to John Clarke, receiver of the hospital.

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* Malcolm.

† Harl. MS. 604.

‡ There is a mistake in this name; for Horne is said to have been executed in 1541; indeed he is in Bedyll's list of the sick, in 1537.

§ Trafford had a pension of 20l. only.

Since Pardon churchyard and the neighbouring lands have been in the hands of the governors of the present hospital, it has been leased to various persons, amongst others to baron Sotherton, sir Edward Verney, knight marshal, &c. &c. John Granger had it in 1645, for 21 years, on condition that no buildings should be erected on the yard, or Whitwellbeach, during that period. Sutton-street was built before 1687, but the old chapel, Mr. Malcolm says, was in being within memory.*

Pardon churchyard and its adjacent neighbourhood was the site of the great burial place during the ravages of the plague in 1349, 55,000 persons are said to have been buried in this place, now covered with houses, and are inhabited by persons who are unconscious how many skeletons lie under their feet The superstition of the times soon suggested the propriety of erecting chapels, in which masses might be said for those souls which had departed 'unhousel'd, unannointed, unanneal'd.' Pardon church was used for this purpose, situated directly facing the kitchen-garden of the Charter house, and behind the houses in Wilderness-row. And Charter-house church-yard (now the square) had a chapel near the centre of the area, which the prior and brethren used for expiatory masses. The original building was of stone, and had not been removed before 1561, when lord North conveyed it to Thomas Cotton, schoolmaster, 'for the good desyre and affection he beareth towards the vertuous educacion and bringing up of yowthe in learning;' in this deed it is described as a brick building, roofed with tiles; a door at the west end, and another on the south side; separated within by a wainscoat partition into a choir and nave; with three pews on the north and two on the south side of the former, and two pews and twelve seats in the latter. This grant was only during pleasure, and rent free.

Pardon church-yard must have been purchased after the dissolution of religious houses by sir Edward North, as it certainly belonged to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, so lately as 1522.

On the 31st of May, 1565, the Chartreuse was purchased of Roger lord North, and his father's executors, by the duke of Norfolk, for 2,500l.; and in the same year he issued letters of attorney to John Blenhayset, esq. and William Dunham, goldsmith, to take possession. To this nobleman is to be attributed the present state of the buildings, with some exceptions. The wall in Charter-house-square bears many marks of antiquity, and was probably part of the monastery, though now so totally mutilated, and incorporated into the master's and other apartments, that their original form is quite lost. Upon passing the gate into the first court, the ragged stones of the ruins are found to have been used in building a long gallery, whose windows are of the fashion used in the duke's days; in the midst is an arch (over which are Mr. Sutton's arms and the date of 1611,) leading to another court formed on the east side of the hall. A small portico before the door has the royal arms on it; to the right a buttress and two large windows with lancet-shaped mullions; over them two small arched windows, and above the door one with nine divisions. At the south end a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a small one. The roof is slated, and supports a small cupola. The north and south sides of the area are of brick, erected about the middle of the last century. Two small passages lead to courts on either side; that on the south contains the entrance to the chapel, and much of the walls are of ancient stone. The north court seems to have been erected, or altered about the same time. Near it are the kitchen and the bake-house; the former contains two enormous chimney-places, and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister, which is of brick, with projecting mullioned windows, and flat tops. A few small pointed doors were in the back wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on the cloister the patched ancient walls and buttresses of the original court-room may be seen. I have now mentioned all the external marks which seem to fix the above buildings to the times previous to Mr. Sutton's purchase. It is impossible to trace them from the sites of the various monastic buildings. It will be found from the description of the interior, that the duke of Norfolk had expended large sums in adorning his house, which his inordinate ambition prevented him from enjoying. Whether he had any view towards his alliance with Mary queen of Scots, in thus decorating it, I know not, but be that as it may, 'when Mary once perceived the artifices of Elizabeth to detain her in prison, she thought herself warranted to make attempts of every kind to procure herself liberty. A multitude of conspiracies were formed for her, to some of which she consented, and particularly to that for marrying the duke of Norfolk against the will of queen Elizabeth, though Bothwell was still alive; it cost that duke his life for pursuing his chimerical project with too much zeal.'* He was committed to the Tower in 1569, and in the following year was permitted to reside at the Chartreuse, guarded by sir Henry Nevil, but, recurring to this unhappy pursuit, he was again taken into custody, and brought to trial, in consequence of which he lost his head on the scaffold.

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* Lond. Red. i. 430.

The estates of this nobleman having thus fallen to the crown, queen Elizabeth shewed much magnanimity in restoring them to the family, who were caressed by James I. for the sufferings they had endured for his mother queen Mary. The first four days of his residence in London was with the Howards at the Chartreuse. Lord Thomas Howard, the duke's second son, was created earl of Suffolk by the king, lord chamberlain of his household, lord treasurer of England, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

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* Acta Regia, fol. 1733, p. 457.

On the 9th of May, in the ninth year of king James I. Thomas earl of Suffolk, Theophilus lord Howard, Thomas earl of Arundel, and William lord Howard, conveyed the Charter-house to Thomas Sutton, esq. citizen, and girdler, for the sum of 13,000l. Mr. Sutton, who was of a good family in Lincolnshire, commanded one of the five batteries at the siege of Edinburgh in 1573; but this was one of the least of his services to the country, although it procured him a pension of five marks a year from queen Elizabeth. When the invasion of England was threatened by the Spanish armada, Mr. Sutton knew that the queen had no fleet capable of opposing it; he also knew that the Spanish fleet could not but set sail, but through the means of aid from the bank of Genoa, he, therefore, purchased all the bills he could, in every commercial town of Europe, and discounting them at that bank, drained it so much of its specie, that it was twelve months before it could give the necessary assistance to Spain, and, by this time, England was prepared for the contest. He afterwards commanded a barge, that bore his name and contributed to the destruction of that very armada, the invasion by which he had so happily averted twelve months before. Mr. Sutton now commenced merchant, and acquired a splendid fortune, which he devoted to works of charity, and among the most striking, was the foundation of the Charter-house, at an expense of 20,000*l.*, independent of an endowment of 4,493l. 19s. 10d. per annum. Mr. Sutton intended to preside as master of the hospital, but he died on the 12th of December, 1611, six months after he had obtained the charter for its incorporation, at the age of seventy-nine years. The benevolent intentions of the founder were followed by the governors, who, in 1613, made an order, that no one should be admtted into the hospital, but only 'such poor persons as can bring good testimony of their good behaviour,' and 'no children whose parents have any estate in lands to leave unto them, but only the children of poor men that want means to bring them up.'

The hospital was endangered during the civil wars; but as soon as Cromwell gained the ascendancy, he was elected governor, and attended several of the meetings; and, since that period, no event has occurred to injure this extensive charity. The number of scholars educated in the hospital is seventy-three, of whom forty-four are on the foundation, and twenty-nine students at the universities, with an allowance of 20*l.* per annum for eight years. Boys who give no promise of getting a living by their education, are put out apprentices, and have each a sum of 40l. on leaving the school.

Eighty pensioners are maintained on the endowment, who live in handsome apartments, and have all the necessaries of life provided for them; in order to enable them to clothe themselves, they have an allowance of 23l. a year, and a gown. The hospital is managed by a master and sixteen governors.

The Charter-house, though a venerable pile, has few vestiges of the ancient conventual building.

The entrance is through a venerable pointed arch on the north side of Charter-house square. It consists of several courts, some of which exhibit the remains of the monastic buildings to great advantage. The principal object is

The Chapel.

Little can be seen of the exterior of this edifice, except the north side, which is supported by several buttresses, and its antique appearance totally destroyed by a covering of compo. The interior, though small and confined, is neatly fitted up. The altar table, which is situated at the east end, is elevated on one step; over it are plain gilt pannels, containing the 'Commandments,' 'Creed,' and 'Lord's Prayer,' with the emblem of the Trinity in a glory and a circular pediment inscribed from the 22nd chapter of St. Matthew. A window, with a flat arch, and five lancet-shaped divisions, nearly fills the space between the altar and ceiling. A plain pulpit and reading desk stand against the south wall, in which are two windows, with three bays each, containing the arms of Mr. Sutton.

Four massy Tuscan pillars divide the chapel into two aisles. The key stones are Mr. Sutton's arms. The brackets and decorations of the arches are clumsy and inelegant.

At the west end is a small, plain organ, on a very rich gallery, if a crowd of unmeaning ornaments can make it so—helmets, armour, flags, drums, guns, masks, cherubim, coats of arms, heads, harps, guitars, and composite capitals without shafts, on a kind of termini. Such were the heterogeneous assemblages admired in the days of James the First.

The entrance porch has a fine groined roof with bosses representing cherubims supporting shields, on which are sculptured the emblems of the Saviour's passion. In one part is a date 1512.

There is a strong plain gallery at the west end of the north aisle, and the ceiling is quite flat.*

There are several monuments in this chapel; that of the founder is as injudiciously placed as it possibly can be; close in the north-east corner, between a window and the dark east wall. Not a ray of light falls on it; and when the spectator wishes to view it, he must risk his shins against the benches for the poor scholars immediately before it; while his eyes are dazzled by the window, to the utter confusion of his vision. It is a subject of regret, that so noble a tomb should be thus lost in darkness and obscurity. The effigy is in a black gown and ruff, with grey hair and beard, under a most superb composite canopy, with figures of Faith, Hope, &c. The bas relief above the cornice has great merit in the easy disposition of upwards of fifty whole-length figures, seated and standing around a preacher. Over the whole are the arms of the deceased, surmounted by a small pedestal, on which is a statue of Charity. The tomb is described :—

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* Malcolm.

'Here lieth buried the body of Thomas Sutton, late of Castle Camps, in the county of Cambridge, esq. at whose only costs and charges this hospital was founded and endowed with large possessions for the relief of poor men and children; he was a gentleman, born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln; of worthy and honest parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deceased the 12th of December, 1611.'

Against the east wall of the north aisle is an elegant marble monument with a basso-relievo, nearly the size of life, of a judge in his official robes sitting in an easy attitude, his right hand with a pen resting on a table. Beneath is the following inscription:—

In the founder's vault are deposited the remains of Edward Law, lord Ellenborough, son of Edmund Law, lord bishop of Carlisle, chief justice of the court of King's-bench, from April, 1802, to November, 1818, and a governor of the Charter-house. He died December 1st, 1818, in the 69th year of his age, and in the grateful remembrance of the advantages he had derived through life from his education upon the foundation of the Charter-house, desired to be buried in this church.

Adjoining is an elegant tablet with a neat basso-relievo profile of the deceased. On the east side of the tablet are two caryatidal figures of great elegance. It was sculptured by Flaxman. It is to the memory of the Rev. Matthew Raine, S. T. P. He died Oct. 15, 1812, aged 60.

On the south side of the altar is the monument of 'John Law, esq.* one of y^{e} executors to y^{e} founder; deceased y^{e} 17th of October, 1614, aged 61.' He is represented by a bust in black robes, ruff, and pointed beard; a canopy over the head; and angels on the sides; and with the conceit of an infant seated on a skull, intimating that all ages are subject to mortality.

At the east end of the north aisle is the kneeling figure of Francis Beaumont,† esq. in a gown and ruff, before a desk. Around it are numerous shields of arms, and beneath the following inscription :—

In the vault under the fownders tombe lieth buryed the bodye of Francis

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* Mr. Law was one of the procurators of the arches, and an intimate friend of Mr. Sutton's, for whom he transacted a variety of business during his absence from London, as a vast number of letters in the Evidence house will fully prove. He was appointed one of the first governors by the letters patent.

† For an engraving of the bust on this monument, see Nichol's History of Leicestershire, under the account of Cole Orton, vol. iii. p. 734.

Beaumount, master of artes, esquier, late master of this ye kinge's hospitall. He was seconde sonne of Nicholas Beaumount, of Coloverton, in ye county of Lecesr, esq. He died ye 18th of June, Ao 1624. This monument was erected by Elizabeth lady Richardson, baroness of Cramond in Scotland, his nece and executris, daughter of sir Thomas Beaumount, of Stavton, in ye co. afforsaid, and brother to ye said Francis..

On the south wall of the chapel is a neat marble slab inscribed,

'Near this place lye the remains of John Christopher Pepusch, doctor of music in the university of Oxford. He was born at Berlin, and resided in London, highly esteemed, above fifty years; distinguished as a most learned master and patron of his profession. In the year 1737 he retired to the private employment of organist to this house, where he departed this life July the 20th, 1752, aged 85. The academy of ancient music established in 1710, of which he was one of the original founders, and to which he bequeathed a valuable collection of music, in grateful respect caused this monument to be erected, 1767.'

On the north side of the building without, is a door leading to a well staircase, that by giddy turns introduces us to the room now used to keep the archives of the hospital; the ceiling is beautifully ribbed; and the centre stone represents a large rose inclosing I. H. S. or *Jesus hominum Salvator*. This room is guarded from every accident by depredation, fire, or damps, and the records are placed in the greatest regularity and order. Access cannot be had to this place without the presence of the master, the registrar, and the receiver, neither of which can enter it without the others.

The other traces of the convent that may be ascertained with certainty, are the entrances to several cells on the south side of the play-ground; facing the present cloister a steep bank has been made against the wall, which hides all but the very tops of two rather depressed arched doors under flat mouldings, with shields in the angles. I am told there were inscriptions to these cells, but they are totally obliterated. Houses have been erected against the outside of the wall; and consequently we are deprived of all knowledge of their depth and width.

There may be pieces of walls incorporated into the present buildings, and I suspect that some parts near the kitchen are original; the basement of the west end of the school is evidently so. Sir Edward North, the duke of Norfolk, and probably others of its possessors soon after the dissolution, have used the ancient stone in every direction, and in such a manner as to deceive, did we not judge from the style of the windows, which are generally of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time.

On passing through a door at the north end of the piazza, we arrive at the feet of an enormous stair-case, adorned with a vast variety of minute ornaments carved on every part capable of receiving carving. Those decorations, with pointed doors, and mullioned windows, shew it to be of the duke of Norfolk's time. These stairs lead on the right to the governors' present room, the master's apartments, and to those of Mr. Barbor, the receiver: and to the left, through a gallery, to the terrace over the cloister which has a handsome pavilion in the centre, that affords a most pleasing summer view of the trees and gardens on either side.

A door opens from the gallery to a library, presented, in some measure, by Daniel Wray, esq. deputy teller of the exchequer. This gentleman died in 1783, at the advanced age of 82, and left his books to be disposed of by his widow; who knowing his attachment to the Charter-house, where he had received his education, made the governors an offer of them; which was thankfully accepted. This room was taken for their reception, from the ancient apartment originally used for the governors' meetings. Though very large, three sides are nearly filled by this very good collection of many ancient editions of various learned works, enlivened by many of our valuable authors.

They are placed (I believe by Mrs. Wray's desire), under the care of the master, preacher, head school-master, and a librarian, whose salary is 20l. per ann. The original catalogue was written by T. Wing, who faithfully served the donor 38 years as a servant, and was rewarded by him with a clerk's place in his majesty's receipt of exchequer.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Wray, (a Kit-cat copied by Powell, in 1785, from a picture by Mr. Dance,) hangs over the chimney. It is extremely well painted, and represents a mild and benevolent set of features. Below is a bronze medallion of the same gentleman; a profile bust in a Roman mantle, inscribed, ' Daniel Wray, Anglus, æt. xxiv;' on the reverse, ' Nil actum reputans cum quid superesset agendum,' by G. Pozzo.

The old court-room adjoining, is one of the very few now remaining in London whose decorations are of the time of queen Elizabeth. It is magnificent, though mutilated; and venerable, though the ceiling has been white-washed. That bane of antiquity and of all taste, has demolished the emblazoned armorial distinctions painted and gilded under the direction of the duke of Norfolk, to whose family they belonged. The ceiling is flat; and the crests and supporters, within circular and square pannels, are of stucco. The duke's motto, ' Sola Virtus invicta,' is inscribed at the north end. The walls are hung with tapestry; the clue to the story of which Mr. Malcolm was not able to find. A siege is one subject: but, though it is otherwise perfect, the colours have in many places faded, even to obliteration of the figures.

The chimney-piece is most lavishly adorned. The basement is formed by four Tuscan pillars; in the intercolumniations are gilded shields, containing paintings of Mars and Minerva. Over the fire-place are Faith, Hope, and Charity, on pannels of gold. The next division is composed of four Ionic pillars; between them arched pannels, with fanciful gilded ornaments. The pedestals contain paintings of the Annunciation and Last Supper: the figures in those are of gold upon a black ground, and extremely well done. The space between the pedestals is filled by a gold ground, on which

Mr. Sutton's arms and initials have been introduced. Scrolls and cupids fill the intervals. The great centre pannel is of gold; with an oval containing the arms of James the First, and a carved cherubim beneath. I need not add that those were introduced by Mr. Sutton's executors.

Two pillars, half Gothic, half Grecian, support the ceiling at the upper end of the room, placed there since 1611; near them is a large projecting window of sixteen divisions, and two others of eight further south. The only use now made of this apartment is for the anniversary dinner of the founder, on the 12th of December.*

Returning through the gallery is the anti-room of the governors, near the stair-case. This is pannelled; and the chimney-piece decorated with a very large bas relief, of Faith, Hope, and Charity, but rudely performed. Two highly polished ancient oaken tables, with enormous urns, and Ionic capitals, stand within it.

The New Governors' Room.

Is a neat apartment; it has a very handsome Corinthian chimney-piece, surmounted by Mr. Sutton's crest. Between the pillars over the fire-place is the original portrait of the founder, from which Vertue made his engraving. The coutenance of Mr. Sutton is manly, open, and benevolent, with large piercing eyes; the face receives additional interest from his silver locks and beard; but the colours are rather faded. His dress is a black furred gown, held across the breast by his left hand; near which is a piece of chain, with ruffs round his neck and sleeves. The frame of this picture is very finely carved, with figures of aged men, boys consulting globes, mathematical instruments, scrolls, and his arms, richly gilt; inscribed, 'ætatis 79, anno 1611.'

On the left of the chimney is a whole length of Charles the Second, with all the insignia of royalty on and about him, in a dark wig, his right hand on his hip, and his hat in the left, the right leg extended. The face is correctly drawn, and well coloured; but the drapery is indifferent. No painter's name.

On the east wall, Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. archbishop of Canterbury, in his robes, seated upon a purple chair thrice fringed with gold. He rests an open book against his thigh, and holds a white handkerckief in his left hand, on the arm of the chair. The collegiate cap hurts the air of his face, which is shaded by chesnut hair; on his chin and lips are tufts of beard. He has heavy eyebrows, and not a very prepossessing countenance. We do not find in it an index to his exalted goodness and unbounded charities. A table covered with purple velvet supports a book and letter before him, and the back ground is formed by a portico. No name.

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* This room is at present occupied as a lumber room for old timber, stools, &c. and is in a wretched condition. The ceiling and tapestry is tolerably perfect; but it reflects great discredit on the governors, not to appropriate it to a better and more respectable purpose.

Over a handsome mahogany door is a half length of Thomas Burnet, LL.D. master of the Charter-house, 1685. An excellent painting, by sir Godfrey Kneller, who was Burnet's intimate friend, and prided himself upon the high finishing he bestowed upon this portrait. He has represented him seated, in a gown and band, with his left arm on that of the chair, his glove on, and the right held in his hand; a book open near him. He appears to have been about 60 when this painting was done. The hair is slightly tinged with grey, and his features are regular and grave, but very pleasing. He was the author of the fanciful 'Theory of the Earth,' and 'Archæologia Philosophica.'

On the left side of the door, a whole length fignre of William Craven, earl of Craven.* He is in a complete coat of mail, with a truncheon in his right hand, and his left against the hip. His mantle and helmet lie by him on a bank, and in the back ground is a distant camp. He has dark flowing hair, whiskers, a band and tassels, and a commanding countenance, and appears about 40. No painter's name, but a very good picture.

Facing the earl, on the west wall, is a whole length of George Villiers, second of that name, duke of Buckingham. His large and unpleasant features are obscured by bushy eye-brows, and an enormous light coloured wig. The vest is of white satin puffed over the waist, his right arms rest on the hip, and he holds his gloves in his left hand. The arms and knees are loaded with lace and ribbands. Those ornaments, and the high-heeled shoes, give the figure a half masculine, half feminine appearance, that is far from pleasing.

Over the door is a half-length, of lord chancellor Shaftesbury, seated in a dark wig. His right hand rests on a table, where lie the seals; his left hangs on the arm of the chair. His features are handsome, but pale and emaciated.

On the left side of the door a whole length of Charles Talbot, duke of Shrewsbury, in his robes; a round fresh coloured and handsome face, in a chesnut-coloured wig, with the lord treasurer's rod of office in his right hand; his hat lies on a pedestal.

On Mr. Sutton's right side, James Scot, duke of Monmouth; a whole length, in his robes, and dark wig. His right arm rests on a ballustrade, the hand holds his hat, the left touches his sword. His features large and pleasing.

The frames of all these pictures are of stucco and white; and between them are white ornaments on a blue ground; the ceiling is stuccoed, the floor waxed and polished, and there are three arched windows on the north side.

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* He was the first and only earl of that name, and had distinguished himself in the service of Gustavus king of Sweden, and of the elector palatine, who married the daughter of James I. to which lady this earl is said to have been afterwards privately married, and to have rebuilt for her his noble house at Hempsted Marshall, in Berkshire, which had been burnt down. He died 1697, aged 88, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry.

The master's apartments adjoining are very large and elegant; and the view from them into the square is extremely pleasant for London.

Facing them is a long ancient gallery, in which are the following pictures, generally dirty and neglected.

Dr. Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely, a half-length good picture, with white curled hair, and black cap; his hand on a skull.

John Robinson, D.D. dean of Windsor, bishop of Bristol, and lord privy seal, in his robes and black wig; his face large, and inclining to corpulency.

Dr. Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London, in his robes, grey hair and beard, with a good countenance.

John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, an oval; handsome features and dark wig.

There are, besides, portraits of John lord Somers; Morley, bishop of Winchester; the late Dr. Fisher, bishop of Salisbury, and a prelate whose name is unknown.

On the north side of the principal court is

The Hall.

It is small, and has a bay window at the east end, and a clumsy porch at the west, the intermediate space being divided by a buttress into two large windows, with smaller ones over them. Over the porch are the royal arms. The roof is slated and has a small turret on the roof. The interior has a venerable appearance. Along the north side runs a massy gallery, and at the west end is a handsome screen, formed by six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature. The roof is of oak, arched and enriched with pendants of the age of Elizabeth. On the north side is a large massy fire place, with the arms of Sutton. In the bay window is a patchwork piece of stained glass, containing an ancient shield of arms and those of Mr. Sutton. At the east end of the hall is a full length portrait of Mr. Sutton. The bay window, before noticed, consists of four mullions and two transoms, the heads of the upper lights are arched.

Adjoining the hall and having entrances on each side of the fire place is a smaller apartment, supported by pillars.

The school stands at the east end of the cloister, and is a very large room; over it is the dormitory, and on the ground floor facing the school the scholars' hall.

The opposite buildings are the work of various periods, chiefly since the Charter-house came into Mr. Sutton's possession. The apartments within are comfortable.

The gateway of the burial ground is so much decayed, that it has the appearance of greater antiquity than it deserves, if we may judge from its Grecian style.

A new quadrangle has been formed from the designs of Mr. Pilkington. The buildings are of brick of two stories in height.

The doors and window frames are of stone. The whole of the buildings are embattled, and make a very respectable appearance.

Charter-house Square

Is formed on three sides by very good houses, the fourth is in part filled by the old walls of the monastery. It is not a thoroughfare for carriages. At the north-east corner is Rutland-court, so named from the house of that noble family, afterwards used as a theatre by sir William Davenant. The area of the square is handsomely railed, and shaded by two intersecting avenues of old trees.

Sir William Munson resided in a house, ' having two little gardens,' adjoining the west gate of Charter-house, ' that openeth into the olde churchyarde,' in 1614. Lady Finch, and her son Heneage, lived here in 1616; a pipe of water was granted to them for 5*s.* per annum.

1617. William lord Cavendish resided in the church-yard. He had water for 10*s.* per annum. In 1637, lord Dunsmore and lady De la Warre were inhabitants of the churchyard. In the same century lord Grey of Warke, and lady Wharton lived in the square.

It is well known that the monastery of the Chartreuse was supplied by water from the springs near the place now called White Conduit house at Pentonville, near Islington. It appears from an old paper plan of the course of the pipes, copied from one more ancient on parchment, that the square piece of ground used as a place for the Carthusian scholars to exercise their limbs in between the hours of study was, when the convent flourished, nearly a perfect square, with a gate and porter's lodge on the south side leading to the church-yard; or, possibly, this square may represent that which forms the present entrance to the Charter-house. It had another gate on the east. The west represents a blank wall; and in the north-west corner is a small passage. Against the north side is a conduit, one-fourth as large as the area, in the shape of an equal sided cross. From this the pipe proceeds under a building into a narrow passage, on the east side of which are buildings with very high chimnies. This avenue leads to a square formed by houses on the east, west, and south sides, whose basements have only doors, and above them one range of windows. Their fronts are pediments or gables. The pipe passes across the quadrangle, under a gate in the east wall, into the garden or wilderness. The north side has a gate with small buildings on either side.

The garden represents a perfect parallellogram, divided by what may probably be a bank from east to west. The north division has a gateway, near which is a row of trees from north to south, and an avenue east and west. The pipe passes, inclining to the north-east, under the gate, to a reservoir against the north wall. Near it, to the west, is a gate leading to a building. In the north-east corner is a small cell. The pipe goes north through Marcum's gardens, and thence to the garden wall, in 'the waye to Ouldestreet.' Near it is a cistern; it then crosses 'Wood's close,' rather approaching the road to Islington; thence through St. John's meadow, called Whitwell-beach meadow; thence to the Nuns field, in which there had been a mill hill, then levelled; at the foot of it is a 'sespall.' It now reaches the receipts of Clerkenwell from the north-east, and crosses the Clerkenwell pipe. Here the pipe was of oak, but cased in hard stone where it passed under the road. It then goes north on the east side of a mill hill in the commander's mantel of St. John of Jerusalem. The pipes of the Chartreuse and St. John's cross a stone gutter not far from the conduit head of the nuns of St. Benedict, which was under a hedge, where further west the Chartreuse had a large receptacle, whence a stone and brick channel conveyed the waste water to the commander's mantel. Close to this reservoir, and to the east, was a wind vent, and head of the conduit to the priory of St. John. In this place the Chartreuse pipes were three in number to the third fons; after which they were reduced to one, and passed fons 2 to fons 1. This received a spring from some little distance east, brought in by Jeremy Lawes, plumber.* The White Conduit house, as it is termed, stands 43 perches south of the first spring, between which and it were six wells. Within the house was a leaden cistern, and in the bottom of it an aperture to carry off the waste water through a pipe of the same metal. Those pipes were all renewed from the Charter-house 32 perches beyond the receptacle at the hedge, in 1511 and 1512; at which time it is probable the monastery underwent a thorough repair, and had some additions made, as the date of the chapel is 1512; and sir Robert Dallington, master of the Charter-house, had them thoroughly cleansed in 1624.

In 1637, the earl of Exeter requested that water might be conveyed to his house at St. John's, for the use of himself and his lady only. From what follows, we find that the springs often failed. They refused to let him have it from the fountain head, but granted him during pleasure a pipe from the water house of the hospital, carrying at the rate of two gallons in an hour.

The pipes were cleaned again in 1654; but the water was so reduced, that the governors ordered New River water to be brought for the hospital; since which time they became annually worse, till the rage for building has entirely overwhelmed the pipes, and their situation is scarcely known.

The society of antiquaries have a drawing by G. Vertue, of an ancient parchment roll in the hands of Nicholas Mann, esq. master, shewn them by Mr. Birch, 1747, being a survey of the wells and waters of St. John, Clerkenwell, and those of the Charter-house, with a view or plan of the house, with the cells and chapter-house, the only shadow remaining of this ancient building. This roll was the plan of Sydney Godolphin, esq. and made 1511.*

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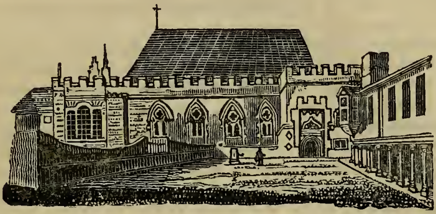
* The waste water from the cistern was given to this man, who erected another in Charter-house lane, and sold the water. This water was presented by the governors to the inhabitants, on condition of paving and keeping the lane clean, 1617.



Ely House.

The bishop of Ely, whose see must formerly have been much more lucrative than at present, had one of the most extensive episcopal domains in London, situated where Ely-place now stands. Ely-inn, as the mansion was first called, and afterwards Ely-house, was built in consequence of a will of bishop John de Kirksley, who died in 1290, and left a messuage and cottages in Holborn to his successors. The next bishop of Ely, William de Luda, purchased several houses and some lands, which he also left to the bishops of that see. Extensive gardens were laid out, and such attention paid to horticulture by the resident bishops, that they were celebrated for the choice fruit they produced. Shakspeare alludes to this circumstance, in the play of Richard III., when he makes Glo'ster thus address the prelate, John Morton :—

'My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there,
I do beseech you send for some of them.'

The estate was afterwards much increased by various purchases, so that in the reign of queen Elizabeth, it contained upwards of twenty acres of buildings and gardens, which were inclosed by a lofty wall. So large an estate tempted the cupidity of sir Christopher Hatton, who prevailed on the queen to ask for a part of it to be added to his own premises at Hatton-house. Cox, bishop of Ely, at first refused, when the queen produced a compliance by the following laconic, but unlady-like epistle :—

'Proud prelate,

You know what you were before I made you what you are now; if you do not immediately comply with my request, I will unfrock you by G—. ELIZABETH.'

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* British Topography, vol. i. p. 641.

He must have been a proud prelate indeed, and an imprudent one too, who would brook the queen's wishes after such a threat. The bishop, therefore, mortgaged to the queen, for the sum of 1800*l.* a considerable portion of the estate, including the gate-house of the palace, with the exception of two rooms and several acres of land, reserving to himself and his successors, 'free access through the gate-house, walking in the garden, and the right to gather twenty bushel of roses yearly.'

According to Pennant, John, duke of Lancaster, usually styled John of Gaunt, resided in this palace, and died here in 1399. Probably it was lent him by Fordham, bishop of Ely, on the destruction of his palace of the Savoy by fire.*

Ely-house, though curtailed of its fair proportion by Elizabeth, and afterwards dilapidated by the long parliament, continued to be the residence of the prelates of that see for the extended period of four hundred and eighty-six years, during which time there were forty-one bishops, six of whom died within its walls. In 1772, an act of parliament was passed which authorised the bishop to dispose of the house to the crown on terms that were agreed upon.

Ely-house, in the days of its splendour, and when kings and princes banquetted within its lofty halls, was a very magnificent building. The entrance was through a large gateway into a paved court, bounded on the left by a small garden, from which it was separated by a low wall; and on the right, by some offices, supported by a colonnade. At the extremity stood the venerable hall, which was originally built of stone. To the north-west of the hall was a quadrangular cloister, and adjoining that a field containing about an acre of ground, in which was a chapel dedicated to St. Etheldreda, but when erected does not appear.

The hall was seventy-two feet in length, thirty-two feet wide, and thirty feet high. The roof, which was of strong timber, formed a demi-dodecagon. The floor was paved with tiles, which at the upper end of the room was as usual raised; at the lower end was an oaken screen. The hall was lighted by six gothic windows. four of which were on the south and two on the north side. Allusion has been previously made to a grand entertainment given here, in the middle of the fifteenth century† by the sergeants at law, who do not appear to have had a suitable place in which they could accommodate a large party, as such feasts were frequent at Ely-house. One still more splendid was given by the sergeants in November, 1531, which commenced on Friday, the 10th of November, and continued until the Saturday following. Henry VIII., his queen, Catherine of Arragon, the foreign ambassadors, the lord mayor, the judges, the barons of the exchequer, knights and squires, the aldermen, masters in chancery, sergeants and their ladies, worshipful citizens, and the crafts of London, were among the guests.

Although the bishops of Ely lent their hall to these scenes of revelry, yet they appear to have employed their own revenues to a better purpose, that of feeding the poor; and it is recorded of West, who was bishop of this see in 1552, that he daily fed two hundred people at his gate: nor was episcopal benevolence confined to the bishops of Ely, for Richard de Berry, who was bishop of Durham in the reign of Edward III. had eight quarters of wheat made into bread every week, which with 'alms' dishes and the 'fragments of his house,' he gave to the poor.

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* Vide ante vol. i. p. 117.

† Vide ante vol. i. p. 214.

On the sale of this estate in 1772, the site was purchased by Charles Cole, esq. an architect and builder, and one of the surveyors of the crown. He built Ely place, of which he was proprietor, and to which the ancient chapel serves as a place of worship. The east front of this chapel recedes from the line of houses, and has neat iron railings before it, within which a flight of steps leading to the two plain entrances to the chapel. Above the doors is a very fine window of four mullions with cinquefoil arches, and above them are numerous circles filled with roses and several quaterfoils. The west window differs in having a principal circle filled with three roses and two quaterfoils. The interior is neatly fitted up, though in a different style to the period of the architecture. The altar is at the east end, and around the three remaining sides are galleries with a neat organ. The pulpit and desks are grouped in the centre aisle. The windows at the sides are of pointed architecture, and are united to each other by a handsome canopy with trefoil head, the sides being enriched with crockets, and the summit with a rich finial. The cornice and ceiling are modern.

The Liberty of the Rolls.

The master of the Rollis, *ex officio,* lord of one of the pleasantest domains within London. It is a liberty of itself, exempt from the power of the sheriff of Middlesex, and of every other officer, except with leave of the master. Here he has a splendid house to reside in, from which he can pass into the court where he officiates, as from one room into another; and behind it there is a large garden, where, in the midst of a crowded city, he may enjoy something of the pleasures of rural retirement. Here also he has a chapel of his own, the minister of which is of his own nomination.

The Liberty of the Rolls is situated between Chancery-lane and Fetter-lane, in the midst of a rural and pleasant area, partly formed by the neighbouring gardens of Clifford's-inn. On this site Henry III. founded an hospital, or convent, for the reception of converted Jews; himself forgetting the probability that many Israelites might deceive him and his priests, allured as they must have been by the easy and idle life offered to their acceptance in the *Domus Conversorum,* with the enjoyment of the revenues of 700 marks per annum, and large forfeited possessions. However, whether their motives were sincere or otherwise, it is certain that the place was soon crowded with converts. Edward I. equally blinded by zeal, gave half the estates of several Jews, who were hanged for chipping the current coin, to this house; and the remainder to the society of Friars Preachers, whose efforts were doubtlessly redoubled, in preaching conversion to the descendants of Israel, by so liberal a donation.

In the 18th year of Edward III. the Jews were universally expelled from the kingdom: in consequence of which bigotted act the house of converts became still more neglected; but they appear to have retained their residence till 1377, when a royal mandate ordained the house a receptacle for valuable records, or rolls of parchment; and hence the present name.

The term Master explains the office of the great law dignitary who presides over the rolls. He besides hears causes in Chancery during vacations in his court, which adjoins the chapel. His officers attend at suitable hours, for the purpose of making searches for those who wish to consult the records. The Master appoints a preacher, and service is performed at the usual times within the building; which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. There are buttresses at each angle, an arched door, and a tall pointed window; and a cornice and pediment, of Grecian architecture, with an angular window in the tympanum.

The interior is neatly fitted up. The altar-screen is of the Ionic order, and the pulpit and reading desk are grouped in the centre aisle around the chapel, and in the galleries are the presses for preserving the records. There are several monuments in this edifice. A handsome monument by Torregiano, is intended for Dr. John Yong, and was inscribed:—

Dominus Firmamentum incum.
Jo. Yong, LL. Doctori, Sacror. Scrinior.
Ac hujus Domus Custodi, Decano olim Ebor.
Vita defuncto xxv Aprilis; sui fideles ex executores hoc posuerant 1616.

The name of the artist is sufficient to proclaim the excellence of the reclining effigies, which is every thing that could be wished.

There are several other monuments, particularly that of Edward Bruce, baron Kinloss, 1610, and Allingtons, &c.

An act was passed, 12th George II. which empowered the Master of the Rolls, for the time being, to make leases for forty-one years, or less, in order to rebuild the old houses belonging to the Rolls office. After the premises were let, the master was restrained from making any new or concurrent lease, until within seven years of the expiration, or taking less than the first rent, nor for a longer term than twenty-one years. It is singular that none of the leases, granted for forty-one years, after the passing this act, by sir Harbottle Grimstone, could be found in 1756.

Sir Joseph Jekyll was appointed Master, July 13, 1717. Upon his entering upon the office he found the houses generally in a ruinous condition; in consequence of which he rebuilt nine, in 1719, after a design of Colin Campbell, esq.; and, a few years after,

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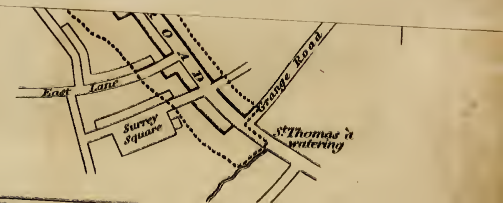
THE

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

DIVIDED INTO PARISHES.


ROAD
Grange Road
East Lane
Surrey Square
St. Thomas à watering

thirty other. The nine cost them between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* and the thirty about 25,000*l.* When the plans and elevations of ten of the thirty were laid before him, he enquired how long houses built according to that estimate, would stand? The two Biggs, surveyors, declared they would exceed the lease in duration, or forty-one years. Upon which sir Joseph, much to his honour, observed, 'He would have them built as strong and as well as if they were his own inheritance;' and immediately added such means of stability as amounted to 350*l.* each house more than the estimate. The annual rent of the above thirty-nine houses was 1,780*l.*; the total amount of the rent of the houses in the liberty of the rolls, as charged to the poor rates in 1762, was 7,282*l.*

In the year 1772, the house of commons appointed a committee to examine into the state of the public records at the Rolls chapel. The report informed the house, that they had found many of them greatly injured by damp, by being placed too near the wall; some obliterated, and the whole liable to be lost, by the practice of the clerks taking them home to make extracts. In consequence of this enquiry, every practicable remedy was immediately applied.

The master of the Rolls has the appointment of six clerks to the court of Chancery, each of whom has fifteen assistants under him, called clerks of court. The office of the six clerks is a spacious stone building at the head of Chancery-lane, on the west side. Formerly they occupied an inn called Herflet inn, belonging to the priors of Nocton's park, opposite the Rolls chapel. The revenue of these clerks is derived almost entirely from fees for copies of proceedings in the court of Chancery; nor has it been sufficiently attended to, when complaints have been made of the extravagance of these fees, that they were established rather as a mode of payment for most of the business transacted in the office, than as a recompence for the copies themselves. The six head clerks receive three-eighths of the proceeds, and the remaining five-eighths are divided among the under clerks. For the five years preceding 1811, the average amount of the three-eighths was 3,288*l.*, which, divided among the six clerks, yielded an income to each of little more than 500*l.*

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CHAPTER XV.

Historical Notices of the Borough of Southwark.

THE Borough of Southwark forms a considerable portion of the suburbs of London, with which it is connected by the bridge so well known by the name of London bridge. It is one of the
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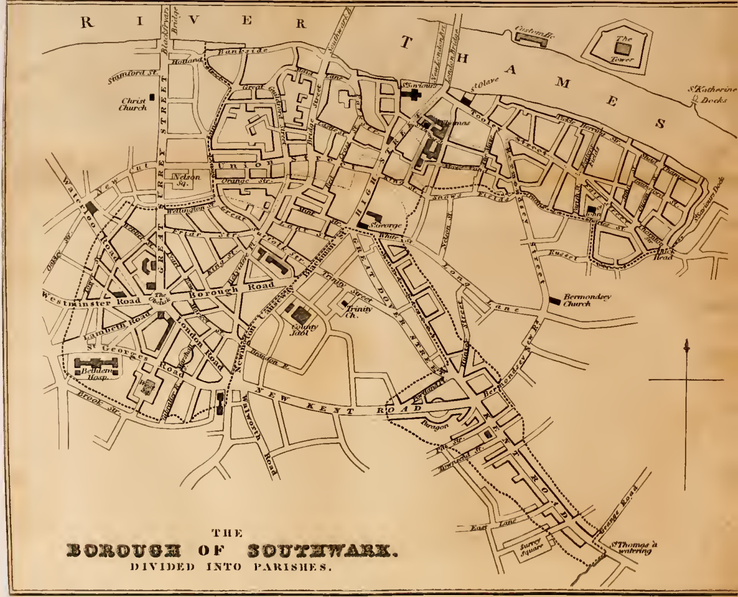
Engraved expreſsly for Allen's History of London.


RIVER THAMES
Blackfryars Bridge
Southwark B.
New London Br.
London Bridge
Custom Ho.
The Tower
St. Katherine Docks
Bankside
Holland
Stamford St.
Christ Church
Great Surrey Street
Great Guildford Street
Bridge Street
Maid Lane
St. Saviours
St. Olave
Tooley Street
St. Thomas
Pickle Herring St.
Horsley down Fields
Shad Thames
St. Saviours Dock
Union Street
Nelson Sq.
Orange St.
New Cut
Waterloo Road
Wellington St.
Great Suffolk Street
Mint
High Street
St. George
White St.
Snows Fields
Bermondsey Street
Nelson St.
Long Lane
Russel St.
Bermondsey Church
Bermondsey New Rd.
Free Street
Neckinger
Dock Head
Friar St.
King St.
Belvidere Pl.
Blackman St.
Borough Road
The Obelisk
Westminster Road
Lambeth Road
St. Georges Road
London Road
Bethlem Hosp.
Brook St.
Newington Causeway
County Jaol
Trinity Street
Trinity Ch.
Great Dover Street
Harper St.
Kent Road
New Kent Road
Paragon
Deverell St.
Townsend St.
Elm St.
Walworth Road
East Lane
Surrey Square
Orange Road
St. Thomas à watering

THE

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

DIVIDED INTO PARISHES.

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CHAPTER XV.

Historical Notices of the Borough of Southwark.

The Borough of Southwark forms a considerable portion of the suburbs of London, with which it is connected by the bridge so well known by the name of London bridge. It is one of the wards of the city of London, by the name of Bridge ward without, but through the carelessness or inattention of the corporation, the magistrates of the county of Surrey have obtained a concurrent jurisdiction therein.

It formerly consisted of the parishes of St. George, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Thomas, and St. Olave. St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen have been consolidated, and have had the name of St. Saviour given them on their purchasing the fine conventual church of St. Mary Overy, soon after the dissolution of religious houses. Out of this parish has been taken that of Christchurch, and out of that of St. Olaves, a parish has been created by the name of St. John.

It is by far the largest town in the county of Surrey, as appears by the following return of the population, taken in 1811 and 1821.

	1811	1821
St. George the Martyr . .	27,967	36,368
St. John, Horselydown . .	8,370	9,163
St. Olave . . .	7,917	8,420
St. Saviour's . . .	15,349	16,808
St. Thomas . . .	1,466	1,107
Christchurch . . .	11,050	13,339
Total of persons	72,119	85,905

When a subsidy was granted to the kings of England, the borough was rated at 1000 marks, which is more than any city in England, except London. When 70,000*l.* per month was to be raised for the militia in the time of Charles II. Southwark paid 184*l.* 14*s.*; the rest of the county 1,565*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The boundary of the borough of Southwark is as follows:— Commencing on the west side of St. Saviour's dock, the boundary runs south to Dock Head; from thence along Russel-street to Church-street, up which it proceeds in a northerly direction to Artillery-lane, along which and Crucifix-lane, it runs to the north side of Snow's fields. Here it pursues a crooked course till it arrives opposite Crosby-row, on the west side of which it runs behind the houses, thence across White-street, by the end of Wycomb-place and Castle-street, across Hunter-street and the Bermondsey new road, and behind the houses on the east side of the Kent road, till it arrives at Grange road, where it turns to the west to St. Thomas à Watering; from hence it pursues a northerly course by the end of Swan place, across Townsend-street and Salisbury-street to Dover place in the New Kent road. Across this road and Theobald-street, on the north side of Portland place, to Kent-street, up the middle of which it traverses to Church-street, where it turns to the west, down Blackman-street and Newington causeway, to the Fishmonger's alms-houses, through the middle of which it pursues its course to the south end of Elliot's-row, thence across Gibraltar-row and South-street, on the north side of Brook's-street and the south side of Bethlehem hospital, across Durham-place, and northward to the west side of Tower-street, Baron's-buildings and Pleasant-row, on the south side of George-street, and across Blackfriars-road, eastward between Surrey-row and Wellington-street to Gravel-lane, along which it traverses in a northerly direction to Holland-street, and thence by Falcon dock to the river Thames.

The early history of the borough of Southwark has been amply detailed in a former volume of this work : and its great antiquity is evident from its peculiar situation, opposite a great city, and the certain knowledge we possess that it very early attracted the attention of the Romans, whose remains are constantly discovered where the ground is sufficiently excavated.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, about 1053, Southwark appears to have been a corporation governed by a bailiff. In 1066, when William the First marched to London, after the decisive battle of Hastings, he was attacked by the citizens of London in Southwark, which so irritated him, that he laid the whole of the borough in ashes, and marched to reduce the western counties.

The most authentic account of the state of Southwark at the time of the Norman invasion, is to be found in the valuable record called the Doomsday Book. In table V. of that portion relating to Sudrea (Surrey), and among the account of the possessions of the bishop of Bayeaux,* we find the following :—

Ipse eps ht in Svdwerche un monasteriu et una aque fluctu. Rex. E. teneb die qua mortuus fuit. Qui æcclam. habebat. de rege tenebat. De exitu aquæ ubi naues applicaba : rex habeb II. partes. Goduin com. tcia. Testant n hoes de hund Franci et Angli. qd eps Baiocsis in Rannulfo de his placitu inierit. sed ille intelligens placitu in duci p rectitudine ad pfícuu regis. placitu deseruit Eps aut ded æcclam et fluctu primu Adeloldo deinde Radulfo p excabio uni dom. Vicecomes qq negat se pceptu uel sigillu regis de hac re unq pcepisse. Hoes de Suduuerca testant. qd. T. R. E. null capieb thelo neu in strande t in uico Aquæ. nisi rex. et sigis forisfaciens ibi calupniat fuisset : regi emdabat. si u non calupniatus abisset sub eo qui saca et soca habuisset: ille emdam de reo habet. Ipse hoes de Suduuerche deratiocinati su una haga et the loneu ej ad firma de Chingestone Hanc Eusta chius com. teneb. Qd rex ht. in Suduuerche, appciat. xvi. lib.

TRANSLATION.

The bishop of Bayeaux has in *Sudwerche* one monastery, and one harbour. King Edward held it on the day he died. Whoever had the church held it of the king. From the profits of the harbour, where ships were moored, the king had two parts, earl Godwin the third. But the men of the hundred, French and English, testify that the bishop of Bayeaux began a suit with Ranulf the sheriff about these, but he understanding that the suit was not brought by right for the king's profit, deserted the suit. The bishop however gave the church and the water first to Adelold, then to Ralph, in exchange for a house. The sheriff also denies that he ever received the king's precept or seal on this business. The men of *Sudwerc* testify that in the time of king Edward no one received toll in the strand, or the bank of the river, except the king; and if any committed a forfeiture, and was then sued, his fine went to the king; but if he went without being sued, to the jurisdiction of one who had sac and soc,* that person should have the fine. The men of Sudwerche were quit to prove one house and its fall to the term of Chingestone. This earl Eustace held. What the king has in Sudwerche is valued at xvj. pounds.

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* In Normandy, celebrated for possessing a fine piece of tapestry, exhibiting the Norman invasion.

In the 14th of the reign of John, a fire broke out in Southwark, which burnt down a great portion of the houses in it, and communicating with the bridge, destroyed, according to Stowe, 3,000 persons.†

At an assize in Surrey, in the octaves of St. Michael, 7th of Edward I. 1279, before John de Reygate, and others, justices itinerant, it was presented that a crtain part of London bridge, about the great gate of the bridge, with the houses and buildings standing thereon, used to belong to the burgh of the king of Southwark, where the king used to have rents of assize yearly, 11s. 4d. and of the customs of things there sold, sixteen shillings and one halfpenny, till fourteen years ago, in the time of king Henry III. when the mayor and city of London appropriated it to the city, the king to be consulted.‡

In the reign of Edward the Third, the corporation of London presented a petition to the king, setting forth, 'that felons, robbers, and divers other malefactors and disturbers of the peace, who in the said city and elsewhere, have committed murders, robberies, and other felonies, departing secretly from the said city, after such felonies committed, flee to the village of Southwark, and cannot there be attached by the ministers of the said city, and are there publicly received.' They prayed, therefore, that 'for the preservation of the peace in the said city, and to restrain the wickedness of these evil doers, his majesty would grant them the said village,' &c. Edward did accordingly, with consent of parliament, grant them 'the said village, with all its appurtenances,' for the sum of 10*l.* to be paid annually. His successor, Richard, however, refused to confirm this grant, on the ground that it interfered with the privileges of the certain religious houses within the borough. Nor for several successive reigns were the corporation of London able to establish the right of superiority over it.

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* The right of holding pleas in his own manor.

† Vide ante, vol. i. p. 68.

‡ Manning and Bray's Hist. of Surrey, vol. ii. 548.

In 1554, sir Thomas Wyat, came into Southwark with an armed body of men, amounting in number to near 2,000. He entered by Kent-street and Bermondsey-street, and after destroying the goods and library of the bishop of Winchester, retired to Kingston, with an intention of crossing the Thames and entering London that way, but finding the citizens not willing to join him, he grew dispirited, was soon after defeated, taken prisoner, and executed.*

On the 14th February 1587, the deputy lieutenant ordered the inhabitants of the borough, from sixteen to twenty, to be mustered at 'Dubber's Hill near Croydon; but they complained that they used to be mustered in St. George's Fields, ordered accordingly for ease of the people; but 25th April, the lord admiral writes, that if the lord mayor shall challenge a title within his precincts, derogatory to its authority, the men shall be mustered in Lambeth Field, a place almost as convenient as the other.'†

During the reign of that amiable monarch,‡ Edward the Sixth, the city of London obtained a valuable addition to her property and privileges, by the confirmation of her ancient title to the borough of Southwark. By this charter, after reciting various places in the borough and surrounding parishes, which had been given to the citizens, except the house, gardens, and park of the late duke of Suffolk (now the Mint) and the King's Bench, the instrument proceeds thus:

'And that the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, shall and may, from henceforth and for ever, have, hold, enjoy, and use, as well within the said manor as in the town, borough, parishes, and precincts aforesaid, as well all and singular liberties and franchises aforesaid, as tolls, stallages,§ pickages,|| and other our jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and privileges whatsoever, which any archbishop of Canterbury, and which the said Charles, late duke of Suffolk, or any masters, brethren, or sisters of the late hospital of St. Thomas's, in Southwark, aforesaid; or any abbot of the said late monastery of St. Saviour's, St. Mary Bermondsey, next Southwark aforesaid, or any prior and convent of the late priory of St. Mary Overy, in the said county of Surrey, or any of them; ever had, held, or enjoyed, in the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises or places aforesaid, or any of them; or which we have, hold, or enjoy, by any means whatsoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample manner, as we, or our most dear father, Henry the VIII. late king of England, had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the same. And that

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* Stow, vide ante, vol. i. 245.

† Seymour's London, ii. p. 481.

‡ In April, 1550, vide ante vol. i. p. 237.

§ A payment for erecting or having a stall.

|| A payment for breaking the ground in order to erect such stalls.

none of our sheriffs, or any other officer or minister of ours, or of our heirs and successors, shall any way intermeddle in the town, borough town, parishes, and precincts aforesaid, or in any of them, contrary to this our grant.'

By what authority or right this positive and unlimited charter, which was confirmed by Charles II. and received parliamentary sanction, has repeatedly been violated, cannot yet be ascertained; and though legal discussions have been very diffusely circulated in the courts, till it can be proved beyond all doubt that the opinion of a judge is paramount to an ancient authentic charter, the following rights and privileges of the city of London, over and in the borough of Southwark, must exist in opposition to any sheriff, minister, or jurisdiction whatever;—

1st.—To be invested with all manner of regal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner as if the same were in the king's hands.

2nd.—In particular, to have all manner of liberties, treasures, waifs, estrays, escheats, fines, and forfeitures, view of frank pledges, &c.

3rd.—To have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, together with all manner of suits, personal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their sheriffs and other officers.

4th.—The sergeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the borough, in the same manner as they do in London.

5th.—The city magistrates to have the assay and assize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing set to sale, together with the punishment and correction of all persons dealing therein.*

6th.—Also to take and arrest all thieves, felons, and other criminals, found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due course of law.

7th.—The mayor, recorder, and aldermen who are justices in London, are also constituted justices for the borough, where they are to exercise the same jurisdiction as they do in London.

8th.—And all and singular the inhabitants of the said borough to be under the magistracy and government of the mayors and officers of London, in the same manner as the inhabitants of the said city be.

9th.—And lastly, the sheriff of Surrey, and all others the king's officers and ministers, are expressly prohibited from any ways intermeddling with the said borough.†

The charter of king Edward VI. anno 4, granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, a market to be holden in the borough of Southwark, which was confirmed by this act. This was at first established in the street between London bridge and St.

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* In the mayoralty of Sir William Turner, 1668, a publican was indicted for selling without his lordship's licence.

† Hughson's London, i. 130.

Margaret's hill; but that place was at length found so inconvenient, that an act was obtained in 1755, 28th George II. c. 9, that from Lady-day, 1756, no market should be held in the High-street; this act seems to have stopped there, for in the same year another act was passed, c. 25, directing that it should be removed from thence to a place called the Triangle, being on the site of Rochester yard, belonging to the bishop of Rochester, who, and his successors were empowered, on a surrender of the whole estate, to grant it in separate leases: whereupon so much thereof, as was necessary for the purpose, was granted to the churchwardens and overseers, &c. of St. Saviour's parish, at a rent of 14*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* No provisions, except hay or straw, were to be sold within 1000 yards of the spot, unless by the consent of the churchwardens and overseers; the ground was to be purchased, and all buildings, stalls, &c. and the rents and profits were to be vested in the churchwardens, overseers, and inhabitants of the parish; and the nett profits, after all expences paid, were to be applied in diminution of any of the parochial rates or preferments.

In pursuance of the above charter confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, a court was held about a month after before sir Rowland Hill, knt. then lord mayor of London, and the aldermen of the same city, in Guildhall, when it was enacted, 'That besides the then ancient accustomed number of five-and-twenty aldermen, there shall be one alderman more elected, to have the rule, charge, and governance, of the said borough and towne; and that four discreet persons or more, being freemen of London, and dwelling within the said citie, or the borough of Southwark, or in other the liberties of the said citie, should from thenceforth, as often as the case should require, be from time to time nominated, appointed, and chosen, by the inhabitants of the said borough, for the time being, sitting in the said borough for that purpose, in such sort and order as the aldermen of London were in those days commonly elected.'*

The same court did also appoint sir John Ayliffe, citizen and barber-surgeon, the first alderman of the said ward of Bridge-without, namely, of the borough of Southwark, to be numbered as one of the aldermen of the said city; and to have the rule and government of the inhabitants of the said borough, admitted by that court into the freedom of the city of London.

On the occasion of fortifying the metropolis in 1642, Southwark was defended by 'a fort with four half bulwarks, at the Dog and Duck, St. George's Fields; a large fort, with four bulwarks near the end of Blackman-street, and a redoubt, with four flanks, near the Lock Hospital, Kent Road.'†

In 1647, the parliament was exceedingly alarmed by the march of general Fairfax with his army, towards London, and they and many of the citizens were much disposed to resist him, if they had had the means; divers officers and other inhabitants of Southwark, however, on August 2nd, petitioned the common council who had been summoned, that they might not be compelled to assume arms, nor march forth under the command of any but such as should be approved of by the generality of the borough, and that they might be left to their own defence. These inhabitants not having for some time approved of the proceedings of the citizens against the army, sent privately to the general, that they were willing to surrender the borough to him. Fairfax immediately sent a brigade, under the command of colonel Rainsborough, to take possession thereof; he was admitted into the works about two o'clock in the morning, when finding the gates shut, and the portcullis set down at London bridge, he planted two pieces of ordnance against the gate, and in a short time the great fort was surrendered.*

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* Proceedings Court Common Council, July, 4th Edward VI.—Stowe, 765.

† Brayley's London, i. 353.

A vote of parliament was soon after passed for demolishing the ramparts, bastions, and other works of fortification, which encircled the cities of London, and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark.

On the restoration, the king was met, on the 29th of May, by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, in St. George's-fields, where a magnificent tent was erected, and in it the king was provided with a sumptuous collation.

A fire which broke out the 26th of May, 1676, burnt the town hall and a great part of the borough, in consequence of which an act of parliament was passed, erecting a judicature to determine differences touching houses so burnt and demolished, in the same manner as had been done in London after the great fire of 1666. The justices of the courts of King's-bench and Common Pleas, the barons of the Exchequer, the lord mayor and recorder of London, and every alderman who had borne the office of mayor; the steward of Southwark, with the viscount Langford, sir Francis Vincent, and twenty other gentlemen of the county there named, or any five or more of them (one of the justices or barons being one), were thereby constituted a court of record, summarily, and without the formalities used in the courts of law and equity, by verdict, testimony of witnesses on oath, examination of parties, or otherwise, to hear and determine all differences and demands arising between landlords, tenants, lessees, under tenants or occupiers of houses, or buildings, and premises destroyed or injured by the fire, and to make such orders as they should see fit. If the persons interested in the building so burnt, should not, within two years from the 25th day of March then next, lay the foundation of the houses to be re-built, and should not re-build within the time limited by the court, the court might dispose of the premises to such persons as would rebuild, there being no assigns, and might award what sum should be paid to the proprietor; and if he would not accept the same, or through non-age, or any disability, he could not accept it, the court was empowered by warrant directed to the chief bailiff of the said borough, to summon a jury to assess such recompense as they should think fit. If any order should be made by less than seven, the party dissatisfied might tender exceptions to one of the justices or barons, and if he found probable cause of complaint, it might be reviewed by seven, such appeal to be determined within six months after the exceptions. All judgments, orders, &c. were to be entered on parchment in books, to be delivered to the town clerk of London, and kept amongst the records of the city. The powers given, are by the act to continue for three years, from the said 25th of March (1671.) If the party ordered to rebuild, do not do it, the person grieved might sue at law or in equity.

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* Whitlock, 265.

All encroachments and purprestures on the High-street, and most especially between the foot of London-bridge and the Compter-lane, whereby the market was, or should be straightened, or the passage of people obstructed, should be regulated by the court; but the inhabitants of High-street might permit their stall-boards, when the shops, or shop-windows were set open, to turn over and extend into the street one foot, and no more, for the convenience of their shops. The market to continue to be kept in the same place, and at the same times, where it had been anciently, and was then kept, and not to be removed or kept at any other times.

The court began their sittings 8th June, 1677, when there were present, the lord mayor (Davies), the chief justice (Raynsford), the chief justice (North), baron Littleton, justice Jones, sir Thomas Aleyn, sir John Frederick, sir Joseph Sheldon, Edward Smyth, James Reading, Peter Rich, Richard How, John Freeman, John Applebe.

The subsequent meetings were attended chiefly by from five to nine. Few of the country gentlemen attended, except sir Adam Brown and sir William Haward, but the business was conducted with so much expedition, that in seven more meetings, the last of which was on the 28th of May, 1678, they had gone through the whole business, except an order for removing encroachments and nuisances, which was made at a meeting 2nd March, 1678-9, when there were present, sir Robert Clayton (lord mayor), chief baron Montagu, Mr. justice Wyndham, alderman sir Thomas Bludworth, the recorder, Thomas Barker, Peter Rich, sir Richard How, John Freeman, John Applebe. And so satisfactory was their conduct, that there was no appeal from any of their decisions. *

In 1761, the following petition was presented to the common council, praying of them to support their right and title to the

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* From the record of their proceedings in the office of the town clerk of the city of London, most readily and obligingly communicated to Mr. Bray by the town clerk, Mr. Woodthorpe.

borough of Southwark, against the intermeddling of the sheriffs and county magistracy;—

Southwark, 14 *Feb.* 1761.

To the right honourable the lord mayor.—Your lordship being now entered on the high and important office, so honourably conferred on you by almost the unanimous suffrages of one of the fullest assemblies ever held on that occasion, it need not be said that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtless your intention, to be the guardian and protector of all those ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their ancestors to the citizens of London.

It is with concern observed, that there should be so soon an occasion to trouble your lordship with recent instances, in which it is apprehended, these ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his present majesty.

First, in that ancient franchise granted to the city of London in the borough of Southwark, which, without enumerating former grants, was, by the great charter of confirmation, so lately as the 15th year of king Charles II. fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

By this grant, which has received a parliamentary sanction, the said corporation are invested with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner, as if the same were in the king's hands. In particular, to have all manner of liberties, customs, treasures, waifs, estrays, escheats, fines and forfeitures, view of frankpledge, &c. Also to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their sheriffs, and other officers. The serjeants at mace for the city to arrest for debt in the borough, in the same manner as they do in London.

The city magistrates to have the assay and assize of wine, bread, bear, victuals, and every thing set to sale, together with the punishment and correction of all persons dealing therein. Also to take and arrest all thieves, felons, and other criminals, found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due course of law.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who are justices in London, are also constituted the justices for the borough, where they are to exercise the same jurisdiction as they do in London. And all and singular the inhabitants of the said borough to be under the magistracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, in the same manner as the inhabitants of the said city be. And, lastly, the sheriff of Surrey, and all others, the king's officers and ministers, are expressly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the said borough.

It is not intended to shew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience, that the constables and other inhabitants of this city franchise are under, by their being subject to two separate unconnected jurisdictions, each of which may assume to command their attendance at different places at the same time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardships of their being summoned to attend out of their borough, the commands of such, as they have at several quarter sessions held by your predecessors, been informed had no sort of authority over them.

The particular indignity offered to the city of London, now to be pointed out, is that whereas, when the present constables were sworn in, under the authority of the city of London, they had an assurance given them, that county-officers had no jurisdiction over them; nevertheless they were all summoned under large penalties, the first of this month, to attend the county sheriff to proclaim the king through the boroughwick.

As there is a bailiff appointed by the city, under the lord-mayors, for the government of the borough, (which officer, who is now living, it is known, proclaimed his late majesty) it is submitted to your lordship's judgment, whether such officer was not the proper person to perform this duty, as well as he presides at the elections for members of parliament, or executes the other duties appertaining to that important office? For by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expressly declares he shall no ways intermeddle; or how can he assume an authority to summon, under great penalties, constables, or any inhabitants of such a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him, to their great trouble and expence, to a considerable distance from their inhabitants, if he is expressly prohibited from exercising any kind of jurisdiction over them?

It has been said, that, supposing the city of London hath not hitherto exercised an exclusive jurisdiction in the borough, they cannot, for that reason, maintain such a power; even although it should appear that, by the original grants, they are invested therewith. This objection, it is presumed, is answered by that part of the city charter, which declares they shall lose no privilege for non use, or even abuse. Lord Coke, in his 4th institute says, 'There is a most beneficial statute made for the preservation of the liberties and franchises of the city of London, that they shall enjoy their whole liberties, with this clause, *Licet usi non fuerunt, vel abusi fuerunt*, and notwithstanding any statute to the contrary.' On this principle Black-friars precinct was lately restored to the city freedom, which had, time immemorial, claimed and maintained that exemption.

Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themselves injured by being subject to two separate jurisdictions, may it not be said, it becomes the city's duty, in support of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which so expressly prohibits the county sheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchise; more especially if it be a fact, that this officer has, on a legal trial, been proved to have no right to exercise any jurisdiction therein.

The following are part of the encroachments on the city jurisdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, referred to in their petition :—

1st. The licencing public-houses by the county magistrates.

2d. Their acting as magistrates of the borough, and holding sessions in the town hall.

3d. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of London.

4th. Their exercising jurisdiction over the borough constables, and taking upon them to swear them into that office a second time, and also swearing in constables by their own authority, upon deaths or removals.

5th. The sheriff of Surrey exercising jurisdiction in the said borough, and summoning the constables and other inhabitants to attend (contrary to the royal charters) the respective sessions held by the county magistrates, at different parts of the county.

6th. The sheriff and marshal court officers arresting for debt in the borough.

7th. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute towards the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any jurisdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city of London.

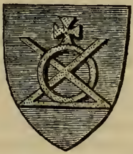
8th. The quartering soldiers in the borough, which, as a franchise and one of the city wards, it is presumed, ought to be exempted from that burden.

9th. The king's ministers and officers of the county of Surrey, taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which, it is also presumed, ought to be solely subject to the lord mayor, as chief magistrate of this ancient city franchise.

'In several parts of this work it has been plainly shewn that the borough of Southwark was made an essential part of the city of London, though lying in the county of Surrey, with a jurisdiction as ancient as the first of king Edward III. confirmed, strengthened, enlarged, and fully established by the grant of Edward VI. Nevertheless, we find that the magistracy of the city of London have adopted this ward only as a sinecure for the senior alderman for the time being, and neglected the more essential interest of the inhabitants of the said ward; and the justices of the county of Surrey have not failed to take advantage of their indifference and neglect of their jurisdiction within the said borough of Southwark, and now have so far encroached upon the chartered rights and privileges of the city of London, confirmed by parliament, as to contend with the citizens for their jurisdiction within the said borough, and to appoint constables to license victuallers, and to exercise other powers as justices of the peace for the county of Surrey, in the borough of Southwark, to the great inconvenience and hardship of the inhabitants, who are entitled to the freedom and privileges of the city of London in an equal degree to any of their fellow-citizens, whose more fortunate situations in the heart of the city have hitherto rendered their rights undisputed.

'But in opposition to the royal grants made to the city of London in behalf of the borough of Southwark, the county magistrates have illegally assumed and preserve an authority to themselves of appointing constables, licensing victuallers, and exercising other powers, as justices of peace for Surrey.

'Leaving this matter in its present neglected and reprehensible state of encroachment by foreigners, we proceed to state, that of right this borough is under the jurisdiction and protection of the city of London, without the intermeddling of any sheriff, or other officer whatever, agreeably to the charter of Edward VI. and by the corporation it was and still is denominated Bridge Ward without.'



Arms of the Borough of Southwark. *Az.* an anulet ensigned with a cross pattée *or,* interlaced with a saltier conjoined in base of the second.

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CHAPTER XVI.

History and Topography of the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark.

This parish is situated east of the borough High-street; it is bounded on the north by the river Thames, on the east by the parish of St. John, on the north by Bermondsey parish and St. Thomas, and on the west by the parish of St. Saviour's.

Its particular boundaries are as follows: commencing at the foot of New London-bridge, the boundary proceeds to the High-street, where it turns south to the north side of St. Thomas's hospital, round which it proceeds to the north side of the New way behind the houses, to the Maze, where it turns south to Maze Poud, which it traverses in a westerly direction to the south side of Guy's Hospital; here it turns south through Queen-street, to the north side of Snows'-fields, which it keeps to the east end of Snows'-fields, at its junction with Bermondsey-street, thence to Tooley-street, down which it proceeds in an easterly direction to Potter's-fields, where it arrives at the Thames.

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* Dr. Hughson's London, vol. iv. pp. 451-2.

The parish of St. Olave, like many others in the suburbs of London, being greatly increased both in number and inhabitants, the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, purchased the ground, in which the trained bands of Southwark formerly exercised, and from that circumstance called the artillery ground, whereon they erected a parish church, for the district of Horsly-down, and dedicated it to St. John the Evangelist, the inhabitants having obtained an act of parliament for constituting this portion of the parish of St. Olave into a separate parish, and making a provision for its rector.

St. Olave's Church.

Though it cannot be ascertained at what time a church was first situated on this spot, yet it is mentioned as early as the year 1281. Part of the old church, however, falling down in 1736, and the rest being in an unsafe condition, owing to the graves being dug too near the foundation, the parishioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted, they were enabled to raise 5000*l.* by granting annuities for lives, not exceeding 400*l.* in the whole; for payment of which a rate was to be made, not exceeding sixpence in the pound; two-thirds to be paid by the landlord, one by the tenant, to cease on the nomination of the annuities. The act contains a very proper restriction that no one shall be buried in the church.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the gift of the crown.

The church is situated on the north side of the street, and with the exception of the south side, is concealed from public observation. The plan is divided into a vestibule at the west end, extending the breadth of the entire building. At the north west angle is the tower. The body of the church shews a nave and side aisles, and a small chancel. The south side has two tier of windows, five in each; the lower have segmental arches and key-stones, the upper are circles; the elevation finishes with a cornice; the vestibule forms an obtuse angle with this portion, and has a doorway covered with an elliptical pediment resting on consoles, over which is a circular window. The elevation is finished with an angular pediment. The east front is in three divisions, corresponding with the nave and aisles; in the south aisle is a doorway, as before, surmounted by a round window. The chancel projects before the aisles, and has a large circular headed window in its eastern front, the elevation finished with a cornice. A clerestory is formed above the aisles, containing a corresponding number of semi-circular windows. The tower rises above the church in two stories; in the first is a round headed window, fronted by a ballustrade; in the second a square pannel containing the clock dial, it is surmounted by a pediment. The elevation is finished with a cornice and ballustrade, every aspect of the elevation is uniform with that described.

The whole of the building which is visible, is faced with Portland stone, and the angles are rusticated, the north side being concealed from observation, is built with brick. The interior is made into a body and side aisles, by four pedestals, of equal height with the pewing, on each side, from which rise an equal number of fluted Ionic columns, surmounted by their entablature, which is received on pilasters at its entrance, into the walls of the church. The entablature is crowned with a low attic, broken at intervals by brackets in the form of consoles, situated above the columns, and finished with a sub-cornice, which breaks over the brackets; the ceiling is a semi-circular vault, made into divisions, corresponding in size with the intercolumniations, by ribs with enriched soffites springing from the cornice over the brackets; each division is pierced laterally to admit the windows of the clerestory, and at the points of intersection are flowers, the spandrils are pannelled. The ceiling of the aisles is horizontal, and is made into square pannels, equal in width with the intercolumniations, by flying cornices received into a cornice, which finishes the side walls on the one side, and the main cornice on the other. The altar occupies a semi-elliptical niche, equal in width with the nave. The wall is made into three divisions by six pilasters, four of which are coupled, and the whole surmounted by the entablature continued from the church; in the central division is a small wainscot screen, occupying the dado of the eastern window, it is surmounted by a broken pediment in the centre of which is the pelican: it is inscribed with the decalogue. On ovals on the side divisions are the Lord's Prayer and the Belief, over which, in niches enclosed in square frontispieces, are full length statues of Moses and Aaron.* The ceiling is composed of a half dome, the soffit enriched with three rows of sunk pannels of an octagon form, enclosing flowers, and varying in size to accommodate the form of the cove: between the rows are small square pannels. The walls of the screen and the dome, are painted to imitate veined marble; the enrichments gilt. A gallery is erected at the west end with a ballustraded front, and also in each of the aisles. It is well contrived to avoid interfering with the main columns, behind which the fronts of the side galleries are enriched with cherubim heads, disposed in the form of consoles. The organ is situated in the western gallery; the case is oak, richly carved, and surmounted by the mitre and crown. The wall behind is ornamented with reliefs in plaister of a cherubic choir, musical instruments, &c. The pulpit is situated on the north side of the central aisle, it is poligonal in plan, and sustained on a single pillar, with swelling front: it has no sounding board. The reading desk on the opposite side is in reality a desk, and not a second pulpit, as is ridiculously the fashion in most new churches. The church is on the whole one of the best imitations of the school of Wren. It closely resembles, almost to a copy, the church of St. Dionis Back-church, Fenchurch-street.*

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* Although paintings of Moses and Aaron occur in most of the London churches, this, and the church of All-hallow's, Thames, described vol. iii. page 509, are the only instances of statues of their personages.

The length of this church is 82 feet, breadth 59 feet.

The font is a neat basin of marble, and is situated on the north side of the church.

There are no monuments in this church.

The old church was a square of 69 feet, 40 feet high; the tower and turret 95 feet, in which were six bells. It had three aisles; the pillars, arches, and windows Gothic. In it was a portrait of king Charles I. In 1719, the bells were re-cast, and two were added to them.

Eastward from the church is a quay, which in the year 1330, by the license of Simon Swanland, mayor of London, was built by Isabel, widow of Hammond Goodchepe. Adjoining to which was 'a great house of stone and timber, belonging to the abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, which was an ancient piece of work, seeming to be one of the first builded houses on that side of the river over against the city. It was called the Abbot's Inn of St. Augustine, in Southwark, and was held of the earls of Warren and Surrey, as appears by a deed made in 1281, which,' says Stow, 'I have read, and may be Englished thus:

'To all, &c. John, earl of Warren, sendeth greeting: we have altogether remised, for us and our heirs, to Nicholas (Thorne) abbot of St. Augustine, and the convent, suit to our court of Southwark, which they owe to us for all that messuage and houses thereon builded, which they have of our fee in Southwark on the Thames, between the Bridge-house and the church of St. Olave's; and for this they have granted to us 5s. rent in Southwark, and have received us and our heirs in all benefices which shall be in their church for ever.' This suit of court one William Graspeis was bound to do to the earl, and to requite the convent. But previous to this, 1223, the abbot had purchased it of Reginald de Cornhelle, for 120 marks.†

The house afterwards belonged to sir Anthony St. Leger, then to Warnham St. Leger, and is now, says Stow, called St. Leger-house, but divided into many apartments. There is now a wharf on the site, which retains the name of St. Leger, corrupted into Sellinger.

St. Olave's Free School

is called 'The Free School of Queen Elizabeth, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark;' that queen having incorporated sixteen parishioners to be governors, by letters patent, dated anno 1571. On the 2nd of May, 26 Charles II. 1674, the king for the better education of the rich as well as the poor, granted a further charter, enabling them to hold revenues to the amount of 500*l.* a year, which were to be applied in maintenance and education of the school-master, ushers, the house, and possessions; the maintenance and education of two scholars at the university (not confining it to either Oxford or Cambridge), for setting forth poor scholars apprentices, for the relief of poor impotent persons of the parish, maintaining a workhouse, and for no other purposes.* The lands and revenues of this foundation were purchased by the parish, and consist principally of ground rents in and about Horsleydown, augmented by various pious donations and benefactions. Here are a chief, second, and other masters, to teach the youth belonging to this parish. Forty girls are also educated and clothed in this charity school.†

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* Described vol. iii. p. 685.

† Stow.

Bridge House.

This foundation appears to be coeval with London Bridge, and was appointed as a storehouse for stone, timber, and other materials used in that structure.

The bridge house and yard is mentioned in a grant made by the earl of Warren in 1281 to the abbot of Battle, hereinafter stated. Stow says that in his time there were spacious granaries here, for laying up wheat and other grain for the service of the city, as need required, and ten ovens, of which six were very large, the other four half as big, for baking bread for the poor when need required; that Mr. John Thrastone or Thorston, citizen and goldsmith, one of the sheriffs in 1516, gave by his testament the sum of 200*l.* towards building these ovens, which was performed by his executors, sir John Munday, goldsmith, being then lord mayor; that an old brewhouse was added, given to the city by George Monox, same time mayor, in place of which a new one had been built to serve the city with beer.

Amongst the Harleian MSS.‡ is the following curious order:—

'An order takyn and made for the sheuteman by us Symond Ryse and William Campion, wardens of London bridge, as followeth:

'Forasmuche as diverse and sundry nights the sheuteman hath occasyon to ryse in the night seison to come to his boats to see the tydes as they fall erly or late for the besinessse of the bridge house, soe that of necessity the porter moste open him the gate att vndue tymes of the night, contrary to the ordinances made for the same, which ys not onely to his greete payne and daunger, but also to the greete peril and daunger that myght fall to the howse, for when the gates be opened att ded tymes of the night y^{t} is to be doutyd that some lewed persons myght entre in after them, and not onely robbe thys howse, but also putt in daungre of theyr lives so many as be within. For remedye whereof we the sayde wardene have ordeyned and apoynted a lodging to be made att the ende of the Crane-howse within the bridge howse yarde, with a chemnye in the same lodging, and sufficient for two or three persons to lye in y^{t}, to the entente that the sheuteman with such persons as of necessitye he moste have with hem for causes requysyte for the tydes, may lye there drye and tarye theyre tydes when thaye fall in the night verey erly or late having besenesse to doe for the howse; and also when thay come from theyre labour weete or at vndue tymes of the night to goo home to their houses, may terye there, and make them fyre to drye them and keepe them warme, of such shyppes as ys hughed of the tymber in the yerd and none other, and not to keepe any hospetelite or dwelling there att eny tyme, but at such tyme and tymes aforerehersed, and accords to old vse and custome, that when the shuteman be daye tyme, being not occupyed with the boats about the reds of the bridge workes, that then he doe all such workes within the bridge house yerde, and in all other places as other labourers doeth, and so to receyve his wages, or els not. And this ordinance to be alwayes kept.'

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* Pat. 26 Car. II. m. 15.

† Hughson's London, iv. p. 470

‡ No. 6016.

The bridge-house estates are very extensive, and are under the control of a committee of the corporation. In 1465, the wardens of London-bridge, Peter Alford, and Peter Caldecot, paid on account thereof the immense sum of 731*l.* 10*s.* 1½*d.* In 1533, the rental was 840*l.* 9*s.* 3¼*d.* In 1556, 1,069*l.* 11*s.* 6¼*d.*; in 1624, 2,054*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; in 1726, 8,907*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; but in 1819, the real and personal property of the bridge-house estates had increased to 23,990*l.* 5*s.* and in the next year to 25,805*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* This immense rental consisted of 'proper rents,' or those arising from premises within the city; 'foreign rents,' derived from places without London; 'quit rents,' and 'lands purchased,' or possessions formerly bought of the crown.*

The bridge-house and some adjoining premises have been let to government for keeping their stores.

The government is vested in officers appointed by the city, denominated bridgemasters. The keepers of the bridge-house had anciently an interest in mills upon the river Lea, and were accustomed to repair the bridges at Stratford, for which reason the bridge-house arms are still cut on some of those bridges.

At a common council, July 14, anno 53 Henry VIII. it was ordered that the seal of the bridge-house should be changed, because the image of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was engraven therein, and a new seal to be made, devised by Mr. Hall, to whom the old seal was delivered. This was occasioned by a proclamation, commanding the names of the pope and Thomas à Becket to be put out of all books and monuments; which is the reason that they are so often seen blotted out in old chronicles, legends, primers, and service-books printed before those times.

In 1802, some old granaries in Tooley-street, which belonged to the city, were taken down. They were built with chesnut. An inscription was found that they were begun and finished at the charge of the bridge-house, when sir George Barn was lord mayor in 1587.

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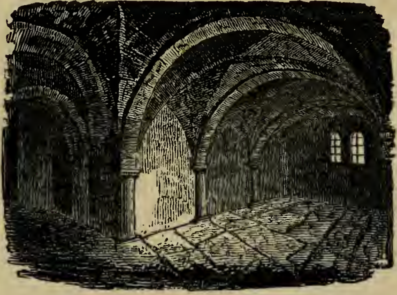
* Chronicles of London bridge, p. 619.

At the bridge foot was a house called 'The Nonnes Head,' late part of the possessions of St. Helen's. It belonged to Humphrey Brooke in 28 Eliz. 1586.



Ancient Crypt, Tooley-street.

This ancient specimen of ecclesiastical architecture is situate opposite to St. Olave's church, Tooley-street, close adjoining Churchyard-alley, leading to queen Elizabeth's free grammar school; on which site formerly stood a spacious stone building, the city residence of the priors of Lewes, in Sussex, whenever occasion led them to visit London or its vicinity on parliamentary or ecclesiastical duty. Strype, noticing St. Olave's church, says, 'On the south side the street was sometime one great house, builded of stone, with arched gates, which pertained to the prior of Lewes, in Sussex, and was his residence when he came to London ; it is now a common hostery for travellers, and hath as sign the Walnut-tree.' In Maitland's time it became converted into a cider-cellar, and is described as follows :—'Opposite St. Olave's church anciently stood a spacious stone building, the city mansion of the prior of Lewes, in Sussex ; the chapel of which, consisting of two aisles, being still remaining at the upper end of Walnut-tree-alley, it is converted into a cider-cellar, or warehouse, and by the earth's being greatly raised in this neighbourhood, it is at present under ground ; and the Gothic building, a little westward of the same (at present a wine vault belonging to the King's Head tavern), under the school-house, a small chapel, I take to have been part of the said mansion-house.'*

There are two entrances to this crypt in White-horse-court, leading from Tooley-street to Southwark-house, formerly the King's Head tavern, and prior to that the sign of the Walnut-tree. Entering by the north entrance, it is 7 feet 6 inches long, by 6 feet wide, which leads to a large semicircular arched vault, 39 feet 3 inches long, by 18 feet wide; on one side is a well, 2 feet 6 inches, by 1 foot, from which water is at present conveyed to the houses above. Towards the further end is a doorway, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, leading to another semicircular vaulted arch, 31 feet long by 13 feet 10 inches wide; from this is a passage 7 feet by 6 feet, which leads to the principal apartment of this ancient building, the whole length of which is 40 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches in width. At the further end are two windows, 2 feet 6 inches wide each; and on one side there are likewise two more of the same dimensions, and a passage 4 feet wide, which leads to another apartment, but which is blocked up with stone and bricks. This ancient apartment (represented above) consists of four groined arches, supported on dwarf columns 4 feet 10 inches in diameter. From this is an entrance to another vault of various dimensions, but the length is 27 feet 4 inches. Part of this vault is arched as the former, and part groined, over which the stairs leading to the grammar-school are erected. On entering the southern entrance we descend by a gradual slope into the second semicircular apartment already described. The present flooring is of brick, rubbish, and earth, which have accumulated from time to time, so as to bury the pillars to within a short space of the surface, which was latterly proved by digging, on a prospect of converting the crypt into a cemetery for the use of the parish. The height of the roof is unequal from the partial rising of the ground, but is in general from 8 to 9 feet. The principal apartment terminates at the windows, now completely blocked up with brick-work towards the church-yard. The junction of the two aisles is shown in the view, which has been taken in a way to exhibit the appearance it formerly made, although the raising of the ground has brought it to within three feet of the frame-work of the windows.*'

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* Maitland's London, p. 1389.

Below the bridge, on the banks of the Thames, formerly stood the abbot of Battle's house. Nearly adjoining was Battle bridge, so called because it was situated on the ground, and over a water-course, flowing out of the Thames, pertaining to Battle abbey.

The walks and gardens on the other side of the way, before the gate of the house, was called the Maze.

There was also an inn called the Fleur-de-lis, on the site of which were built several small tenements, for the accommodation of strangers and poor people.

In the reign of queen Anne this parish was much burthened by the resort of great numbers of the inhabitants of the palatinate in Germany, who fled to this country for protection from the tyranny of their rulers. Great numbers of these unfortunate people came over to England in expectation of being sent to people Carolina. In 1708, five hundred of them were brought into this parish, where they were quartered in one place, but so crowded together, that a malignant fever ensued. In September and October, 1709, there were near one thousand of them who were lodged in the warehouses of sir Charles Cox, contrary to the express desire of the inhabitants, who in 1790 petitioned parliament to have them removed. Sir Charles Cox gave them the shelter *gratis* for two months, but on the 8th of February, he received one hundred guineas for rent, by a warrant on the chamber of London, drawn by the commissioners for distributing her majesty's bounty, on condition of having the use of these warehouses till the emigrants could be sent to Ireland. In October it was computed that no less than one thousand four hundred persons were collected in these warehouses.

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* Wilkinson's Londinia Illustrata.

Three thousand had been sent in August, at the request of the lord lieutenant, and in February following, eight hundred more were sent; but not meeting with a pleasant reception, in 1711 two hundred and thirty-two families, averaged at five to each (one thousand, one hundred and sixty) returned, and were crowded into the bridge house in this parish. Infectious disorders soon broke out, and Dr. Mead, and Mr. Ames, an apothecary, were called in to their assistance. Besides the danger arising from thence, the poor rate was increased by 700*l.*, from expences incurred by relief administered to them.*

In the reigns of king James I. and Charles I. and II. a great number of the inhabitants were felt-makers and hatters.

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CHAPTER XVII.

History and Topography of the parish of St. John, Southwark.

The parish of St. Olave having greatly increased in number of houses and inhabitants, the commissioners for erecting fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, purchased a site for a church and cemetery, consisting of a field which was walled in and called the Artillery ground, wherein the train bands of Southwark used to exercise. It was built accordingly, and was consecrated June 13, 1733. The district of Horsley-down was appointed for its parish, and was established by an act of 6 Geo. II. 1733. This act states that a site for a church had been purchased, and a new church built thereon, near Horsley-down; and it enacts, that the new parish should be totally independent of St. Olave. 3,500*l.* was granted to buy lands for the maintenance of a rector, who was also to be paid 60*l.* per annum by quarterly payments out of burial fees, for which the burial grounds and vaults were vested in the vestry, exclusive of the rector; on non-payment, the rector may distrain on the churchwardens: the vestry to consist of the rector, and all the inhabitants renting 10*l.* a-year and upwards; this provision to be in full of all moduses, tithes, Easter-offerings, and other demands, except such surplice fees and other perquisites as are allowed by the said act, and the vestry, with consent of the bishops, should appoint; the rectory never to be held *in commendam*, and all licenses and dispensations for that purpose are declared void; the inhabitants to enjoy all the advantages of the free school, and two thirds of all donations formerly given to the parish of St. Olave, subject, however, to an annual payment of 29*l.* for the poor of the old parish.

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* From the parish books.

The bounds of this parish are as follows: commencing at St. Saviour's dock, it pursues a southerly course, through Russel-street and Church-street, to Artillery-lane and Crucifix-lane, up Bermondsey-street, down Tooley-street to Potter's-fields, and from thence to the Thames.

St. John's Church.

This edifice is situated on the south side of Fair-street, in the centre of a spacious area used as a burial ground. It is a plain and inelegant building of stone; the plan gives a parallellogram; the two longest sides broken in the centre, and receding a small degree behind two small divisions at the extremities; the east front has a semicircular bow in the centre; the basement is occupied by extensive burial vaults. The west front commences with a stylobate broken in the centre by a lintelled doorway covered with a cornice; on each side the door is a small mean window, and above are three lofty round-headed windows; the upright is finished with a cornice, surmounted by a pediment; the raking cornice and tympanum broken in the centre to make way for the tower, which is square in plan, and commences from the cornice with a lofty stylobate crowned with a string course, and perforated in its western front with a circular window; from the string course rise antæ, dividing the breadth into three portions, the centre occupied by a round-headed window filled with weather boarding, the side divisions by niches; the whole crowned by an entablature and attic, in the centre of which is a ballustrade; the four aspects of this stage of the building are uniform: within the attic is a cubical pedestal with a clock dial on each face, and crowned with a cornice, from which an unsightly fluted pillar takes its rise, diminished most irregularly to its capital, which is Ionic; the whole is crowned with an acroterium and vane in the shape of a comet, and has strikingly the appearance of the chimney of a gas-light establishment. The flank walls are broken into a recess and projecting ends, for no apparent purpose; in the latter portions are three windows in height, in succession; the centre is parallellogrammatic, the others square, and devoid of architraves, the upright finished with a cornice; in the recessed portion is a lintelled entrance in the centre, between two small windows, and surmounted by a Venetian window of the Ionic order; on each side of which are two windows, the lower square, the upper round-headed, corresponding with the west front; the elevation is finished with a cornice of great projection brought out sufficiently to range with the projections; the east front is in three portions; the central is a semicircular bow lighted by four windows in succession, of the same character as in the projections in the flanks; the upright is finished with a cornice in the wall of the church; on each side are other windows of a similar character; the wall rises above the bow in a pediment, the horizontal cornice of which is omitted, and the tympanum pierced with a porthole window. The roof is covered with slate above the central portion before remarked, and there rises to a high ridge, but it is considerably lower at the extreme eastern division, and in consequence has an extremely unsightly appearance: a permanent flag staff is erected at the east end. The interior is of a character equally mean with the outside, and is injured by projecting piers; at each side marking the divisions before noticed, which obtrude most unnecessarily on the design; it is not divided by pillars or arches, and the walls are finished by a dentillated cornice on which rests the ceiling, which is horizontal and pannelled; in the centre a large square panne;, the corners cut off and concaved; at each end, a circular one. A gallery occupies the two sides and west end; it rests on Doric columns, and the front is composed of the entablature of the order in which the mutules are unwarrantably omitted, surmounted by an attic; on the western portion is inscribed, —' This church was consecrated A. D. 1733.' The altar occupies the eastern bow which is ceiled with a hemispherical dome; the soffit ornamented with a choir of cherubs in relief, and a series of pannels: the altar screen is of wood painted white, with gilt enrichments; it is made into divisions by Ionic pilasters; the centre is marked by two insulated fluted columns, over which the entablature is brought forward; the usual inscriptions and two windows occupy the intervals; over the screen in the centre is a painting of no great merit of 'St. John writing the Apocalypse,' by the rev. Mr Peters. The organ, in a large carved case, is situated on the western branch of the gallery. The pulpit is circular and very lofty; it is enriched with large cartouches, and the sounding board is of the same form, and sustained on two square pilasters of the Ionic order: below the pulpit are the reading and clerk's desks; the whole are grouped on the south side of the middle aisle. The font is a circular basin of white marble on a balluster, and is situated below the western gallery.

There are several monuments in this church, but none particularly worthy notice. The principal is in the south wall; it consists of a neat marble tablet with the sword, mace, cap of maintenance, &c. to sir Robert Kite, knt. and alderman, who died Sept. 1, 1772, aged 61.

The length of this church is 105 feet, the breadth 51.

The architect was James, of Greenwich, who, notwithstanding that the plan of his church is that of an ancient *Basilica,* has failed to produce the effect which might be expected from his other works; an absurd attempt at novelty in the steeple has rendered the design of the exterior perfectly ridiculous.

The patronage of this church, as well as that of the mother church, is in the crown. It pays procurations to the archdeacon 7*s.* 7½*d.* synodals 2*s.* 1*d.*

In Parish-street is a handsome building, which formerly belonged to the trained bands of Southwark before-mentioned; it is now converted into two workhouses, one for each parish.

CHAPTER XVIII.

History and Topography of the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark.

THIS is a small parish, extending from the High-street eastward, to the Maze (in St. Olave's), a few houses of which are included within it, as before mentioned; on the west it is bounded by the High-street, and north and south by St. Olave's parish. Stow says, that anciently there were no inhabitants in this district but such as had a dependence on the religious foundation of St. Thomas. When king Edward granted that to the city of London, he, as supreme head of the church of England and Ireland, made this district parochial, appropriating the parish and church of St. Thomas to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London.*

The bounds of this parish are as follows: commencing at the High-street, it proceeds on the north side of St. Thomas's hospital to Joiners-street; thence behind the houses on the north side of the New-way to the Maze; thence to the Maze-pond by the south side of Guy's hospital to the High-street.

St. Thomas's Church.

St. Thomas's church is situate on the north side of St. Thomas's street; it is a donation in the gift of the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, the church being originally part of the hospital, as indeed it still remains, forming a part of the south side of it, where is a door of entrance; the door for the parishioners being in St. Thomas's street. The number of inhabitants within the precinct increasing, it was made parochial by king Edward VI. and a chapel was erected within the hospital for the use of the patients. The parishioners pay no tithes or church rates, and the vestry is open. The church being old and ruinous, in 1702 it was rebuilt at the expense of 3,000*l.* granted out of the coal duty, with the further assistance of the governors and others.

* Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 614.

The present edifice is a plain building of red brick, with stone dressings of an unassuming character. The plan is an oblong square, with a square tower attached to the south side. The tower is made in height into three stories, divided by string courses. The south and east fronts have entrances enclosed in stone frontispieces, and covered with elliptical pediments resting on consoles; in the tympanum of each is a relief of cherubic heads. Over each door is a circular window; in the second and third stories are round-headed windows, and the elevation is finished with a cornice surmounted by an attic. At the north-west corner is an attached staircase. The west front is built against by the vestry-room, and the north abuts on the church; in such portions as are clear of these incumbrances each aspect of the elevation is alike. The south side of the church, which is seen from the street, has four lofty circular arched windows, the key-stones carved with cherubim; the elevation is finished with an attic over a cornice; in the centre a pediment. The east end is entirely built against; the north side is partly built over the cloister, which surrounds the inner court of the hospital. In that portion of the wall which is clear, are four windows made to correspond with the rest of the buildings: these windows are lintelled on the outside, but are arched in the interior, to correspond with those on the opposite side of the church. The ground floor of the tower forms a porch to the church: on the west side is an entrance to the vestry.

The interior of the church is exceedingly plain, and not quite uniform, owing to the intrusion of the cloister on the plan. The walls are finished with a cornice enriched with mouldings and mutules of the Doric order, upon which rests a horizontal ceiling of plain plaster withont ornament. A gallery is erected over the cloister; the front, dark oak pannelled. A continuation of the same gallery covers the west end of the building. The altar-screen is composed of oak, and consists of a central and side divisions. The former has two Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by their entablature and a segmental pediment; the horizontal cornice broken to let in a pannel painted with a choir of cherubs and the Hebrew name of the Deity. Between the pilasters is the decalogue. The pediment is crowned with an attic, in the centre of which is the royal arms of George I. and over them the crest; on the side pilasters the lion and unicorn; the whole executed in dark oak. The side compartments are pannels inscribed with the paternoster and creed, and covered with pediments surmounted by ill-formed obelisks ending in flames. The pulpit and desks are grouped on the south side of the altar-rails. The former is hexagonal, and rests on a pillar, but is not remarkable for ornament. The font is placed against the north wall, near the west end; it is a plain marble basin, with an oak cover. On the same side of the church, nearer the east, is a doorway, covered with an elliptical pediment, leading into the hospital. There is no organ in this church.

This church is in length 54 feet, and in breadth 32 feet. In the vestry-room is a picture of king Edward VI. in his robes, with this inscription;

> 'Edwardus Sextus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie, ætatis XVI.'

In the front of the gallery was formerly inscribed:

> 'This church was rebuilt and finished A. D. 1702, sir Robert Clayton, president; deputy Thomas Eyre, treasurer.'

The May Feast.

In this parish there was an ancient custom, that the principal inhabitants annually met and dined together on the first day of May, when the one who presided was called the steward. At the meeting in 1698, Mr. John Panther being in that office, proposed to make a collection for binding out as apprentices, the children of poor persons having a legal settlement; this was readily acceded to, and the minister of the parish, and such gentlemen as had served the office of steward, and should afterwards serve it, were to be the governors. This excellent plan has been followed ever since. The members for the borough are always invited to the feast, and a liberal collection is made.

The governors meet the first Friday after every quarter day, to consider of the application of the subscription money. Not more than 10*l.* is to be given with a boy, or more than 5*l.* with a girl. On the 12th January, 1770, it was resolved, that three boys should be apprenticed annually, and if so many are not found in St. Thomas's parish, the stewards in rotation may each appoint one from any other parish.

By liberal donations and good management of the surplus, several hundred pounds have been invested in the public funds, which will soon enable the governors to extend the sum given with the apprentices.*

Hospital of St. Thomas.

Within the precincts of the priory of St. Mary Overy, there was a building appropriated to the use of the poor, which maintained certain brethren and sisters, of whom Amicius, the archdeacon of Surrey, was the custos. This building was destroyed by fire in 1213, and the canons erected a temporary building for the reception of the poor, a small distance from the priory; but Peter de Rupibus, the munificent bishop of Winchester, disliking the situation, 'by reason of the straightness of the place, and the scarcity of water,' and thinking the foundation, which had been made by the prior of Bermondsey, too confined in its operation, united the two institutions, refounding them for canons regular, and endowing them with 344*l.* a year. The new foundation was dedicated to the celebrated Becket, under the title of the Hospital of St. Thomas the

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* Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. p. 631.

Martyr. This was done on the estate of Amicius, for the sake of purer air, and having plenty of water. These circumstances are so stated in an indulgence for twenty days, granted by that bishop to such as should contribute to the expense of the new hospital, 'the old hospital for maintenance of the poor, long since built, having been destroyed by fire, and utterly reduced to ashes.'[*] From the liberality of this prelate, it was accounted of the foundation of the bishops of Winchester, and they had the patronage of it.

Between the erection of the new building, and the year 1238, when this bishop died, the master and brethren had procured a cemetery to be consecrated for their use, but in this they were opposed by the prior and convent of St. Mary Overy, as being prejudicial to their parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret. At length, by the interference of the bishop and others, the convent dropped the prosecution of the matter, and, with consent of the bishop and the vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, they released their claim, allowing the use of the cemetery for all such as died within their own precincts, and such others as should choose sepulture there, but not for the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, unless saving the rights of these churches. They also restrained them from having more than two bells in their belfry, of an hundred weight, and they were to pay to the prior and convent a quit rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. charged on a tenement in Trinity-lane, and to the vicar of St. Mary Magdalen 12*d*. yearly at Easter. The rector of St. Margaret, however, seems to have been dissatisfied at not receiving some acknowledgment as well as the vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, for the bishop, in the grant of this burial ground, which he made by Alan de Stoke, his commissary, reserved 12*d*. a year to this rector, in lieu of such oblations and obventions as he would be deprived of by the appointment of this burial ground, and Ralph de Reygate, then rector, for himself and successors, released all right to such oblations and obventions. The bishop appears also to have prevailed on the priory to accept 2*s*. a year, instead of 6*s*. 8*d*. for 2*s*. is the sum payable to the prior and convent by this instrument. The 12*d*. to the vicar of St. Mary Magdalen is also here reserved.

Soon after the fire in 1213, viz. in 1215, it was agreed between Martin the prior of the convent, and Amicius, archdeacon of Surrey, rector of the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, and the brethren of the same, that the convent should permit the brethren and sisters of the old hospital of St. Thomas to pass into the new hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark, founded on the land of the church of Winchester, (in fundo Winton eccl'iæ) free from all subjection to their church, with all their goods, rents, and lands, saving to the prior and convent the lands of Melewell (or Milkwell, in Camberwell and Lambeth) the site of the old hospital, and the orchard or garden in Trinety-lane, which Ralph Carbonell sold to the old

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[†] Book of Muniments, folio 5, note.

hospital, quit of all demands from the canons. And in exchange for the lands of Melewell, the canons gave to the said brethren. 1. Ten shillings rent in Southwark, out of the land which Matilda, daughter of Ulnold, gave to their church in pure and perpetual alms. 2. A piece of ground, for which William Rufus was to pay them yearly 3*s*. lying between the land of London-bridge, and the land which Aldred held in Trinety-lane, paying to Ralph Carbonell, or his heirs, 12*d*. yearly for all services and demands. 3. The market for corn and other valuable commodities, usually kept at the gate of the old hospital, shall be transferred to, and kept at the gate of the new. 4. That on the recess of the brethren and sisters, the old hospital shall be shut up for ever, it being lawful for the canons to build what they please on the site of it, except an hospital. 5. The canons shall never in future build any other hospital in the public street of Southwark, in front of, or in opposition to, the new hospital (contranovum hospitale.)* This agreement was confirmed by king Edward I. by his letters patent, dated at Westminster, 25th April, anno 33.†

In 1238, the master and brethren of the new hospital, granted to Lucas, archdeacon of Surrey, one hall, with a chapel, stable, and other appurtenances, within the precincts of the hospital, for his life, for a mansion or dwelling. He covenants for himself and his successors, that they should not, by virtue of this grant, claim any authority, jurisdiction, property, or succession in the same, to the damage or molestation of the master and brethren. In 1249, this Lucas, by the name of Lucas de Rupibus, subdeacon of the pope, released all his rights herein to the master and brethren.‡

The archideaconal jurisdiction had been granted to this house by the archdeacons of Surrey, but it seems as if the claim had sometimes been revived; for in 1417, John Forest,' then archdeacon, released it from his jurisdiction and confirmed the former grants, so as that neither he nor his official or commissary, should exercise any jurisdiction within the precincts of this hospital, over any persons, regular or secular, or in any causes, civil or criminal, but the brethren and their commissary should have the sole cognizance of all matters, with the proving wills of persons dying within the same, saving the rights and dignity of the archdeacon in the church of Winton, and the usual pension of 5*s*. 4*d*. to be paid annually at Easter to him and his successors.§

The bishops of Winchester, however, seem to have claimed, and in fact to have often exercised, a jurisdiction in the nomination of the master, though with a salvo to the rights of the brethren, somewhat similar to the *conge d'elire* on the appointment of a bishop, as will appear in several instances mentioned in the list of masters. In 1323, there was a visitation by the bishop, when it was ordained that the master and brethren of the hospital should observe the rule of St. Augustine, which they professed, in obedience, chastity, abdication of separate property, and that the master should eat with the brethren.*

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* Muniments, fol. 2, 3.

† Pat. by Inspeximus, 33 Ed. I., m. 6, fol. 2.

‡ Muniments, fol. 4, 46.

§ Muniments, fol. 5, 6.

26th Henry VIII. 1535, it was surrendered to the king, according to Willis,† by the master, Richard Mabbot, clerk, but bishop Burnet says, by Thomas Thirleby.‡ At this time there were a master and brethren, and three lay sisters. They made 40 beds for poor infirm people, who also had victuals and firing. The revenues, according to Dugdale and Speed, were 266*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; but by a MS. valor in the First Fruits office, 347*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* or 309*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* clear. Tanner supposes the latter to be a second valuation.

After the dissolution, the hospital was neglected, and the buildings became ruinous; but, in 1552, Ridley, bishop of London, by a well-timed sermon preached before the young king, awakened the benevolence of his disposition; the king consulted with him how he should commence some great charitable institution, and by his advice, addressed a letter to the mayor and corporation of London, announcing his intention and requiring their advice. After some consultation, at which the bishop assisted, three different institutions were suggested, which at length produced Christ's hospital for education of youth; Bridewell for the poor, and correcting the profligate, and this of St. Thomas, for the lame and diseased.

The king highly approved of these plans, and steps were immediately taken for establishing such foundations.

The city purchased St. Thomas's of the king, with the other property mentioned before; and in July, 1552, began to repair and enlarge it, and so diligent were they in the work, that expending about 1,100*l.* thereon, in the November following, they received into it no less sum than 260 poor infirm persons. The king was so well pleased with what they had done, that on the 26th of June 1553, he granted them a charter of incorporation for this foundation. In this year the city published an account, by which it ppeared that they had expended on this and Christ's hospital, in repairs and furniture, 2,479*l.* 10s. 10*d.*

In the British Museum, Sloanian MS. 6277, is an extract from the proceedings at a court held by the governors, 6th April, 1579, stating that for divers good causes moving this court, and that the rents, as well of those manors, lands, &c. wherewith it pleased our late sovereign lord king Edward VI. moved with compassion of the state of the poor, to endow the mayor, &c. withall, which now belong to the house of St. Thomas's hospital, as of all other lands, &c. which may be given or purchased, to the use of this house, may be truly employed for the use of the poor, according to the godly meaning of the late king and other benefactors; and that such manors, lands, &c. as fittist to farm for provision of grain to this house, may be reserved for that purpose, that good grain may be found by our tenants, and that the rents of the residue may by increased in godly sort, according to the time, for that the yearle expenses do exceed the yearly revenue, *communibus annis* 300*l.* a year at least. Therefore, by general consent of the governors, it is ordered that there shall be no lease or grant in reversion, or in possession, till one year, or two at most, of the expiration of old lease, and that but for twenty-one years, or under, and that not to any governor or to his use, nor of more land than in the occupation of the lessee at such time. But building leases may be granted of old decayed houses or pieces of land in London, or the suburbs.

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* Muniments, fol. 330.

† Abbies 11, 234.

‡ Hist. of the Reformation.

Orders to be observed.—A minute book of the proceedings of the governors to be kept; the minutes read at the next court, and corrected or confirmed.

If a lessee shall underlett, the actual occupier to have the option of renewal, after him such person as will give most, and undertake to reside. All estates to be surveyed by the surveyor, sometimes by the treasurer, before letting. Tenants are bound to all repairs. A book is kept for entry of all sums due to the hospital for fines of any leases, wood, &c.

The beef of the poor is bought by weight without bones, and candles taken in exchange for the tallow.

For every quarter of wheat delivered at the water-side, the baker delivers to the hospital thirty-five dozen and thirteen loaves of bread, without any vantage, of the goodness of London wheaten bread, each loaf to weigh sixteen ounces.

The annual amount of the revenues bestowed by king Edward VI. on this hospital, Christ's, and Bridewell, is said to have been 3,266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Subsequent donations are entered on tables in the court-room, and on the staircase.

This hospital suffered greatly in its possessions, though not in its own buildings, by the fires in 1676, 1681, and 1689. That in 1676 stopped as it just came to it. The building being from its age greatly decayed, a subscription was set on foot to rebuild and enlarge it, to which the governors contributed liberally, and amongst them sir Robert Clayton stands conspicuous.

The first stone of the new building was laid by sir John Fleet, who was lord mayor in 1692.

The whole was executed at different times, and not completed till the year 1732.

The hospital now consists of three quadrangles, or square courts. In the front, next the street, is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side, for the convenience of foot-passengers. These are fastened on the sides to stone piers, on each of which is a statue representing one of the patients.* These gates open into a very neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonnade of Tuscan pillars, surrounded with benches, next the wall, for the accommodation of people to sit and rest themselves. On the south side, under an empty niche, is the following inscription:—

This building, on the south side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of THOMAS FREDERICK, of London, esq. a worthy governor and liberal benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1708.

On the opposite side, under the same kind of niche, is this inscription:—

This building, on the north side of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of THOMAS GUY, esq. citizen and stationer of London, a worthy governor and bountiful benefactor to this hospital, Anno 1707.

The centre of the principal front, facing the street, is of stone. On the top is a clock, under a small circular pediment, and beneath that, in a niche, the stetue of king Edward VI. holding a sceptre in his right hand, and the charter of incorporation in his left. A little lower, in niches on each side, is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman; and, under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling. Over the niches are festoons, and between the last-mentioned figures, the kings arms in relievo: under which is this inscription:—

KING EDWARD the SIXTH, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this HOSPITAL of ST. THOMAS the APOSTLE, together with the Hospitals of Christ, and Bridewell, in London.

Beneath this is a spacious passage, down a descent of eight steps, into the second court, which is more elegant than the former. This has also Doric colonnades, except at the front of the chapel, which is on the north side, and is adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals. The hall is on the east side, and the parish church on the south. On the top is a pediment, as well as in the centre of the east and west sides, and above the piazzas; the fronts of the wards are ornamented with handsome Ionic pilasters.

In the centre of this court is a handsome brass statue of king Edward VI. by Scheemakers; behind which is placed, on a kind of small pedestal, his crown laid upon a cushion. The statue is enclosed with iron rails, and stands upon a lofty stone pedestal, on which is the following inscription, in capitals:—

This statue
Of King Edward the Sixth,
A most excellent Prince,
Of exemplary Piety and Wisdom,
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,

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* This gate and the two large houses on either side, were erected by Mr. Guy, at an expense of 3,000*l.*

and most munificent founder
Of this hospital,
Was erected at the expense
Of Charles Joyce, Esquire,
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the opposite side of the pedestal is the same inscription in Latin.

In the centre of the east side of this court is a spacious passage into the next, the structure above being supported by two rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely surrounded with a colonnade of the Tuscan order, above which they are adorned with long slender Ionic pilasters, with very small capitals. In the centre is a stone statue of sir Robert Clayton, dressed in his robes as lord mayor, surrounded with iron rails; upon the west side of the pedestal is his arms, in relievo; and on the south side the following inscription:

'To sir Robert Clayton, knt. born in Northamptonshire, citizen and lord mayor of London, president of this hospital, and vice-president of the new workhouse, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a just magistrate, and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (besides many other instances of his charity to the poor) built the girls' ward in Christ's Hospital, gave first towards the rebuilding of this house, six hundred pounds, and left by his last will two thousand three hundred pounds to the poor of it. This statue was erected in his life-time by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of their esteem of so much worth, and to preserve his memory, after death, was by them beautified An. Dom. MDCCXIV.'

In a small court further east are two wards for salivation, and another called the cutting ward. In this court is the surgery, baths, theatre, and dead house.

In the second quadrangle is the court-room, a neat apartment, with several fine paintings: over the president's seat a portrait of the founder of this charity; on his right hand king William III., on his left, queen Mary. At the north-west corner, by Richardson, sir Robert Clayton, knight, alderman, and president, who was a generous benefactor, and died July 16th, 1707. He is painted in the robes of the chief magistrate of London; the sides of a large wig fall down his breast. At the north end of the east wall is a portrait of sir Gilbert Heathcote, knight, alderman, and president, aged 79, 1729. He is in the civic scarlet furred gown, with a brown long flapped coat, square-toed shoes, and large wig; his right hand directs the attention to a book on a marble table, behind which are the city sword and mace. On the left of the chimney, sir Gerard Conyers, knight, alderman, and president, aged 84, 1735, in the lord mayor's dress, a large wig, laced band, brown stockings, and square-toed shoes; at the back ground two flying urchins are amusing themselves with the sword and mace. On the right side of the chimney is a whole length of sir John Eyles, bart. lord mayor at the coronation of king George II. president, 1737, painted by Vanloo; a moderate wig, powdered; the coat purple, stockings brown, the robe lined with satin; the sword and mace on a table. This is said to be an excellent picture. All these are whole lengths.

At the south end of the room is a large chimney, over which hangs a half length of 'sir James Campbell, knt. and president, also a great patron of the foundation.' His square beard, hair, and whiskers are light coloured, a ruff on the neck, close sleeves of yellow, and the lord mayor's gown.

The ceiling is neat and slightly coved; eleven pannels are filled with the names of benefactors, which are continued down a spacious staircase. One pannel, between two composite pilasters, is decorated with the royal arms, crown, fruit, and foliage.

The number of governors is not limited, but the management is in a committee of thirty of them, of whom ten are changed every year at the annual general court. There are twelve almoners elected quarterly, who every week attend the receiving patients, or discharging such as are cured, or are incurable. The officers are, a president, treasurer, three physicians, three surgeons, apothecary, clerk, receiver, steward, chaplain, matron, brewer, butler, cook, with an assistant and servant, an assistant clerk in the counting-house, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, nineteen nurses, nineteen watchmen, chapel clerk, sexton, and watchman.

The beds are 474. Iron bedsteads have been introduced by a subscription for that purpose. In 1613, there were in this hospital 780 persons, and then under cure 205. In 1629 there were cured 843, buried out of the hospital 209. At Easter, 1630, there remained under cure 277.* In the report of 1802, it is stated, that 'in the last year there had been cured and discharged of wounded, sick, and diseased persons, 2,910 of in-patients, many of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accommodate them in their journies to their own habitations. Out-patients, 4,414. Buried after much charge in sickness, 214; remaining under cure, in-patients 402, out-patients 176. So that there are, and have been, in the last year under cure in the hospital, destitute of other proper cure, 8,116.'

The report read at Christ-church on Easter Monday, 1828, stated that there had been cured and discharged in the preceding year, in-patients 2,733, out-patients 6,288.

Since the foundation of this extensive charity, an incredible number of distressed objects have received relief from it; and though the estates originally belonging to the hospital were ruined, yet, by the liberality and benevolence of the citizens and others, its revenues have not only been restored, but augmented, and its annual disbursements now amount to a very considerable sum.

Guy's Hospital.

On the north side of St. Thomas-street, stands this truly excellent foundation, little inferior to the last, but more remarkable, from the circumstance of its having been built and endowed by a single individual; it is indeed a monument of private munificence, to which it would be difficult to produce a parallel. It is named after its founder, Thomas Guy. He was the son of a lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsleydown, was born in 1644, and was put apprentice to a bookseller and binder, on Sept. 3, 1664. He began business with a stock of the value of about 200*l.* in the house which still forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. English bibles being at that time very indifferently printed, he engaged in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and importing them into this country; but this practice proving detrimental to the university and the king's printer, they employed all possible means to suppress it, and so far succeeded, that Mr. Guy found it his interest to enter into a contract with them, and in consequence enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative trade. Being a single man, he spent a very small portion of his profits. He dined on his counter, with no other tablecloth than a newspaper, and was not more nice about his apparel. But a still more profitable concern than his trade was opened to his active mind during queen Anne's wars, when he is said to have acquired the bulk of his fortune by the purchase of seamen's tickets. 'For the application of this fortune to charitable uses, the public,' says Highmore, in his History of the Public Charities of London, 'are indebted to a trifling circumstance. He employed a female servant whom he had agreed to marry. Some days previous to the intended ceremony, he had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended up to a particular stone which he had marked, and then left his house on business. The servant in his absence, looking at the workmen, saw a broken stone beyond this mark which they had not repaired, and on pointing to it with that design, they acquainted her that Mr. Guy had not ordered them to go so far. She, however, directed it to be done, adding, with the security incidental to her expectation of soon becoming his wife: 'Tell him I bade you, and he will not be angry.' But she too soon learnt how fatal it is for any one in a dependent situation to exceed the limits of their authority; for her master, on his return, was enraged at finding that they had gone beyond his orders, renounced his engagement to his servant, and devoted his ample fortune to public charity.'

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* Syme's MSS.

Mr. Guy served in several parliaments for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, where his mother was born, and where he founded alms-houses for fourteen men and women, besides bestowing considerable benefactions. The burgesses, however, forgetful of his services, gave their suffrages to an opposing candidate. They soon repented of their ingratitude, and when too late to repair it, sent a deputation to implore his pardon and to intreat his permission to re-elect him for the next parliament; but he rejected the offer on account of his advanced age, and never represented any other place.

Besides the large sums which Mr. Guy expended on his own hospital, and that of St. Thomas, he bequeathed to Christ's hospital a perpetual annuity of 400*l.* for receiving four children yearly; to his poor relations he left annuities for life to the amount of 870*l.* and among his younger relations and executors 75,589*l.*; 1,000*l.* for discharging poor prisoners within the city of London, and in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, who could be released for five pounds; and a perpetual annuity of 125*l.* for the further support of his alms-houses at Tamworth, and putting out apprentices in that town.

If, as the Apostle has taught us, charity covereth a multitude of sins, is it not but reasonable to believe that this has much more than atoned for the only foible, parsimony, with which Mr. Guy has been charged?

Having formed his plan, at the age of 76, he procured from the governors of St. Thomas's hospital a lease of a spacious piece of their ground, for a term of 999 years, at a rent of 30*l.* per annum. It has been said that the reason of his choosing this situation (certainly not a good one, though much improved lately), was an intention of putting it under the care of the governors of St. Thomas's, though he afterwards altered that design.* Having cleared the ground in 1721, he laid the first stone of his new building in the year 1722. He lived to see it covered in, but died December 27, 1724, before it was completely finished. His trustees, however, faithfully executed his design, and very soon procured an act of parliament for establishing the foundation according to the directions of his will. By this act it is provided that the nine executors and fifty-one gentlemen nominated by Mr. Guy, should be a corporation, by the name of the president and governors of the hospital, founded at the sole cost and charges of Thomas Guy, esq.; that they should have perpetual succession, a common seal, and power to alter the same at discretion, should possess the testator's estates, and might purchase other estates, not exceeding 12,000*l.* a year, and to sell, lease, or exchange the same as might be convenient; the president and treasurer to continue for life, or till removed by a general court, or till they resign; a committee of twenty-one (seven of which to be annually changed) to have the whole management of the estate; seven or more, with the president and treasurer, to be a court. By this committee, all officers and servants of the hospital (except the physicians, surgeons, clerk, and chaplain, who are to be elected by a general court), are to be elected, patients admitted, and new governors appointed in case of vacancies, so as the whole number never exceed sixty. The transactions and account to be subject to the inspection and control of governors appointed for that purpose.

The whole expense of erecting and furnishing this hospital, amounted to the sum of 18,793*l.* 16*s.* great part of which Mr. Guy expended in his life-time; and he left 219,499*l.* to endow it; both together amounting to 238,292*l.* 16*s.*; a much larger sum than was ever left before in this kingdom, by one single person, to charitable purposes.

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* Manning and Bray's Surrey, iii. 672.

This building consists of two quadrangles, beside the two wings that extend from the front to the street.

The entrance into the building, which was erected from the designs of Mr. Dance, is by an elegant and noble iron gate, supported by stone piers. These gates open into a square, in the centre of which is a brazen statue of the founder, by Mr. Scheemakers, dressed in a livery gown, and well executed. In the front of the pedestal is this inscription:—

THOMAS GUY, SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME.
A. D. MDCCXXII.

On the west side of the pedestal is represented, in basso relievo, the parable of the Good Samaritan; on the south side are Mr. Guy's arms, viz. a chevron charged with three fleur de lis, between three tiger's heads crowned; and on that side of the pedestal facing the east, is our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The centre of the front is of stone, and consists of a rusticated basement, in which are three arched entrances to the quadrangle, and two windows. This supports two pilasters and four Ionic columns, the intercolumniations containing three windows and two niches, in which are emblematic statues. The attic has five windows, and the tympanum is ornamented by an emblematic relief. This front was new faced about the year 1778, and is, with the statues, the work of the late Mr. Bacon, who was a native of Southwark.

Passing through the arches is a long colonnade, on each side of which are the wards for the patients, containing above 400 beds. Iron bedsteads have been introduced as a preservative against vermin. Two of the wards are appropriated to surgical cases, one for accidents; the remainder are filled according to circumstances. The court room is a handsome apartment: over the president's chair is a portrait of the founder by Dahl. He is represented seated in a chair, having a large flowing wig, a long neckcloth, and black gown. On the ceiling of this apartment is his apotheosis. He is represented seated on a cloud, surrounded with emblematic figures, cherubs suspending a coronet over his head.

The superstructure of this hospital has three floors besides the garrets, and the same construction runs through the whole building, which is so extensive as to contain twelve wards, in which are 435 beds, exclusive of those that may be placed in the additional part; and the whole is advantageously disposed for the mutual accommodation of the sick, and those who attend them.

In the chapel, which is plainly fitted up, is a fine figure of Mr. Guy in statuary marble, by the late Mr. Bacon, in 1779, which cost 1,000*l.* He is represented in his livery-gown standing, and holding out one hand to raise an emaciated figure lying on the ground, and pointing with the other to a second on a bier carrying into the hospital. In the back ground is the hospital. There are some small emblematic medallions on the sides of the pedestal, on which is this inscription :—

> Underneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Guy, citizen of London, member of parliament, and the sole founder of this hospital in his life-time. It is peculiar to this beneficent man to have persevered, during a long course of prosperity and industry, in pouring forth to the wants of others all that he had earned by labour, or withheld from self-indulgence. Warm with philanthropy, and exalted by charity, his mind expanded to those noble affections which grow but too rarely from the most elevated pursuits. After administering with extensive bounty to the claims of consanguinity, he established this asylum for that stage of languor and disease to which the charity of others had not reached; he provided a retreat for hopeless insanity, and rivalled the endowment of kings. He died the 27th of December, 1724, in the 80th year of his age.

As soon as this corporation was established by parliament, the governors immediately set about completing the work, by finishing and furnishing the hospital, and taking in patients, the number of whom, at first, amounted to four hundred and two. The officers and servants belonging to this hospital are chosen by the governors, who have, ever since, carried on this noble charity in such manner as to answer, in the strictest degree, the benevolent intentions of the founder.

The parish had some old houses, for the residence of poor persons, standing on part of the ground where the new houses on the north side of St. Thomas's street have been built, which they gave up to St. Thomas's hospital when they were improving the street and building the good houses standing near Guy's hospital. In exchange for these, the hospital gave them three small houses in Pipe-makers alley, for the residence of poor persons.

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CHAPTER XIX.

History and Topography of the parish of St. George's, Southwark.

THIS parish is of considerable extent, and its boundary is as follows: commencing on the north side of White-street, thence by the end of Wycomb-place, and Castle-street, across the Bermondsey new road, on the east side of the Kent road to St. Thomas-à-Watering, across the road to the west side of the Kent road, thence in a northerly direction across Townsend and Salisbury streets, and the Kent road by the north side of Portland-place to Kent-street, up which it traverses to Church-street, thence by Blackman-street and Newington causeway to the Fishmongers' alms-houses, by thenorth side of Brook-street, between St. George's-mall and

Mead's-row; on the west side of Tower-street, Baron's-buildings and Pleasant row, across Blackfriars road on the north side of Wellington-street and Great Suffolk-street, up the New road, and across Redcross-street to the Borough.

'During the plague in 1625, the parish agreed to pay double poor's rates.'* In 1596, the amount of the tax was 18*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

In 1775, there were 1,503 houses; in 1800, 3,811; in 1811, 4,764; and in 1821, 5,149, besides 394 building. The great increase in the number of houses arose from this circumstance: Mr. Hedger, who had kept the Dog and Duck, and had acquired money, took a lease from the city of London for twenty-one years, of a large tract of their land in St. George's fields, much of which was in this parish. By his lease he was restrained from building on the ground under a penalty; but he immediately paid the penalty, and began setting up a multitude of wretched houses, many of which hardly stood to the end of the term. His lease being expired, the city immediately set about removing these heaps of rubbish, and have let their land to respectable persons, who have erected some very handsome streets.

St. George's Church.

The church which formerly stood in this place was of ancient foundation, and pertained to the abbey of Bermondsey, by the gift of two benefactors, Thomas Arderne (father and son), in the year 1122; having undergone many repairs, and being ruinous, and on account of its great age, the parishioners applied to parliament, and obtained an act † to have another erected; in consequence of which the present edifice was begun in 1734, and completely finished in 1736.

The architect was John Price. The expense of the building was defrayed by a grant of 6,000*l*, by act of parliament, 6th George II. chapter 8, A. D. 1733, out of the funds appropriated for building fifty new churches in the metropolis and vicinity.

The New View of London, published in 1708, describes the old church as a handsome building, the pillars, arches, and windows, being of modern Gothic, having a handsome window about the middle of the north side of the church, whereon was painted the arms of the twenty-one companies of London, who contributed to the repair of this church in 1629, with the names of the donors, the sums respectively given by them, amounting in all to 156*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* This edifice was 69 feet long to the altar rails, 60 feet wide, and 35 feet high. The tower, in which were eight bells, was 98 feet high.

The foundation stone of the present fabric was laid in the beginning of 1734, and it was completed in 1736. It was inscribed as follows:—

D. S. Serenissimus Rex Georgius secundus per deputatum suum reverendum

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* From the parish books. † Ibid.

Nathan. Haugh, D. D. hujus Parochiæ Rectorem; Fiduciarijs ejusdem Ecclesiæ dignissimis una eum comitantibus et adjuvante Johanne Price, armiger, architecto, primum hujusce ecclesiæ lapidem (regis jussu) posuit Aprilis die xxiii annoque domini MDCCXXXIV et regni sui vij.

This church is in length 110 feet, and in breadth 52. It was repaired in 1808, at the cost of 9,000*l.*

It is situated on the east side of Blackman-street, at the south-west corner of Church-street, and on the very confines of the parish. The plan is a parallellogram, with a square tower at the west, and a chancel at the east end, respectively flanked by vestibules or vestries; the basement being occupied by extensive catacombs, a superior height is given to the floor of the church. The walls are built with a dark red brick, with stone dressings, in a heavy Dutch style, and the whole building, notwithstanding its size, has a tasteless aspect. The west front is approached by a lofty flight of steps; the elevation is made in breadth into three divisions. The centre is faced with stone, and bounded by two three-quarter columns of the Ionic order; the intercolumniation is occupied by a large arch resting on piers, the keystone carved with a cherubic head; within the arch a lintelled doorway, and over it a half circular window. The side divisions have also lintelled doorways, and over them lofty round-headed windows; the whole is crowned with the entablature of the order; over the centre is an elliptical pediment, and, above the side divisions, a ballustrade. The tower rises from behind the centre of this front; it is entirely built with stone, and commences with a square tower, having a round-headed window in every aspect, and crowned with a cornice, on the angles of which are vases: to this succeeds a second story, the plan an irregular octagon; the four larger faces have dials surmounted by pedimental cornices; this portion serves as a basement to an octagon temple of the Ionic order, having open arches in the four faces, which correspond with the sides of the square tower, and every angle is guarded by an attached column; to this succeeds a low pedestal of the same form, with portholes in every alternate face, and crowned by an octangular obelisk; the latter is pierced with portholes, and finished with a ball and vane. The flanks of the church are uniform; the elevation commences with a plinth of Portland stone, and the upright is made by a string course into two stories; in the lower are six segmental arched windows, enclosed in stone architraves, and on the upper the like number of lofty round-headed windows, with similar dressings, the dados having stone pannels; the elevation is finished with a cornice, and the angles are rusticated; the first division from the west is divided from the remainder by a succession of rustic quoins, and is crowned with a ballustrade, the remainder of the design with a parapet. The east end has a chancel in the centre, which projects from the main building; in the extreme wall is a Venetian window, the piers of which are square, with capitals of the Ionic order; above the window is a shield, and the elevation is finished with a pediment; the angles between the chancel and the church on each side are occupied by vestibules; these appendages are uniform; the elevation is made into two stories; in the eastern front is a lintelled doorway, with a window above, and in the flanks a window alone; the upright of the walls is finished with a fascia. The southern vestibule forms a porch to the church, and contains the staircase to the gallery on that side; the opposite one is a vestry. The interior is very plain and naked; the ceiling is perfectly horizontal without relief, its face is painted in distemper to imitate the handsome pannelling with which the churches of Wren's building are enriched; in the centre are two concentric circles, the smaller containing an expanded flower, the larger, whose periphery is a wreath of flowers, is inscribed in a square; the angles are filled with chaplets: two other long pannels are added to complete the length of the building; they are divided into minor pannels filled with scrolls of foliage: the whole is encircled with a tolerable imitation of a block cornice. The chancel is separated from the church by an arch, the key-stone carved with a shield, inscribed with the monagram I. H. S.; it springs from square piers with moulded caps, surmounted by architraves and cornices, all of which are painted to imitate yellow marble, and the shafts of the piers are made to appear to be fluted; the cornice alone is applied as a finish to the walls of the chancel; the ceiling is a semicircular vault, to which the cornice acts as an impost; the soffite has three pannels; the centre painted with the Hebrew name of the Deity in an irradiation, and the side ones with angels; the side walls of the chancel are pannelled, and below the east window are the usual inscriptions. The floor of the chancel is elevated on two steps. So far has the love of painting been extended, that a monument in marble has been imitated on the north wall of the chancel. On the opposite side is a counterpart in marble. A gallery crosses the west end of the building; the front is pannelled and rests on fluted Ionic pillars of oak. A continuation of the gallery occupies each side; it is sustained on square pilasters of oak, to each of which, on the side facing the area of the church, is attached a console serving as a bracket to support the gallery fronts. The organ stands in the centre of the western gallery, and on each side of it are additional galleries for the charity children. The pulpit and desks are situated in one group in the centre of the church at a short distance from the altar rails; the former is sustained on four Ionic columns surmounted by their entablature; it is an irregular octagon, and at the smaller sides are fluted columns; the whole is executed in oak and has no sounding board. The font is situated in the south-west angle of the church; it is a circular basin of white marble on a pillar of the same form, and is chastely ornamented. The basement story of the tower forms a porch to the church, and the northern attached vestibule contains a staircase to the gallery on that side of the church; the opposite vestibule is a vestry room.

There are several monuments in this church to private individuals, among the most conspicuous are two in the south gallery. The first is a handsome slab of veined marble to William Toulmin, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Surrey. He died March 14, 1826, aged 71.

The second is to the memory of Henry Pigeon, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Surrey. He died Nov. 16, 1822, aged 67: also of his wife Susan, who died Dec. 4, 1820, aged 60. In the north aisle is a plain tablet to Mr. J. Meymott, who died Dec. 14, 1820, aged 49.

The advowson of the living is in the gift of the crown.

In the old church was contained the unhallowed remains of the cruel bishop Bonner, who had for many years been confined in the Marshalsea, where he died miserably, unpitied, and unlamented. Here also was interred John Rushworth, the author of Historical Collections, relating to proceedings in parliament, from 1618 to 1640.

Opposite St. George's church formerly stood the magnificent mansion built by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry the eighth, called

Suffolk House.

This house was also called, while it was in the duke's possession, the Duke's Place; which place he exchanged with the said king Henry the eighth; and the king, in return, gave him the bishop of Norwich's house in St. Martin's-in-the-fields; on this exchange, which was enacted the twenty-eighth of Henry the eighth,* it took the name of Southwark-palace, and a Mint was established here for the king's use; whence its present name.

Edward the sixth, in the second year of his reign, came from Hampton court, and dined in this house, where he knighted John Yorke, one of the sheriffs of London, and returned through the city to Westminster.

Mary I. gave the mansion to Nicholas Heth, archbishop of York, and to his successors for ever, to be their inn or lodging for their repair to London, as a recompense for York house, near Westminster, which king Henry, her father, had taken from cardinal Wolsey, and the see of York.

Archbishop Heth sold the premises, and the purchasers pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c. and built on the site many small cottages, on which they imposed great rents, 'to the increasing of beggars in that borough.' The archbishop bought Norwich house above mentioned, on account of its vicinity to the court, and left it to his successors.

The purchasers are said to have pulled part of it down; but it seems so much was left that Edward Bromfield, esq. lord mayor in 1637, made it his residence. He was owner in 1650. His son John was created a baronet March 20, 1661. In April, 1679, he is described as of Suffolk-place, bart. in the marriage settlement with Joyce, only child of Thomas Lant, esq. son and heir of William Lant, of London, merchant. This estate devolving to the Lant family, we find that in the 7th of queen Anne, an act was passed for the improvement of Suffolk-place, empowering Thomas Lant to let leases for fifty-one years. In 1773 it was advertised to be let, as seventeen acres, on which were 400 houses, rental 1,000*l.* per annum. The entire estate was sold in 98 lots, in 1811, the rental of the estate being 2,000*l.* per annum.

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* Stow.

The Mint continued for many years an asylum for debtors and fraudulent persons, who took refuge here with their effects, and set their creditors at defiance, but this and similar privileges were entirely suppressed by parliament in the reign of George I.

The inhabitants of Whitefriars, Savoy, Salisbury-court, Ram-alley, Mitre-court, Fullwood's Rents, Baldwin's-gardens, Montague-close, the Minories, Clink, and Deadman's-place, assumed to themselves a privilege of protection from arrests for debt; against whom a severe, though just statute was made, 8 and 9 William III. chap. 27, 'whereby any person having monies owing from any in these pretended privileged places, may, upon a legal process taken out, require the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the head bailiff of the duchy, liberty, or the high sheriff of Surrey, or bailiff of Southwark, or their deputies, to take a *posse comitatis*, and arrest such persons, or take their goods upon execution or extent, and the sheriffs or officers neglecting, to forfeit to the plaintiff 100*l.*, and every person opposing them, to forfeit 50*l.* and to be sent to gaol till the next assize, and to suffer such imprisonment, and be set in the pillory, as the court shall think fit; and any person rescuing or aiding therein, forfeits to the plaintiff 500*l.* and upon non-payment of the forfeitures, the person neglecting, to be transported to some of the plantations for seven years; and returning again within that time to be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and persons harbouring those that have made such rescues, shall be transported as aforesaid, unless they pay the plaintiff the whole debt and costs.' Yet this place pretends to as much privilege as before, though this act has suppressed all the other places; and these streets are reckoned within the compass of this Mint, viz. Mint-street, Crooked-lane there, Bell's-rents, Exchange-alley, Cheapside, and Lombard-street there; also Cannon-street, Suffolk-street, St. George-street, Queen-street, King-street, Peter-street, Harrow-alley, Anchor-alley, and Duke-street, all in the parish of St. George, Southwark.

The Mint is at present one of the most filthy and inconvenient districts in the Borough.

Kent-street is perhaps one of the most dirty avenues in the neighbourhood of London, though formerly the principal entrance to the metropolis from Kent and the continent. Through this street came the triumphant Henry the Fifth on his return from France, after his splendid victory of Agincourt. Near the south end, on the west side, was

The Lock Hospital.

This hospital, situated without St. George's bars, in Kent-street, called the Loke, was a lazar house, or hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to the Virgin, and to St. Leonard. The period of its first foundation is not discoverable; yet there is reason to conclude it had existed long anterior to the reign of Edward II., inasmuch as in the fourteenth year of that king there is extant on the patent roll, a writ of protection, not very unlike the briefs of the present date, at which time the revenues of the hospital were insufficient for its support. In this writ, after reciting that the master and brethren of the hospital of the blessed Mary and of St. Leonard for lepers, without Southwark, had not wherewith to support themselves, unless other relief were afforded them by the faithful and devout; and in order to prevent their being oppressed by injuries, and for their more quietly serving God, the king granted his protection for two years, prohibiting all persons, during that period, from doing them any wrong, molestation or damage; and, further, beseeching all his loving subjects (as they should look for favour from God, and thanks from the king) piously and mercifully to aid the said master and brethren by charitable donations, whenever they should ask alms at their hands.

Strype's Stow, vol. ii. p. 20, edit. 1720, states, that 'John Pope, by his will, dated 1437, gave to the governors of the house of the poor leprous, called Le Lokes, without St. George's bar, in Southwark, one annual rent of 6s. 8d. sterling, *de illis tresdecim solidatis et* 4 *denariis,* of rent due to him, and that descended to him by hereditary right, by the death of Thomas Pope, of Sherman, his father, out of the tenements and shops formerly belonging to sir John Champeneys, in Shetebone (Sherebourn) lane, in the parish of St. Mary, Abchurch, which was situated in length between the garden of Thomas St. Edmond, on the west, and the little lane towards the said church on the east, and extend in breadth to the tenements of John de Herford, and John Joy, and the garden of the said Thomas St. Edmond on the west, unto Shetebone-lane, towards the north, &c. to the reparation and maintenance of the said house of lepers for ever. Those foresaid tenements of the said John Champeneys belonged to the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of St. Catherine, near the Tower.

Over the chapel was fixed a stone, of which Aubrey, in his History of Surrey, vol. v. p. 10, gives the following description:

'On a stone over the chapel, near it is this mangled inscription, in capitals, engraved on so soft a stone that no more than what follows could be retrieved:

M. B.
This chapel was built to the
honor of God, and to the use of
the poore - - - people
harboured - - - -
- - - - - - - - - -
1636.'

This M. B. is said to be designed for M. Bond, a rich citizen of London, who gave one hundred pounds towards the building of this chapel.

This building was removed to make way for the New Road from St. George's church to the Bricklayers'-arms. Near this is a small burying ground belonging to the parish.

In the Kent road is

The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

This is a truly interesting charity. Its youthful inmates, who had otherwise remained 'dumb and ignorant as the beasts of the field,' are, by its means, taught to make themselves understood, and with readiness to understand others ; to read, write, cast accounts, &c., and to become moral and religious characters. They are besides instructed in various mechanical arts, by which, in future life, they may obtain their own subsistence. Examples of their skill in these arts are exhibited at the annual dinner, and may be witnessed by any person visiting the establishment. This institution commenced about 1792, but the present building was erected in 1807, and enlarged in 1819, so as to accommodate 200 children.

At the extent of the bounds of the borough, down the Kent road, is a small brook called St. Thomas-à-Watering. Here the corporation of London generally waited to receive any procession coming to London from France and the continent, and is another proof, if any be required, of the right of the corporation over and within the borough of Southwark.

At the south-west corner of Blackman-street, in the road to the Obelisk, St. George's Fields, is situated the

King's Bench Prison,

A place of confinement for debtors, and for every one sentenced by the court of King's Bench to suffer imprisonment: but those who can purchase the liberties have the benefit of walking through Blackman-street, and a part of the borough, and in St. George's-fields.

Stow informs us, that 'the courts of King's Bench and Chancery have oftentimes been removed to other places; and so have likewise the gaols that serve those courts, as in the year 1304, Edward I. commanded the courts of the King's Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seven years at York, to be removed to their old place, at London. And in the year 1387, the eleventh of Richard II. Robert Tresilian, chief justice, came to the city of

Coventry, and there sat the space of a month as justice of King's Bench, and caused to be indicted in that court about the number of two thousand persons of that country, &c.

'It seemeth, therefore, that for that time, the prison or gaol of that court was not far off. Also in the year 1392, the sixteenth of the same Richard, the archbishop of York being lord chancellor, for good will that he bare to his city, caused the King's Bench and Chancery to be removed from London to York. But before long they were returned to London.

'The prisoners in this prison of the King's Bench were formerly not only restrained by their liberty, but were further punished by reason of the streightness of room, there being more about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign committed there than before, as well for debt, trespass, as other causes; by reason of which streightening and pestering one another, great annoyances and inconveniences grew among the prisoners, that occasioned the death of many; so that within six years last past (it was now about the year 1579) very near a hundred persons died; and between Michaelmas and March, about a dozen persons, besides others that had been extremely sick and hardly recovered; and some remained still sick, and in danger of their lives, through a certain contagion, called 'the sickness of the house,' which many times happened among them, ingendering chiefly, or rather only, of the small or few rooms, in respect of the many persons abiding in them; and there, by want of air, breathing in one another's face as they lay, which could not but breed infection, especially when any infectious person was removed from other prisons thither. And many times it so happened, namely, in the summer season, that through want of air, and to avoid smothering, they were forced in the night time to cry out to the marshal's servants, to raise and open the doors of the ward, whereby to take air in the yard for their refreshing. Whereupon these prisoners, about March, 1579, put up a petition to the lords of the queen's privy council, 'setting forth all this their lamentable condition; and beseeched them to take some order for the enlarging of the said rooms, for the preservation of their lives that then remained there, as of others that should fortune to be committed thither; and also for building some chapel, or place of common prayer, they being driven to use for that purpose a certain room, through which was a continual recourse. And that they would the rather be moved thereunto, in that the same house or lands were the queen's inheritance, and the marshal there answerable to her highness for a yearly rent therefore, and also being her highnesses principal gaol.

'For seconding this petition sir Owen Hopton, knight, lieutenant of the Tower, Fleetwood, the recorder, and several aldermen and justices of the peace, sent their letter to the lords testifying the truth of the above said complaint; and moreover assuring their honours that there was not one convenient or several room in the whole house wherein they might sit for executing the queen's majesty's commission; but were forced to use a little low room, or parlour, adjoining to the street, where the prisoners daily dined and supped; so that were it not for the discharging their duties that way, and some tender remorse towards the help of some prisoners' hard cases, they could be contented to tarry from thence, as well as some other of their colleagues did for the inconveniency aforesaid.'

The prison occupies an extensive area of ground; it consists of one large pile of building, about 120 yards long. The south, or principal front, has a pediment; under which is the chapel. There are four pumps of spring and river water. Here are 224 rooms, or apartments, eight of which are called state-rooms, which are much larger than the others.

Within the walls are a coffee-house and two public-houses; and the shops and stalls for meat, vegetables, and necessaries of almost every description, give the place the appearance of a public market; while the numbers of people walking about, or engaged in various amusements, are little calculated to impress the stranger with an idea of distress, or even of confinement.

The walls surrounding the prison are about 30 feet high, and are surmounted by *chevaux de frize*; but the liberties, or rules, as they are called, comprehend all St. George's-fields, one side of Blackman-street, and part of the Borough High-street, forming an area of about three miles in circumference. These rules are usually purchasable after the following rate, by the prisoners: five guineas for small debts; eight guineas for the first hundred pounds of debt, and about half that sum for every subsequent hundred pounds. Day-rules, of which three may be obtained in every term, may also be purchased for 4*s.* 2*d.* the first day, and 3*s.* 10*d.* for the others. Each description of purchasers must give good security to the governor, or, as he is called, marshal. Those who buy the first mentioned may take up their residence any where within the precincts described; but the day rules only authorize the prisoner to go out on those days for which they are bought. These privileges render the King's Bench the most desirable (if such a word may be thus applied) place of incarceration for debtors, in England; and hence persons so situated frequently remove themselves to it by *habeas corpus* from the most distant prisons in the kingdom. A strict attention to the rules is very seldom enforced: a fact so notorious, that when the late lord Ellenborough, as chief justice of the King's Bench, was applied to for an extension of the rules, his lordship very gravely replied, that he really could perceive no grounds for the application, since to his certain knowledge, the rules already extended to the East Indies! In cases of this kind, however, when discovery takes place, the marshal becomes answerable for the escape of the debtor.

St. George's Fields.

This tract was anciently a broad portion of marsh land, till the embankment of the river Thames rendered it tenable. That it was known by the Romans is sufficiently authenticated by the remains of tesselated pavements, coins, bones, &c. and it might have been used as an *æstiva,* or summer camp; for it could not have been any other, the situation having been too damp for a residentiary station; for, even till the seventeenth century, Lambeth-marsh was overflowed. The idea entertained by dean Gale and Dr. Salmon of the ancient Londinium being placed on this side of the Thames, has been sufficiently examined to admit of any further investigation.*

These fields, however, have borne their share of celebrity in the annals of this country; they were very often the scenes of grandeur and cavalcade, and sometimes the rendezvous of rebellion and discord. It was to this place that Wat Tyler's and Jack Cade's rebels resorted to oppose the royal authority; and it was here that the former retired after the arrest of their leader in Smithfield, and were compelled to yield to the allegiance they had violated. Here also the infatuated mob commenced the riots of 1780, which threatened the existence of the metropolis, had they not been speedily quelled.

These fields now form different roads; and from St. George's circus open communications with all the south and south-east counties, and the continent.

In the centre is an obelisk. This was erected in the year 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour of Brass Crosby, esq. who had been confined in the Tower for the conscientious discharge of his magisterial duty. It is a plain but neat structure, and forms a centre at the meeting of the great south road from London, the road from Westminster, from Waterloo-bridge, from Southwark, from Newington, and from Lambeth. One side is inscribed with the cause of its erection; the other three sides mark the distances from Fleet-street, London-bridge, and Westminster, as follows:

North side.
ONE MILE CCCL FEET FROM FLEET STREET.
South side.
ERECTED IN XITH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD,
MDCCLXXI.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BRASS CROSBY, ESQ. LORD MAYOR.
East side.
ONE MILE XXXX FEET FROM LONDON BRIDGE.
West side.
ONE MILE FROM PALACE YARD, WESTMINSTER HALL.

As this is one of the most considerable improvements that took place in the last reign, it will be very proper in this place to notice that on the 27th of January, 1769, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common-council assembled, presented, by the sheriffs, a petition to the house of commons, which set forth:

'That by an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of king George

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* Vide ante, vol. i. p. 3 and 4.

II. the petitioners were empowered to build a bridge across the river Thames, from Blackfriars, in the city of London, to the opposite side, in the county of Surrey, and to make several ways and passages to and from the same, on each side of the said river: and by another act passed in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, were empowered and enabled to complete the said bridge, and the avenues thereto on the London side; and that the works of the said bridge being now nearly finished, it is become necessary forthwith to make a road or avenue thereto on the Surrey side; and therefore the petitioners, if they might be furnished with sufficient means for that purpose, are willing to undertake the making of a straight road from the said bridge, southwards, to the present road across St. George's-fields, between Symond's-corner, and the Stone's-end in Blackman-street; and from thence branching into two parts, the one leading to some place at or near the Dog and Duck, and the other to Newington Butts; the expense whereof, as well as of the several purchases necessary for that purpose, the petitioners are willing and desirous should be defrayed by a continuation of the tolls now payable for the passage over London bridge, and the said bridge at Blackfriars, and which, by the said act of the seventh year of his present majesty, are to cease and determine immediately after the payment of certain sums therein mentioned; and that the said intended road might be lighted, watched, and kept in repair, at the expense of a small toll thereon; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for enabling the petitioners to make the said intended road, and to light, watch, and repair the same when made.'

The bill, ordered in consequence of this petition, passed into an act, of which the following are the heads:

The preamble ' recites the acts of 29 Geo. II. and 7 Geo. III. relating to the building, &c. of Blackfriars-bridge; and the act sets forth, that the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, are by it impowered to make a road fifty feet wide from the south side of the Upper Ground-street, at the foot of the said bridge, in a straight line with the middle line thereof, to a circle, area, or place, to be by them made at or upon the present road cross St. George's-fields, between Symond-corner and the south end of Blackman-street, in the borough of Southwark; this said circle, area, or place, is not to exceed two hundred and fifty feet in diameter; and they are also hereby impowered to make another road sixty feet wide from the said circle, area, or place, to some place at or near the house commonly called the Dog and Duck; such last-mentioned road to be in a straight or curved direction, so that the greater part thereof be in a straight line with the present road leading to Lambeth; and they are moreover hereby impowered to make another road sixty feet wide from the said circle, area, or place, in a straight line, to some place at or near Newington Butts.

'It is likewise hereby lawful for them to raise such roads to any height, making satisfaction; and to arch over, or fill up ditches, water-courses, sewers, pools, and ponds, but so as not to obstruct the course of Pudding-mill stream: they may also erect drains and sewers in and through such ditches, &c. and purchase houses, lands, &c. for the purposes aforesaid; and the said power of purchasing is limited to ten years.

'Bodies politic, corporate, &c. trustees, and other persons, are impowered to sell and convey; and in case of refusal or inability to treat, the justices of Surrey are to issue a precept to the sheriff of Surrey to summon a jury; which jury is to be drawn according to the act of 3 Geo. II. and the jurors may be challenged: and the said justices are hereby impowered to summon and examine witnesses, and direct views. The jury is to assess the value, and the justices to give final judgment. Previous notice is to be given to the parties interested; and, on payment of the value assessed, the premises are to be conveyed to the city.

'Where a good title cannot be made, or legal conveyance executed, or parties found, the justices are to order the purchase-money to be paid into the Bank; subject to the order of the court of Chancery, on motion or petition. Verdicts and judgments are to be entered among the records of the quarter sessions of Surrey. Copies are good evidence. On payment into the Bank, the premises are to vest in the city. Justices, on petition, may invest the money in the public funds. If the money is not tendered, verdicts and judgments are not binding. Purchase-monies of trust estate are to be re-invested in other purchases, to the same uses. Conveyance by femmes covert inrolled are to be effectual; and so all other bargains and sales. Persons not entering their claims within a limited time are to be barred, but at liberty to recover the purchase-money from persons receiving the same. After purchase, tenants are to deliver possession within six months; and, on refusal, justices are to issue a precept to the sheriff to deliver possession. Mortgagees, on tender of principal and interest, are to convey; but on refusal interest is to cease, on payment of principal and interest into the Bank; and upon such payment the premises are to vest in the city. The monies are to be paid or tendered, before any use is made of the premises. The justices are impowered to fine the sheriff, jurors, and witnesses, not doing their duty. The crown is also impowered to alienate its lands, and stocks are to be purchased for answering any stipends.

'The tolls on London and Blackfriars bridge continued by act 7 Geo. III. are by this act further continued till payment of the monies advanced for any of the foregoing purposes, with interest. No buildings are to be erected within ten feet of the said roads. The common council may delegate their power to a committee; but no persons concerned or dealing in building are eligible on such committees.

'The act 24 Geo. II. and 4 Geo. III. impowering the trustees of the Surrey roads to erect turnpikes, extends to this; and the trustees for erecting turnpikes on, and repairing, lighting, and watching the new roads intended to be made by this act, are impowered to demand and take one penny, before any horse, mule, or ass, drawing or not drawing, shall pass through such turnpikes or toll gates. The tolls are to be paid but once a day at any turnpike erected by virtue of this or the former acts. Sheep, hogs, neat cattle, are exempted from tolls. The drains and sewers are under the management of the commissioners of sewers for Surrey and Kent.

'This act, so far as the same relates to the trustees, takes place from and immediately after the passing of it; and the intended roads to be under the care of the mayor, &c. of the city of London, if they shall think fit, when the tolls upon the bridge shall have ceased. The penalty, on misapplication of any of the monies raised by virtue of this act, is forfeiture of treble the sum so misapplied. The writings may be without stamp, and proceedings are not to be quashed for want of form. Actions are limited to within six calendar months, and the defendants may plead the general issue, and recover treble costs.

'This act shall be allowed in all courts whatsoever as a public act; and all judges, justices, or other persons, are hereby required to take notice thereof as such, without especially pleading the same.'

In 1812, another act was passed for the further improvement of St. George's-fields, enabling the city to sell some detached pieces of their lands, mentioned in a schedule annexed to the act, and to invest the purchase money, and a further sum of 20,000*l.* in the purchase of other land there, so as to make their premises more compact.

Of the benevolent institutions with which the metropolis and its neighbourhood abounds, many are placed in St. George's-fields, a situation chosen not only for the facility it affords to the visits of the medical gentlemen and the governors, but from the circumstance of ground being obtained on reasonable terms, and not too much encumbered with buildings at the time when most of them were established.

On the south side of St. George's circus are the extensive range of buildings, called

The School for the Indigent Blind.

This excellent institution, adapted from the plan of one at Liverpool, was founded in 1799, and was opened on a small scale in the premises belonging to the Dog and Duck, a place of entertainment in the latter part of the last century, which was suppressed by the magistracy. It was soon found necessary to obtain larger premises, and the city of London being willing to grant a lease of about two acres of their land, the offer was accepted, and the present edifice erected in a short space of time. The front is neatly stuccoed, and the interior well fitted up.

In this interesting institution, the most humane attention is paid to a number of persons from the age of twelve, and upwards, under the unhappy circumstances of blindness and poverty. They manufacture baskets, clothes' lines, sash cords, and various other articles, which are sold at the school, where strangers are permitted (gratis) to view the progress of the pupils, and to examine the nature of the institution. The profit of the articles here manufactured for sale, in aid of the funds of the establishment, is said to amount annually to from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.* There are about sixty inmates of both sexes.

On the south side of the London-road is the extensive premises of

The Philanthropic Society.

This institution was commenced in 1788, upon a plan suggested by Mr. Robert Young, and patronized by the duke of Leeds, and many other noble personages. It was formed for the prevention of crime, and the reform of criminal poor, by encouragement of industry, and the culture of good morals among those children who were training up to vicious courses and public plunder, the offspring of convicted felons, &c. The society first opened a house at Cambridge-heath, Hackney, but soon afterwards removed to St. George's-fields, the city having granted a lease of a piece of ground, on which spacious and commodious buildings were immediately erected. The advantage of opening a chapel for performance of divine service had been so fully proved in the case of other charitable foundations, that in 1804 the governors built one; but here an opposition arose, which had nearly overset the plan, and that from a quarter from which it was least to be expected; Mr. Brand, the then rector of St. George's parish, insisted on having the appointment of the chaplain. It is well known that however respectable the character of a clergyman may be, if he has not the talent of addressing a large audience in an impressive manner, his discourse would not answer the purpose of such an institution as this: the governors therefore thought it necessary that they should have the nomination. They were encouraged to apply to parliament for an incorporation, and in the proposed act was a clause empowering them to appoint the chaplain, first giving notice to the rector. The rector opposed the bill to the utmost of his power; and after it had passed the commons, he contended against it in the house of lords; and so indefatigable was he, that at last it was carried by a majority of one vote only. By this means the opening of the chapel was delayed for fifteen months, to the loss of nearly 2,000*l.* to the charity, besides the expense occasioned by the contest. It was at length opened in November, 1806. The chapel cost 9,280*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, it is a neat structure of brick, in the carpenter's Gothic style.

In this institution upwards of 200 children are rescued from prison, the retreat of villainy, or the haunts of prostitution.

For the employment of the boys (who are appropriately classed), buildings are erected, in which, under the direction of master workmen, various trades are carried on for the society's benefit; while the girls are instructed to work at their needle, and in those household offices which may render them serviceable to the community, and enable them to obtain an honest livelihood. The whole number of children of both sexes, that have been received by the society, amounts to upwards of 1,200; among whom were many, old in iniquity, though young in years.

The 'Reform' is a probationary building, in which children who have actually commenced a criminal career are first placed, until they appear to be sufficiently amended for removal to the manufactory. In the latter, letter-press and copper-plate printing, book-binding, shoe-making, tailors' work, rope-making, twine-spinning, &c. are the regular employments.

At the southern termination of this parish are

The Fishmonger's Alms-houses.

They are extensive, and consist of three courts. Over the entrance is the chapel, and a turret with a clock. Above the arch are the company's arms. From an inscription in the west window of the chapel, it appears to have been finished in 1619. Over the chimney piece of the hall is inscribed,—

> 'The roof and seeling, floare of this dyneing hall, and the windows thereof, with the outward gates of this hospital, were new built and made, and several other reparations done in and about the walls and rooms thereof, at the cost and charges of the worshipful company of Fishmongers, London, the sole governors of the same, Anno Domini, 1661.'

Adjoining to these alms-houses, but in Newington parish, is a quadrangle founded by Mr. James Hulfert, whose statue ornaments the centre of the court.

In the Lambeth-road is

Bethlem Hospital.

On the old building in Moorfields being found in such a decayed state as to require re-building, and, after much investigation as to the propriety of reinstating it in its then situation, or of choosing a new spot, the latter was determined on; and a part of the Bridge-house estate in St. George's-fields was selected for the purpose. The city of London in 1810 obtained an act of parliament enabling them to grant eleven acres and three roods in the parish of St. George the martyr (abutting north on the turnpike-road from Lambeth to Newington, and south on a sewer at the north end of land occupied with the houses in Brook-street, and on the turnpike-road from Westminster-bridge to Vauxhall), to the governors of Bethlem hospital, to build a new one instead of that used at present, for 895 years. On April 18, 1812, the lord mayor laid the first stone of the new hospital. On the site of part of this ground was the Dog and Duck public-house, kept by one Hedger, who built the number of small houses previously noticed, and whose conduct while in possession of the Dog and Duck was such that the magistrates very properly closed the gardens and house; it was afterwards occupied by the blind school, but was entirely pulled down in 1811 to make way for the new hospital.

The buildings occupy a considerable space, the principal one shews a front 569 feet in extent, which consists of a centre and two wings: the former has a portico, raised on a flight of steps, and composed of six columns of the Ionic order, surmounted by their entablature and a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a relief of the royal arms; the height to the apex 60 feet. The whole is surmounted by an attic, above which rises (rather oddly) another attic, which is crowned with a poverty-struck cupola. The remainder of the central portion of the building is occupied by apartments of the officers of the establishment. The wings are in three stories, besides a rusticated basement, which shew uniformly grated windows: the whole building is unworthy of the advanced state of the arts in the present century, and may be characterized as a huge unsightly pile of brick and mortar, the ugliness of which is increased by the obtrusive display of its vast front; and if the spectator were disposed to silence the dismal ideas which arise in beholding a structure like the present, the designer seems to have determined to prevent him. Behind the principal pile of building are two detached buildings for criminal lunatics; and at the back of the whole are airing grounds for male and female lunatics and convalescent patients; there is no chapel attached to the hospital. The hall contains the statues, by Cibber, formerly on the gates of the old hospital, which were repaired by Bacon in 1820.* Virtue has preserved an anecdote that one of them was copied from Oliver Cromwell's gigantic porter, who became insane.† The basement floor of the hospital is appropriated to dangerous, noisy, and uncleanly patients, who are not allowed sheets, but sleep on straw; and to this portion is attached two keepers. The ground floor receives the patients on their admission, and this and the succeeding story are appropriated for curables. In the upper story only incurables are lodged. The basement gallery is paved with stone, and its ceiling arched with brick work; the upper galleries are floored with wood, and the ceiling plated with iron. Great attention has been paid to the ventilation of the edifice, and in cold weather the galleries are warmed by Howden's patent air stoves, one in each wing in every floor; but as the heat diminishes gradually in the upper gallery, there are additional fires in the dining and keeper's room of that story.

The present building was commenced in 1812, from the designs and under the direction of James Lewis, esq. architect. The foundation stone was laid on the 20th of April in that year, and the building was completed in 1815, at an expense of about 100,000*l.* of which 72,819*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* was granted by parliament at different times, and 10,229*l.* subscribed by public bodies and private individuals. The corporation of London giving 3,000*l.*, the bank of England 500*l.*, the East India company, the Trinity-house, and the mercers', grocers', drapers', fishmongers', and goldsmiths', 210*l.* each; the sadlers' and vintners' 105*l.* and the apothecaries 100*l.* each; the residue was supplied by private benefactions.

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* Vide vol iii. p. 414.

† Britton and Pugin's Public Buildings of London, vol. i. p. 301.

In the Westminster-road is

The Freemasons' Charity School.

This establishment was commenced in 1789, for the support and education of female children and orphans of freemasons: at which time a house for their reception was taken at Somer's-town. But the liberal support which this charity experienced from the fraternity, enabling the governors to extend its benefits much beyond their original plan, the piece of ground on which the school now stands was hired on lease from the city of London, and the present commodious structure erected at an expense of upwards of 2,500*l.* in the year 1793. It is a neat plain building, with a rustic basement story, which contains the kitchens, offices, &c. The ascent to the principal entrance is by a flight of stone steps from a small garden. In the front are three elegant and appropriate statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity; the two former in niches on the two sides, and the latter on the top of the structure. These were a present to the institution in the year 1801, from Messrs. Van Spangen and Co.

The last institution to notice is

The Magdalen Hospital.

This noble institution was first projected by Mr. Robert Dingly, in the year 1758, for the reception of penitent prostitutes. It was at first kept in a large house, formerly the London Infirmary, in Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, and was called the Magdalen Hospital. The utility of this charity was so conspicuous, and so well supported, that the views of the benefactors extended to the building an edifice more enlarged and convenient for the purpose; in consequence of which the spot on which the present edifice stands was made choice of; and on the 28th of July, in the year 1769, the earl of Hertford, president, with the vice-president and governors, laid the first stone at the altar of the chapel, under which was placed a brass plate, with the following inscription:

On the 28th of July,
in the year of our Lord
MDCCLXIX.
and in the ninth year of the reign of

his most sacred majesty
GEORGE III.
King of Great Britain,
patronized by his royal consort
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
THIS HOSPITAL
for the reception of
PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
Supported by voluntary contributions,
was begun to be erected,
and the first STONE laid by
FRANCIS, Earl of HERTFORD,
knight of the most noble order of
the Garter, lord chamberlain of
his majesty's household, and one
of his most hon. privy council,
the PRESIDENT.
JOEL JOHNSON, Architect.

This hospital consists of four brick buildings, which inclose a quadrangle, with a basin in the centre. The chapel is an octangular edifice erected at one of the back corners; and, to give the inclosed court an uniformity, a building of a similar front is placed at the opposite corner.

The unhappy women, for whose benefit this hospital was erected, are received by petition; and there is a distinction in the wards according to the education or behaviour of the persons admitted: the inferior wards consisting of meaner persons, and of those degraded for their misbehaviour. Each person is employed in such kind of work as is suitable to her abilities, and has such part of the benefits arising from her industry as the committee think proper. The articles of their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linen and woollen; knitting and spinning; making lace, artificial flowers, and children's toys; winding silk, drawing patterns, making women and children's shoes, mantuas, stays, coats, &c.; but no part of their labour is to be sold in the house, but at such place as the committee shall think proper to appoint. In their work, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and tenderness are observed, that this establishment may not be thought a house of correction, or even of hard labour, but a safe retreat from wretched circumstances.

A probationary ward is instituted for the young women on their admission, and a separation of those of different descriptions and qualifications is established. Each class is entrusted to its particular assistant, and the whole is under the inspection of a matron. This separation, useful on many accounts, is peculiarly so to a numerous class of women, who are much to be pitied, and to whom this charity has been very beneficial; viz. 'young women who have been seduced from their friends under promise of marriage, and have been deserted by their seducers.' They have never been in public prostitution, but fly to the Magdalen to avoid it. Their relations, in the first moments of resentment, refuse to receive, protect, or acknowledge them; they are abandoned by the world, without character, without friends, without money, without resource; and wretched, indeed, is their situation! To such especially this house of refuge opens wide its doors; and, instead of being driven by despair to lay violent hands on themselves, and to superadd the crime of self-murder to that guilt which is the cause of their distress, or of being forced by the strong call of hunger into prostitution, they find a safe and quiet retreat in this abode of peace and reflection.

The method of proceeding for the admission of women into this hospital is as follows: the first Thursday in every month is an admission day; when, sometimes from twenty to thirty petitioners appear, who, without any recommendation whatever, on applying at the door to the clerk, receive a printed form of petition, gratis, which is properly filled up. Each petition is numbered, and a corresponding number is given to the petitioner herself. They are called in singly before the board, and such questions are put to them as may enable the committee to judge of the sincerity of their professions, and to ascertain the truth of their assertions.

The treatment of the women is of the gentlest kind. They are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, in reading, and in several kinds of work, and the various branches of household employment, to qualify them for service or other situations wherein they may honestly earn their living. The chaplain attends them daily to promote and encourage their good resolutions, and to exhort them to religion and virtue.

The time they remain in the house varies, according to circumstances. The greatest pains are taken to find out their relations and friends, to bring about a reconciliation with them, and if they be people of character, to put them under their protection; if, however, the young women are destitute of such friends, they are retained in the house till an opportunity offers of placing them in a reputable service, or of procuring them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. No young woman, who has behaved well during her stay in the house, is discharged unprovided for. When discharged, they are for the most part under twenty years of age.

After the continuance of any woman in the house three years, upon the modest and virtuous demeanor and industrious conduct of such woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any housekeeper of sufficient credit, if such friends declare they will forgive her past offences, and will provide for her; or if such housekeeper will receive such woman as a servant; in either of these cases the governors discharge them with a discretionary bounty.

Every woman placed in service from this house, who shall continue one whole year in such service, to the entire approbation of her master and mistress, on its being made appear to the satisfaction of the committee, they give the woman a gratuity as a reward for her past, and an encouragement for her future good conduct.

In short, such is the establishment of this excellent charity, that nothing is omitted that can promote the great ends of preserving life, of rendering that life useful, and of making valuable members of those who would otherwise have been lost to themselves and to the world.

At the south end of Blackfriar's road, and on the west side, near St. George's-circus, is a well known place of entertainment, called

The Surrey Theatre.

This theatre was originally built in the year 1782, for the display of equestrian and dramatic entertainments, on a plan similar to what Astley was then pursuing near Westminster-bridge; but it was intended that they should be conducted with greater elegance and with superior attractions. Mr. Charles Dibdin the elder, that 'never-to-be-forgotten' song writer and musical composer, devised the scheme for the new establishment; and, in conjunction with Mr. Davis, a surgeon of Bury-street, St. James's, Messrs. Grant of Piccadilly, and Mr. Harborne, of Amen-corner, solicitor, they commenced by taking a lease of a plot of ground in St. George's fields, from the late colonel West, of Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place; who, when made acquainted with the scheme, being himself a musical amateur, was admitted as a joint speculator. The new building was begun in February in the above year, and was opened in the November following, under the title of the 'Royal Circus and Equestrian Philharmonic Academy.' The performances were entirely by children; but through the house not being licensed, in the midst of success they were obliged to close it. On the 15th of March, 1783, the Circus was re-opened, in the full expectation of obtaining a license from the Surrey magistrates at the next general quarter sessions, and one was accordingly granted. The proprietors now looked forward for ample remuneration (having expended above 15,000*l.* on the house), when colonel West died, and the whole concern was in a little time thrown into a state of almost inextricable embarrassment. The management was now thrown upon Grimaldi, a Portuguese, and grandfather to the present clown of Covent-garden theatre.

The season of 1784 was not productive; and the shares having changed possessors, Delpini, the celebrated *buffo*, was appointed manager in 1788. He produced a splendid spectacle towards the end of the season, with a real stag-hunt, &c. but 'the tide of misfortune had set with such a rapid stream, that it was not to be stemmed;' and the proprietors, chagrined by their losses, deserted their property in succession; till at length, lady West, as grand landlady, put an execution in the house for arrears due, and thus became, by due course of law, possessor of the entire concern.

Afterwards, G. A. Steevens delivered his celebrated lecture on heads, and many pantomimic and local pieces were performed with indifferent success; among the latter may be noticed the

'Destruction of the Bastile,' 'Death of General Wolfe,' &c. Hughes, however, notwithstanding all the changes which had occurred, still annually renewed the license in his own name, and in 1794, he prevailed on the late Mr. James Jones to take a repairing lease from lady West, at an annual rental of 210*l.* The house was opened on Easter Monday, 1795, and obtained an enlarged portion of public favour. Mr. J. C. Cross, a celebrated writer of spectacles and pantomimes at Covent-garden theatre, subsequently became a partner, through marrying the daughter of Mr. James Jones. He exerted himself strenuously for the advantage of the theatre, which he raised to a deserved popularity. His efforts were, however, checked in August, 1805, when the edifice was totally destroyed by conflagration. The property was insured to the amount of 3,000*l.* only, which scarcely covered one-sixth of the loss.

The present theatre was commenced in November, 1805, by Mr. Donaldson, from the designs of Mr. Cabanel, jun. at the expense of 14,500*l.*, and opened on the Easter Monday following. Mr. Cross continued manager, under a committee of trustees, for the creditors; but after his decease, and subsequently to the destruction of Drury-lane theatre by fire in 1809, the house was let to Mr. Elliston for five years, at a rent of 2,200*l.* This gentleman carried his specelations to too great an extent; and, becoming a loser, he relinquished the concern in March, 1814. It was next tenanted by Messrs. Dunn, Heywood, and Branscomb, by whom the ride (which had been closed by Elliston) was re-opened, and equestrian performances again introduced. But this failed, and the house was tenanted successively by Mr. T. Dibdin, who lost 17,000*l.*, Mr. Watkins Burroughs; Mr. James Amherst, who took the house at a monthly rent of 180*l.*; Mr. Williams; and Mr. Honeyman, the proprietor of the Surrey coffee-house, who retained it till the latter end of 1826. It is now in the possession of Mr. Elliston, jun. who has succeeded in a most extraordinary manner; his performers and performances being of the first order.

The exterior of the house is plain but neat, and the approaches are very convenient. The auditorium of the theatre, which is nearly square in form, is exceedingly spacious. The upper part of the proscenium is formed on the segment of an ellipsis; it is supported by two gilt fluted composite columns on each side, with intervening stage doors and boxes. The stage doors are richly gilt. The pit measures 36ft. 6in. from the orchestra to the front of the boxes, and contains eighteen seats, every alternate seat having a back. It will hold about 900 persons. There is only one full circle of boxes, which consist of five private boxes on each side, each containing two seats; and fifteen open boxes, having three seats in each. The fronts are painted French white, with gold scroll work, and other ornaments. There are side boxes above the lower tier, the fronts of which are ornamented with gilt scroll work, in oblong compartments, each alternate division having a lyre in its centre, and the intermediate ones an eagle with extended wings on a cup or vase. The gallery, as customary in minor theatres, is remarkably spacious, and will hold above a thousand persons. It descends to a level with the side boxes in the centre,but from its principal elevation it is continued along both sides over them. The front decorations are the same as those of the side boxes. Capacious lobbies are attached both to the boxes and pit, and also to the gallery, with a room for refreshment in each.

The ceiling springs from the four extremities of the front of the side galleries. The centre is painted in imitation of a sky, with genii on the verge and in the angles. At the springing points are circular tablets, on which also are painted cupids or genii, in various attitudes. A handsome chandelier depends from the centre, and there are smaller ones suspended from brackets over the stage doors, which are continued round the boxes. All the lighting is by gas.

The prices of admission are the same as at the other minor theatres, and half price is taken. The receipts of the house when completely filled, amount to about 300*l.* The present rent is 1,200*l.* per annum; the taxes are about 300*l.*; and the insurance 290*l.* yearly.

Returning to the High-streeet, and near St. George's church is

The Marshalsea Prison.

This is a court of law and a prison, intended at first for the determination of causes and differences among the king's menial servants, and was under the control of the knight marshal of the royal household, and removable at pleasure. Stowe informs us, 'that in the year 1376, the 50th of Edward III. Henry Percy being marshal, kept his prisoners in the city of London, where having committed one J. Pendergest, of Norwich, contrary to the liberties of the city of London, the citizens, by persuasion of the lord Fitzwalter, their standard bearer, took armour, and ran with great rage to the marshal's inn, broke up the gates, brought out the prisoner, and conveyed him away, intending to have burnt the stocks in the midst of their city, but they first sought for sir Henry Percy, to have punished him, as I have noted in my annals.

'Moreover, about the feast of Easter, next following, John, duke of Lancaster, having caused all the whole navy of England to be gathered together at London, a certain esquire chanced to kill one of the shipmen: which act the other shipmen taking in ill part, they brought their suit into the king's court of Marshalsea, which then, as happened, saith my author, was kept in Southwark; but when they perceived that court to be too favourable to the murderer; and farther, that the king's warrant was also gotten for his pardon; they, in great fury, ran to the house wherein the murderer was imprisoned, broke into it, and brought out the prisoner with his fetters on his legs; they thrust a knife to his heart, and stuck him as if he had been a hog. After this they tied a rope to his fetters, and drew him to the gallows, where, when they had banged him, as though they had done a great act, they caused the trumpets to be sounded before them to the ships, and there, in great triumph, they spent the rest of the day.'

This court had particular cognizance of murders, and other offences committed within the king's court; such as striking, which was anciently punishable by the loss of the offending hand. Here also persons guilty of piracies, and other offences on the high seas were committed. For the latter purpose it is still continued, though the offenders are tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, and executed at the Execution Dock, Wapping.

The dispensation of the law in the Marshalsea, and the King's Palace Court, is by the following judges: the lord steward of the household, the knight marshal, deputy marshal, steward, &c. The causes are conducted by four counsel, and six attornies; here are also six marshalmen, or tipstaffs, and subordinate officers. The attornies are of Clifford's Inn, London, none others being suffered to practice in these courts. The court has jurisdiction twelve miles round Whitehall (exclusive of the city of London) for actions of debt, damages, trespasses, &c. and subject to be removed to a higher court of law, when above 20*l*.

Mr. Howard describes the old prison as 'an irregular building (rather several buildings) in a spacious yard. There are in the whole near sixty rooms, and yet only six of them left for common side debtors.

'Mr. Allnutt, who was many years since a prisoner here, had, during his confinement, a large estate bequeathed to him. He learned sympathy by his sufferings, and left 100*l*. a year to release poor debtors from hence. Many are cleared by it every year.'

In the year 1381, the Kentish rebels broke down the houses of the Marshalsea and King's-bench, in Southwark; took from thence the prisoners, broke down the house of sir John Immorth, the marshal of the Marshalsea, and King's-bench, &c. In 1387, the 11th of Richard the Second, after St. Bartholomew's day, the king kept a great council in the castle of Nottingham, and the Marshalsea of the king was then kept at Loughborough upwards of six days. Sir Walter Manny was marshal of the Marshalsea in the 22nd year of the reign of Henry VI. William Brandon, esq. in the year 1504; during his presidency the prisoners of the Marshalsea, at that time removed back to Southwark, broke out, and many of them being taken, were executed; especially such as had been committed for felony or treason.

A dangerous insurrection in Southwark, in 1593, was occasioned by the serving of a warrant from the lord chamberlain, by one of the knights marshal's men, upon a feltmaker's servant, who was committed to the Marshalsea, with others, that had been accused to his lordship by the knights marshal's man, without cause of offence. The officer entered the house where the warrant was to be served, with a dagger drawn, alarming the man's wife who sat by the fire with a young infant in her arms; and after having taken the prisoners, committed them to the Marshalsea, where they lay five days without having it in their power to answer the supposed offence. Upon this the servants of the felt-makers made this a common cause, and assembled together out of Bermondsey-street and Blackfriars, with a great number of men, to rescue those that were committed to the Marshalsea. The pretence of their meeting was occasioned by a play on the sabbath; which, besides its profanation, gave opportunity to commit various disorders.

The lord mayor, sir William Webb, hearing of the tumult, hastened with one of the sheriffs, to the scene of disorder; and having dismissed the multitude by proclamation, seized some of the ringleaders, and committed them to prison, to be farther punished as they deserved; he sent next morning for the deputy and constable of the borough, with others who were present, from whom he found, by the testimony of the inhabitants, that the occasion of the riot had been through the misconduct of the marshal's men; and to add to the provocation, when the populace had assembled, the knight marshal's men having sheltered themselves within the Marshalsea, issued forth with their daggers drawn, and bastinadoes in their hands, beating innocent passengers; and afterwards drew their swords, by which several persons were slain; this had increased the tumult.

The inhabitants of Southwark also complained 'that the said marshal's men were very unneighbourly and disdainful among them, refusing to pay scot and lot with them, or any other duty to church or commonwealth.' The lord mayor upon these informations applied to the lord treasurer, that they might be admonished of their behaviour, and receive more discretion in serving their warrants.'

The lord mayor apprehending also great danger in the city, when the apprentices and others who had raised the insurrection should be punished, it having been generally known that the marshal's men gave the occasion, wrote to the lord treasurer, and urged that their punishment should be impartial, as well upon the knight marshal's men, who excited the disorders by their indiscreet and violent behaviour, as upon the rioters; adding, that in case it were not done, notwithstanding the great care that the magistracy had and meant to take to keep good order; and he supposed that the magistrates of this city never had the inhabitants under better regulation, yet they were in doubt, that this mischief could not be thoroughly abated if the measure recommended was not adopted. The lord treasurer attended to the representation, and peace was restored.

Mr. Bray says, 'government purchased the old county gaol, called The White Lion, for 4,000*l* and built a new prison, fitted up in 1811, of which Mr. Nield gives this account: The entrance gate fronts the High-street, near St. George's church, and a small area leads to the keeper's house. Behind it is a brick building, the ground floor of which contains 14 rooms, in a double row, and three upper stories, each the same number. They are about 10½ feet square, 8½ feet high, with boarded floors, a glazed window and fire place in each, intended for male debtors. Nearly adjoining to this is a detached building, called The Tap, which has on the ground floor a wine room and beer room. The upper story has three rooms for female debtors, similar to those for men.'*

At the extremity of this prison is a small court yard and building for Admiralty prisoners, and a chapel.

CHAPTER XXII.

History and Topography of St. Saviour's Parish.

THE original name of the church of this parish was St. Mary Overy, or over the river. On the dissolution, about Christmas, 1539, the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen, petitioned the king for a grant of the church which had belonged to the priory here, and being seconded by Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, obtained it by purchase, by which means the conventual church has been preserved to this time. In 1541, these two parishes were, by an act of parliament, made into one, by the new name of St. Saviour. The church of St. Margaret was pulled down, and that of St. Mary Magdalen, which stood by the priory church, and was originally a chapel to it, was added to that building, and formed a portion of the south aisle until the late repairs.

This parish is large, extending from London-bridge east, to Gravel-lane west, and is divided into two liberties; that of the Borough and that of the Clink. Its particular bounds are as follows: commencing at the south foot of new London bridge; thence south to a little below St. Thomas-street, where it turns east by Queen-street to the south side of King-street, thence to High-street, to the north side of Union-street, and after a short distance to the south side of the same street to Little Guildford-street, behind the houses on the south side of Great Suffolk-street, to Gravel-lane to the Falcon dock.

St. Saviour's Church.

This magnificent church is built on the cathedral arrangement. The plan is cruciform; it consists of a nave with its aisles, north and south transepts, a choir and aisles, the chapel of our Lady, and, until the last repair, three other chapels; at the intersection of the nave and transepts are four strong piers for the support of a central tower. The walls are built of flint and stone, repaired with brick work. The western front retains some of the original features: by the means of façade walls built above the aisles, and curiously faced with squared flints; the elevation assumes a square form, at the angles are buttresses, partly square and partly octangular, which contain staircases. The principal doorway in the centre has a handsome frontispiece; it consists of a pointed arch, the mouldings resting on small columns attached to the jambs, inscribed within a larger arch of a correspondent character, the space between the two being pannelled; the spandrils are decorated with quaterfoils inscribed in circles, and the whole is bounded by a square moulding: the door is oak, richly ornamented with pannels and tracery in relief; above this doorway is a large obtusely arched window, divided by mullions into lights, and subdivided by a transom; the tracery has been very tastelessly modernized; the parapet and gable over this window are modern; the south aisle still retains a neat window of three lights, with original tracery in the head of the arch; the window in the northern aisle is concealed by a dwelling house built against this part of the church. The south aisle is made into seven divisions; the second from the west is occupied by a porch, which, when perfect, formed a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the thirteenth century; the entrance is double, it consists of two trefoil arches resting on clustered columns with leaved capitals, and surmounted by a row of niches of different heights to accommodate the arch in which they are formed; in the central the bracket for a statue still remains; the large arch is formed of numerous receding mouldings springing from columns attached to the jambs; the lines are much injured through time and injudicious repairs: the upright is now finished with a modern parapet and coping; in Hollar's time it had a gable ornamented with niches and circles; the remaining divisions of this aisle are marked by buttresses, and all but the last contains pointed windows of two lights with quaterfoils in the heads of the arches; the last division has a window of larger dimensions; it is made by mullions into three lights, and the head of the arch contains circular compartments; it is curious as one of the earliest specimens of the mullioned window, the walls are finished with a modern parapet; the clerestory is faced with brick, and contains six pointed windows, the mullions destroyed, and modern architraves of stone added; the elevation is finished with a parapet and coping. In Hollar's View, the tracery of these windows is represented as perfect, and the parapet as well as that of the aisle, as embattled. The date 1703 is on a tablet above the windows, and marks the period of the alteration. The west wall of the south transept has three lofty windows, each divided into three lights by mullions, and the head of the arch filled with exquisitely formed tracery; the south front of the transept once had a window of large dimensions, and equally elegant in its decorations, the arch of which, part of the jambs, and four of the uprights still remain. Over this window, on a fascia, is inscribed, ‘ This end and the east fronts were repaired, A. D, 1735.The east wall of the transept corresponds with the western one; the finish of this part of the church is also modern; a porch was formerly situated below the south window. The choir has been nearly rebuilt, between April, 1822, and April, 1825, and the architecture has been carefully restored by George Gwilt, esq. F. S. A.; the care and attention bestowed by this gentleman in assimilating his additions with the existing remains of the architecture of the thirteenth century, are highly creditable to his taste and research; the authorities for his new works are derived from buildings of the period, and as a whole it forms one of the completest restorations in the country. A chapel, which was formerly the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, was attached to the south aisle of the choir, the walls of which had been injured by the large arches that had been made in its walls at the Reformation to afford a communication between the chapel and the church.

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* Vol. iii. p. xxix.

This chapel shewed the architecture of the sixteenth century; it had three windows and a modern doorway in the south wall, and the east end was concealed by an adjacent house; the interior was divided into a nave and aisles by three arches on each side, resting on clustered columns; the whole building was entirely taken down in 1822; the wall of the south aisle of the choir had in consequence to be made good; this has been rebuilt in five divisions which contain lancet-windows, and in the third from the transept is a pointed doorway of a correct and bold character, the oak door which fills the arch, and has an antique appearance; the strong massive flying buttresses have been carefully repaired, and a block cornice copied from an original example, which remained in a division eastward of the destroyed chapel, surmounted by a parapet, added as a finish to the walls ; the clerestory was rebuilt in the same manner, the materials being flint and Bath stone, most curiously bonded together, the form of the cross being introduced wherever it was possible; the larger buttresses have lofty pannels attached to them, which are copied from one existing on the north side of the church, and although of a period more recent than the main building, form a very handsome and appropriate finish to the buttresses: the glazing of the windows in circles and lozenges, in imitation of the earliest specimens, is one instance of the general correctness of the additions. The remainder of the south side of the church, as well as the east end, are greatly concealed by adjacent buildings; the bishop's chapel is a small building formed by a continuation of one of the aisles of the Lady chapel; it displays specimens of the architecture of the thirteenth century; it was much injured by the fire in 1668, and is now in a dilapidated state, being doomed to destruction to make way for the approach to the new London bridge. The east front of the church is an entirely new design by Mr. Gwilt; it deserves great attention for the elegance of its architecture, and the general correctness of the detail. At the angles are square buttresses, the sides relieved with niches; the finish of each is very tasteful, it consists of a pinnacle, formed of an open arcade ranged in an octagon, and crowned with a dwarf spire; between these buttresses is a treble lancet window, and the elevation is finished with a gable in which is a handsome circular window; on the apex is a beautiful foliated cross, forming an appropriate finish to this front of the church. Beneath this is the following inscridtion:

This cross, the last stone
towards the rebuilding of the east
end of the choir of this church,
was laid in the presence of the
Wardens and Gentlemen composing
the Committee of Church repairs,
BY GEORGE SADLER, ESQ.
Warden of the Great Account.
Sept. 17, GEORGE GWILT,
1824. Architect.

Having brought the reader from the west front to the east end of the church, by the south side, it will be necessary to proceed in a retrograde direction to arrive at the point from which we started. The north side of the church is greatly concealed by warehouses, which contain extensive vestiges of the ancient monastic buildings; the aisle and clerestory of the choir have been repaired by Mr. Gwilt, and assimilate with the opposite side; a small chapel dedicated to St. John fills the angle between the choir and transept; it is now used as the vestry. The transept has been greatly modernized, and the south wall brought into the body of the building, and supported midway on an arch; the original pointed windows have been deprived of their tracery, and brick instead of stone is the material which was used in the recesses; the north aisle of the nave and the clerestory have been rebuilt or rather faced with brick, in a dull tasteless style, but the mullions of the windows have however been preserved. Near the transept are the remains of a magnificent Norman doorway, encircled with diagonal and other rich mouldings, an almost solitary vestige of the original Norman church; this doorway formed the communication between the church and the cloisters. The tower which rises from the centre of the church is a bold and massive structure, without heaviness; it is in two principal stories, each of which has two windows in every face, divided into compartments by mullions; in the south front, the two upper windows have been partially destroyed to make way for the clock; an embattled parapet finishes the wall, and at each angle is an octangular turret crowned with a lofty crocketted pinnacle ending in a vane; the tower was substantially repaired, and the pinnacles rebuilt in 1825, which date is on the vanes.

Having surveyed the entire exterior of the church, it is only necessary to notice the arch attached to the west end, which is a vestige of the gate of the close that still retains its ancient appellation, though confounded with the name of a modern proprietor. Entering the west door, the nave is the first object of attention; and here it is to be observed, that the organ and its screen encroach considerably upon the limits of the ancient nave, which originally extended to the transept. On each side are seven acutely pointed arches, springing from circular pillars, to which are attached small cylinders; above these arches is a second story of trefoil and pointed arches in blank, a rather unusual mode of constructing the gallery story; over this is the third or clerestory, which being occupied by the windows noticed in the exterior, it is unnecessary to particularize further. The ceiling is oak, vaulted and groined with numerous intersections, forming a tasteful and harmonious design; at the points of intersection are bosses with various scriptural devices and armorial bearings; the arches of the vault spring from corbels representing angels. The aisles are simply vaulted in stone with arches and cross springers. The north transept has a similar ceiling to the nave, and the southern, a modern plaister ceiling put up in lieu of the one which fell down some years ago. The four beautiful arches which sustain the tower, are worthy of the highest admiration; the archivolts of the eastern arch rest on corbels, carved with the heads of a king and queen; and the western arch have in like manner a king and bishop. The choir in its restored state, shews a fine specimen of the architecture of the thirteenth century. On each side are five pointed arches, the archivolts are moulded and spring from circular pillars; the second story like the nave, has pointed arches, forming an arcade, and the third, or clerestory, is rendered highly ornamental by open screens composed of three lancet arches before every window; the roof is an acutely pointed vault, groined with arches and cross springers, with handsome bosses at the intersections. The east wall is occupied by a magnificent altar screen, composed of series of niches which still retain some of their pristine features, although the canopies have been chipped to a plane surface, when the late altar screen was set up. On the removal of that unsightly termination to the choir, the present screen was discovered, and has since been cleaned; it was probably the work of Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, from 1500 to 1528, whose favourite device, the pelican, exists in the ornamental cornice which finishes the screen, and was still more prominent on the soffite of the old eastern window. Above this screen a lancet window of three arches, fronted by an open screen, forms an appropriate finish, filling up the entire wall to the roof. The aisles are vaulted in the same style as the choir. The Lady Chapel is made in length into three, and in breadth into four aisles, by six groups of clustered columns; the roof is an acutely arched vault, groined in compartments: at the north east extremity are the remains of an altar. The Bishop's Chapel is divided from the present by a pointed arch; it has a modern ceiling of plaister.

The part now used for divine service, comprehends the ancient choir, and two arches of the nave, the organ with its supporting gallery occupying another; the transepts, until late, were used, but they have been walled off from the church for the purpose of repairs, which have never taken place; at present, the whole has a disgraceful appearance, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Gwilt's plans for restoring the building, will be carried into effect without further delay. The interior of this church shews, at present, a very unusual state for a building of the establishment.

Dimensions.

	ft.	in
Length of nave	130	6
Width of nave, including the aisle	58	9
Length of choir	78	6
Width of choir, including the aisles	60	6
Length of Virgin's chapel	60	9
Width of ditto	41	0
Length of Bishop's chapel	34	0
Width of ditto	17	3
Length of north transept	36	0
Width of ditto	24	0
Length of south transept	41	0
Width of ditto	24	0
Length of St. Mary Magdalen's chapel (destroyed)	51	6
Width of ditto	41	0
Length of St. John's chapel from the vestry	26	0
Width of ditto	20	3
Entire length of church, clear of walls	284	3
Ditto, including walls	292	3
Width, clear of walls, at the transepts	113	0
Ditto, including walls	123	0
Height, within the church	47	0
Ditto, tower and pinnacles	150	0

The tower contains twelve of the most melodious and deep toned bells in Great Britain, the tenor being only half a note higher than St. Paul's great bell.

The monuments are very numerous. The most interesting is the tomb of the poet Gower in what is now a part of the north aisle of the nave, but which was probably originally a chapel dedicated to some saint. This monument consists of an altar tomb, the pedestal enriched with a row of upright niches, with arched heads, enclosing five sweeps. A fascia above is thus inscribed:

> Hic jacet Johannis Gower, Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic sacro edificio benefactor insignis temporibus Edw. III. et Rich. II.
>
> Here lieth John Gower, Esq. a celebrated English poet, also a benefactor to this sacred edifice, in the time of Edward III. and Richard II.

Two buttresses spring from the floor, and bound the monument at the head and foot; between these is a canopy composed of three arches, gracefully pointed, and each inclosing five sweeps; they are carved with canopies of an elegant form, richly crocketted, and between each arch is a pinnacle. Behind the arches are two series of pannels, with arched heads enclosing three sweeps; the whole is finished with a frieze and cornice; on the ledger of the altar tomb lies the effigies of the poet in a long close gown wrapped round his feet, which rest on a lion. Round the head a cornice of roses, and the neck is adorned with a collar of SS's. The head of the statue lies on the works of the poet, instead of a pillow, in three volumes, labelled 'Vox clamantis,' 'Speculum Meditantis,' and 'Confessio Amantis.' At the foot of the effigy, within the monument, are the arms and crest of Gower, viz:

Argent on a chevron *azure*, three leopards faces, *or*. Crest, on a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a talbot sejant *proper*. On the back of the monument, just above the effigy, is a long pannel, with the following inscription:

ARMIGER SCUTUM NIHIL A MODO FUT TIBI TUTUM,
REDDIDIT IMMOLUTUM, MORTI GENERALI TRIBUTUM,
SPIRITUS EXUTUM SE GUADEAT ESSE SOLUTUM,
EST UBI VIS TUTUM REGNUM SIVE LABE STATUTUM.

On a smaller pannel near the head,—

HOC VIRI
INTER INCLYTOS MEMORANDI
MONUMENTUM SEPULCHRALI
RESTAURARI PROPRIIS IMPENSIS
PAROCHIA HUJUS MEOLÆ
CURAVERUNT,
A.D. MDCCXCVIII.

And on a corresponding one at the foot, the following:

Capellaris { GULIELMO DAY,
&
GULIELMO WINCKWORTH,
Custodibus { GULIELMO SWAINE,
&
DAVIDE DURIE.
Aotante humiblimo Pastore DAVIDE GILSON.

Above are three niches, painted with female figures, bearing scrolls; they are usually styled Charity, Mercy, and Pity, and are supposed to be intended for personifications of these virtues. On the scrolls are inscriptions* as follows:

PITY.

Pour la Pitie, Jesu regarde
Et tiens cest ami en saufve garde.

Jesu! for thy compassion sake look down,
And guard this soul as if it were thine own.

MERCY.

Oh, bon Jesu! faite Mercy,
Al' ame dont le corps gist icy.

Oh, good Jesu! Mercy shew
To him whose body lies below.

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* The translations of these inscriptions are taken from Mr. Nightingale's account of the church.

CHARITY.

En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere
Saufve soit qui gist sours cest Pierre.
May he who lies beneath this stone
Be sav'd in thee, God's only son.

The ceiling of the canopy is richly and elegantly groined and springs from the arches of the canopy, which, having no supporters, are formed into pendants in the front; which, with corresponding ones at the back, sustain the groining. The whole of the monument was once handsomely painted and gilt; it is now much out of repair, having suffered from damp.*

In the Bishop's Chapel, eastward from the altar, is the monument of bishop Andrews. He is represented lying on a fine black and white marble tomb, habited as prelate of the order of the garter in his scarlet robes, in full proportion; a monument raised at his feet, on which are placed his arms between two small figures of Justice and Fortitude; and within a garter superscribed, '*Honi soit qui mal y pense,*' &c. The tomb has the following inscription:

'Sept 21 die Lunæ, hora matutina fere quarta, Lancelotus Andrews, episcopus Wintoniensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est,
Ephemeris Laudiana,
Anno Domini 1626, ætatis suæ 71.

At the head of the tomb:

Monumentum quod hoc restitutum. Anno 1764.

A plain monument in the north wall, in memory of John Morton, M. A. Ob. Sept. 17, 1631.

Sir John Shorter, knight, who died lord mayor of the city of London, the 4th of September, 1688, aged 64 years. Also dame Isabella, his wife, obiit January, 1703, aged 72 years.

On a stone, under the Grocers' arms:

Garret some called him, but that was too high,
His name is Garrard, who now here doth lye:
He in his youth was toss'd with many a wave,
But now at port arrived, rests in his grave.
The church he did frequent while he had breath,
And wish'd to lie therein after his death.
Weep not for him, since he is gone before
To Heaven, where grocers there are many more.'

Here also, on the 28th of November, 1807, was buried Abraham Newland, esq. fifty years the faithful and diligent cashier to the Bank of England. A neat slab, from a design by J. Soane, esq. is placed in the chapel to his memory.

In the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen were the following monuments:—

On the east side of this chapel was a marble monument, adorned with two composite pilasters, entablature, and demi-statue; and below, under two arches, the following inscription, enriched with two termini and a cherub:

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* It is to be hoped that the parish will follow the excellent example recorded in the inscriptions, and restore this monument, with their church, to its original beauty.

> 'This monument is dedicated to the memory of John Bingham, esq. sadler to queen Elizabeth and king James, who was a good benefactor to this parish and free-school. He departed this life in September, 1625, in the 75th year of his age, and his body lies buried in the vault before this monument, where it expects the resurrection of the just.'

William Emerson, 'who departed out of this life the 27th of June, anno 1575, in the year of his age 92.' This pleasing little monument is decorated with a diminutive emaciated figure, lying in a shroud, on a mat. The excellence of the sculpture is almost equal to the best plaster casts. It is now deposited in the Virgin's chapel.

A handsome cenotaph to the memory of the reverend Mr. Thomas Jones, one of the chaplains of this church; a 'pious and painful minister,' who died June 6, 1762, aged 35, and was buried in the Bishop's Chapel, in bishop Andrews's vault. The head of the deceased has much expression.

In this chapel was a gravestone ten feet in length, on which was formerly a border and figure in brass of a bishop in his pontificalibus, supposed to have been for William Wickham, bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, who died in 1595.

In the chancel and middle aisle, near the altar, is a monument of black and white marble, adorned with pyramidal figures, Ionic pilasters, and arch; under which are the figures of the alderman and his two wives and children below in a kneeling posture, (fenced with iron rail and banister) with this inscription on the south side:

> 'Peter Humble, gentleman, dedicates this monument to the pious memory of Richard Humble, alderman of London, and Margaret his wife, daughter to John Pierson, of Nathing, in the county of Essex, gentleman, by whom he had issue two sons, John, who died young, and the above named Peter, now living; also four daughters, Catherine, Weltham, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who survived the other three, and was interred with her father April 13, 1616. Richard left Isabel his second wife, widow, who was the daughter of Richard Hinclimmon, of Henley, in the county of York, gentleman; bequeathing to the poor of this parish 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum for ever, out of the tenements adjoining to the south side of the Three Crown-gate, in Southwark.'

And on the north side of this monument are these lines:

Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had,
  Even so is man, whose thread is spun,
  Drawn out, and cut and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, and man he dies.'

Edward Robinson Brewer died 20th of July, 1652, and his two sons, Edward and Richard. The gravestone is thus inscribed:

Underneath this stone lie three,
Join'd by consanguinity;
The father he did lead the way,
(His sons made haste, death could not stay.)
The eldest son the next did go,
The younger might in vain say no.
But as they all receiv'd their breath,
So did they soon resign to death,
For to enjoy that heavenly rest,
Which is ordain'd for those who're blest.

In the north aisle are two old tombs, in the wall near the east end, the plates with the inscriptions being stolen away; one is supposed to have been erected in memory of Thomas Cure, esq. sadler to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, who died 1588; the second to 'Mark Proudfoot, gentleman, servant to king James and the late king Charles sixty years. Obiit 20 March, 1657, aged 80.'

About thirty years ago a neat marble slab was placed under the arch of the first of these small altar tombs; it is inscribed as follows:

Thomas Cure, esq. of Southwark,
Obiit 24 May, 1588.
Elizabetha, tibi princeps, servibit equorum
A sellis curus quem lapis iste tegit
Serviit Edwardo regi Mariæque sorori
Principibus magna est laus placuisse tubus
Convixit cunctis charus. Respublica curæ
Semper erat curo commoda plebis erant
Dum vixit tribui senibus aleudis
Nummorum in sumptus annua dona domos.
Obiit 24 die Maii, An. Dom. 1588.

A little farther westward in the wall, a monument adorned with two square columns and entablature of the Corinthian order, the demi-figures of the deceased and his wife, and the figures of six children below in a kneeling posture; a winged death's head, &c. The inscription:

An epitaph upon John Trehearne,* Gentleman Porter to king James I.

Had kings a power to lend their subjects breath,
Trehearne, thou should'st not be cast down by death;
Thy royal master still would keep thee then,
But length of days are beyond reach of men;
Nor wealth, nor strength, nor great men's love can ease
The wound, death's arrows make, for thou hast these:
In thy king's court, good place to thee is given,
Whence thou shalt go the king's court of heaven.

This monument is in a most shameful state of decay, through negligence.

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* The arms of Trehearne contain one of those punning allusions, which at one time were thought to be indications of extraordinary wit and genius. It consists in the introducing of *three hearnes*, or herons, evidently in allusion to the name.

In the north transept is a monument of marble, and other stone, adorned with columns, entablature, and arched pediments of the Ionic order; also the figure of the deceased, habited in a gown lined with fur, and cumbent; his head reposing on the palm of his right hand, in the left a book; also a cherub. The epitaph:

Here Lockyer lies interr'd, enough; his name,
Speaks one, hath few competitors in fame;
A name so great, so gen'ral, it may scorn
Inscriptions, which do vulgar tombs adorn.
A diminution 'tis to write in verse,
His eulogies, which most men's mouths rehearse;
His virtues and his pills are so well known,
That envy can't confine them under stone;
But they'll survive his dust, and not expire
Till all things else, at th' universal fire.
This verse is lost, his pills embalm him safe,
To future times, without an epitaph.

Deceased April 26, A. D. 1672, aged 72.

Adjoining this monument is the figure of a knight templar formed of wood, in a cumbent posture, his sword drawn and held across his breast. At his feet the remains of some animal not easily distinguishable. Probably William Warren, earl of Surry, who went to Jerusalem during the crusades, was slain in battle in 1148, and said to have been buried within these walls. This figure is now placed erect.

A very graceful neat monument of white marble veined with blue, adorned with two pilasters, entablature, and pediment; a bust under a canopy curtain, between the figures of two babes weeping; also cherubim, cartouches, death heads, and this inscription:

To the memory of Mr. Richard Blisse of this parish, a faithful friend and most affectionate husband. His wife Elizabeth, out of a just sense of her loss, hath caused this monument to be erected as the last testimony of her love. He died suddenly the 4th of August, and was buried underneath, the 12th of the same month, A. D. 1703, ætat. 67, conjug. 29. Also dame Elizabeth Mathews, wife of the aforesaid Richard Blisse, and relict of sir George Mathews, knt. who departed this life the 10th of January, 1729-30, in the 79th year of his age.

A gravestone in the area, near the north end of the cross aisle, of grey marble, inscribed:

Here lies the body of the reverend Mr. Richard Martin, who was for near 11 years one of the ministers of this church (as his father had been for 23 years). He was also prebendary of Westminster, and chaplain to the 2d troop of guards. Ob. 28 April, 1702.

At the west end of the north aisle is a handsome tablet of veined marble, with a bust of the deceased, to the memory of A. Morgan, esq. of Savage-gardens, London. He died at Dulwich, October 13, 1818, aged 71. The above gentleman was one of the authors of the history of this parish.

Here was also buried Thomas Yong, Clarencieux king at arms; William, lord Scales; John Buckland, glover, 1625; with this epitaph:

Not twice ten years of age a weary breath,
Have I exchanged for a happy death.

My course so short, the longer is my rest,
God takes them soonest whom he loveth best.
For he that's born to-day and dies to-morrow,
Loseth some time of rest, but more of sorrow.

The living may be called a rectory impropriate, the churchwardens receiving tithes since the 32nd of Henry VIII. to the year 1672, when the parish of Christchurch being taken out of this, the tithes ceased; but the churchwardens had power granted them by an act of parliament passed in the 13th of Charles II. 1661, to raise (in lieu of those tithes) and levy upon the parish a sum not exceeding 350*l.* per annum, to be applied to two preaching chaplains each 100*l.* per annum; to the master of the free-school 30*l.* per annum; and the residue to be laid out in the reparation of the church.

The parish have subsequently increased the salaries of the chaplains to 200*l.* per annum each.

In this church was interred, without any memorial, that eminent dramatic poet, Mr. John Fletcher, who died of the plague August 19, 1625; and in the church-yard is interred another poet, Philip Massinger; the comedians attended him to his grave. It does not appear, from the strictest search, that a stone, or inscription of any kind, marked the place where his dust was deposited; even the memorial of his mortality is given with a pathetic brevity which accords but too well with the obscure and humble passages of his life: 'March 20, 1639-40, buried Philip Massinger, a stranger.' No flowers were flung into his grave; no elegies 'soothed his hovering spirit;' and of all the admirers of his talents and his worth, none but sir Aston Cockayne dedicated a line to his memory.*

Respecting the parish books, Mr. Nightingale makes the following observations, ' The ill-judged zeal of the bishop of this diocese, about the middle of the sixteenth century, to what he denominated Popish superstition, committed to the flames all those parochial records which were written in the Latin tongue, as if the classical purity of that comprehensive language must, of necessity, have been associated with the real or supposed errors and wickedness of the times preceding the reformation. The order for this act of bigotted superstition, for bigotry may be exercised even against bigotry itself, and it is possible to be superstitious even in an abhorrence of fanaticism, is as follows.'†

' May 31, 1561. All the church books in Latin, ordered to be defaced, according to the injunctions given by the bishop."‡

This iconoclastic zeal has, therefore, for ever closed from our investigation, the earliest records of the history of the priory and subsequent church of St. Mary Overy.

A more wise and useful innovation, as it might have been, and doubtless was denominated sacrilege, was a previous order, on the 18th of September, 1559, to dispose of the 'Popish vestments towards defraying the expenses of repairing the church,' &c. These consisted of 'two altar cloths and a vestment of black velvet and crimson satten, with lyans of silver and knobs of gold; a deacon and sub-deacon's cope and vestments, of green velvet and crimson, with flowers of gold; a variety of other things of the like nature, to the amount of 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides all the copper and brass utensils, except such as were wanted for the communion, with the articles following: a painted cloth, which was before the 'rood,' 7*s.*; two altar-cloths of white fustian, 16*s.*; two ditto of white damask, with flowers of green and gold, 21*s.*; two ditto of green and white satten, with letters of gold, 58*s.*; one satten ditto, 17*s.*, with various other things.'

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* Gifford's Life of Massinger, p. xlv.

† Nightingale's St. Saviour, p. 4.

‡ Will. Horne, dean of Durham, consecrated bishop of Winchester, Feb. 16, 1561, died June 1, 1580.

> Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers toss'd
> And flutter'd into rags.—MILTON.

Priory of St. Mary Overy.

Stow informs us, from a tradition delivered to him by Linsted, the last prior, and who surrendered the house to king Henry VIII. that there was, long before the conquest, a house of sisters, founded by a maiden lady named Mary, and endowed by her with the profits of a ferry across the Thames; that afterwards it was converted by a noble lady of the name of Swithen into a college of priests, who, in place of the ferry, built the first bridge over the Thames, of timber, and kept it in repair. Mr. Bray, the historian of the county, very justly remarks, that 'it is inconsistent to suppose that the priests would build a bridge, if they were able to do so, by which the profits of their ferry would be destroyed, and they would lose the means of maintaining it, when built. Swithen has been, in all other instances, considered as the name of a man.'*

Bishop Tanner† observes, that this account of the foundation of the religious house here is not confirmed by any other authority in print or manuscript that had occurred to him, and must depend on the story told to that good old antiquary, Stow; that, according to Matthew of Westminster, canons regular (then newly come into England) were placed here, and by bishop Giffard, according to the Hist. Maj. Winton; but the bishop observes, that this last account is inconsistent with what had been said two pages before, that bishop Giffard was then in exile (which in truth he then was, and had been for some years, for refusing, after the king had appointed him to the see of Winchester, vacant in 1070 by the death of bishop Walkelyn, to receive consecration from the archbishop of York, after the archbishop of Canterbury had refused to perform that office, and he continued in exile till 1107). 'And whether,' says bishop Tanner, 'this bishop was at any other time founder, there is reason to doubt; no deed to that effect having yet appeared, no hint to that purport in his own charter of confirmation of the church of Stoke Pogis to this priory, nor in the annals of Waverly abbey, that kind of chronicle not being usually silent in regard to acts so much to the honour of their founder.'

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* Vol. iii. p. 559.

† Notitia Monastica *art.* Southwark.

There seems, however, to be no doubt, that in 1106 this foundation was renewed for canons regular, by William Pont d'Arch and William Dauncey, two Norman knights, and that this bishop, when he obtained quiet possession of his see in 1107, assisted them, and built the nave of their church; on which account, perhaps, some have called him the founder. In the Monastican Anglicanum* is a grant, or more properly a confirmation to this priory, by king Stephen, of the stone house, in Dowgate, which had been the residence of William Pont d'Arch.

In consequence of the fire which happened in the 14th of king John, mentioned before,† the prior and convent built a place in which they celebrated divine service, till their own was rebuilt; and this they called the hospital of St. Thomas.

The priory was rebuilt not many years after by the munificence of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester (so made in 1205), who also erected a spacious chapel, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen, which afterwards became the parish church of that name, and was afterwards made the south aisle of the priory church. In 1273, Walter, archbishop of York, granted thirty days indulgence to all who should contribute to the erection of this church.‡

The priory was again burnt or damaged by fire in the reign of Richard II. and was rebuilt or repaired in that or the succeeding reign.

It is probable that cardinal Beaufort (son of John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III.) contributed to the repair of this church, as the arms of the Beauforts are carved in stone on a pillar in the south transept; and what remains of sculpture on each side of them appears to be designed for the strings of a cardinal's hat, which perhaps was placed over them. The arms are, quarterly France and England, a bordure compone *arg.* and *az.* In 1423, the second of Henry VI. James the first, king of Scotland, was married here to Joan, eldest daughter of John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, and brother to the cardinal, by whom the match was made, to support his family by an alliance with that kingdom. This was on the release of James from the prison where he had remained eighteen years, having been taken by Henry IV. as he was going to the court of France. The marriage feast was kept at the bishop of Winchester's palace, on the Bankside.

On the 14th of October, 32nd of Henry VIII. 1541, this house was surrendered by Bartholomew Linsted, alias Fowle, prior, who had a pension of 100*l.* a year granted to him. It was valued, according to Speed, at 656*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* or nett, according to Dugdale, 624*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

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* Vol. ii. 86, a.

† Vide ante, p. 436.

‡ Harl. MSS. 5871. p. 184.

Among the temporalities belonging to this priory were the following:—

Henry I. granted to them the church of St. Margaret in Southwark; Alexander Fitzgerald (temp. Henry I. or II.) gave them all his land of Waleton, &c.

King Stephen the tithe of his farm of Southwark,.

In the reign of Henry II. Cicely, countess of Hereford, bestowed on this priory all her lands in Ketebrook, and 4*l.* a year in Preston.

William de Ros gave the *Eremitorium* of Plumsted, in Kent, with three acres of land in the marshes, &c.

In the reign of Henry I. William de Montfichet, and Roese, his wife, gave them the tithe of his house at Cupefeld, and ten acres of land in the same manor.

They had four acres of land in Chelsham, twenty acres in Charleton, twenty-eight acres in Kidebroke, and divers messuages in Southwark. They had lands in North Tadworth and Betham parva,* common of pasture in Ewel, Banstead, North and South Tadworth, lands in Ocstead; a tenement in Camerwell, Neweuton, and Lambeth (all in Surrey); lands, tenements, and woods in Stoke Pogis, Bucks; and the appropriation of Westilbury, Addington, Oxted, Mitcham, Clapham, and Camerwell.

Their spiritualities were as follows:

The advowsons of the churches of Mitcham, Plumbeton, Benestede, Wudemarsesthorne, Berghes, St. Margaret Southwark, Crechesfeld (Reigate), Beschesward, Leigh, St. Giles, Stoke Pogis, Bucks; Ketebrook (now an appendage to Charlton, Kent), Totinges, Edinton, Newithgate (Newdigate), Hokering, Norfolk; St. Benet Sherehog, St. Mary Abchurch, St. Mildred Bread-street, St. Mildred, Poultry, and Trinity the less, in London.

After the dissolution on the 18th of July, the 36th of Henry VIII. 1545, the priory was granted to sir Anthony Brown, knt. (who was grantee of numerous religious houses in this and other counties,) by the description of '*Totum situm septum circuitum ambitum et precinctum nuper monasterii sive prioratus beate Mariæ Overey, in com. Surr:*' and all messuages, wharfs, shops, &c. within the close of the same monastery, in the parish of St. Saviour, lately so created (as before mentioned) late in the tenure of Henry Delynger, and others, and the brew-house and houses in St. Mary Magdalen.

Sir Anthony Brown was master of the horse to king Henry VIII. and king Edward VI. and died May 6, 1548, leaving Anthony his son and heir, who was created viscount Montague, and died seised hereof Oct. 19, 1595, leaving Anthony his grandson his heir, aged 19. The latter died Oct. 23, 1629, and was succeeded by his son Francis.

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* Query? Little Bookham.

Either the first sir Anthony, or his son, built a house here, and from him the site of the priory got and has retained the name of Montague close. This house, which has just been taken down,* was the residence of the viscount's widow in 1596 and 1597. In the former year is an entry in the parish books, that a new door should be made in the church wall, entering into my lord Montacute's house, in place of the old door stopped up.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1808,† is some description of what remained of this house, with a small print of it. It stood near the west end of the church. and was of the form of half a Roman H. The entrance was by a small flight of stone steps, with an ornament in the shape of an esculleys shell over the door; the rooms were lofty, and of a good size, and the fire places were large. Some years ago there were remains of rich mouldings, now destroyed.

The writer in the above work calls this mansion Monteagle-house, and says it was the residence of the lord of that name, who here received the anonymous letter which led to the discovery of the gunpowder plot. This is certainly a mistake, arising from some resemblance in the names of Montague and Monteagle. The letter was given to lord Monteagle's footman in the street, but in what street is not said, and his lordship's residence is not named.‡ There is a tradition, that in consequence of this discovery, this close enjoyed certain privileges; it is mentioned in the act of queen Anne for administering justice in privileged places, but the privileges here, if any, must have been derived from its having been a religious house.

The remains of the priory are not extensive; on the west side of Montague-close is a crypt running north and south, about 100 feet long, by 25 feet wide, in two aisles, with octangular columns, the roof groined. Over it is a spacious room, perhaps the dormitory; at the north end of which are the apparent remains of a large window, which has been stopped up: and on each side of the room are seen marks of doorways and small windows. The northern end shews the original open timber-worked roof, with two strong beams resting on stone brackets. On the east side are five narrow-painted windows, and on the west one larger. The exterior has several corbels, with remnants of groins springing from them, and there is one part of a doorway. Messrs. Concannon and Morgan, who published in 1795,§ says, ' that part of the east and north sides of the cloister, was then standing, as was also part of the refectory at the north east end of the cloister, both then in the possession of Mr. John Peacock, who had lately taken down the north door leading to the refectory and cloister, to make it more commodious for his business, by which means part of the refectors had been destroyed. The crypt is at this time used partly as stone cellars, partly as stables. The whole is covered with buildings, warehouses, &c.

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* November, 1828.

† P. 777.

‡ Archælogia, xii. p. 200.

§ 8vo. 1795, p. 185.

At the south entrance to Montague-close is another remnant of the priory, it consists of a pointed arch in tolerable preservation.

In St. Saviour's church-yard, is a

Free Grammar School.

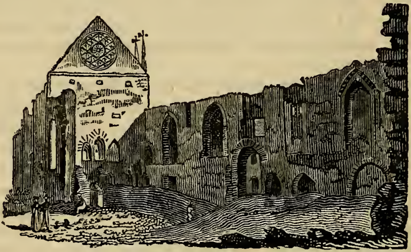
Founded at the charge of the parish, by authority of queen Elizabeth, in 1562. The school-house was burned down in 1676, but rebuilt in a handsome style. It is of brick, two stories in height, with a door in the middle of the ground floor, covered with a scroll canopy so common in houses of the latter end of the seventeenth century.

On a stone tablet over the south gate is the following inscription:—

Libera Schola Grammaticalis parochianorum Sancti Salvatoris in Southwarke in Com. Surrie, Anno Quarto Reginæ Elizabethæ.

It is endowed for a master and usher, and is free for such poor children as are natives of this parish. Adjoining is a free English school, founded by Mrs. Dorothy Applebee, about 1681, for thirty poor boys of this parish, to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Contiguous to the priory of St. Mary Overy, formerly stood



Winchester House.

The town residence of the prelates of that see. It was erected about the year 1107, by bishop Giffard, and was one of the most magnificent structures in the city or suburbs of London, having a park or domain of 60 or 70 acres. In the 27th of Edward I. 1299, John de Pontissara, a bishop, who was put in by the pope of his own authority, aliened to the prior and convent of St. Swithin, in Winton, certain houses, with a garden, &c. contiguous to his park here, which the bishop had of the gift of William Wyselham, held of the king by the service of five knights fees, of the value of 31s. 3½*d.*[*] This became afterwards the house of the bishops of

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[*] Escheat 27 Edw. I. n. 119.

Rochester. It continued to be the abode of his successors till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was forsaken for the more agreeable residence at Chelsea lately destroyed.

In 1642, the parliament resolved that the bishop's house here should be used as a prison, and that Mr. William Devenish should be the keeper; and Mr. Willson Ratcliffe was committed thereto during the pleasure of the house. In February following, Devenish was authorised to provide some orthodox and godly ministers to preach in this house for the instruction of the souls of the prisoners, and he was to prohibit any to preach there who were not so qualified, or that were not well affected to the king and parliament.*

Among the prisoners confined here was the celebrated sir Kenelm Digby, who here wrote his book on 'Bodies,' and amused himself with chemical experiments, and making artificial stones in imitation of emeralds, rubies, &c. On December 26, 1649, it was sold by parliament to Thomas Walker, of Camberwell, for 4,380*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* In the indenture of sale was included the park belonging to this mansion; but reverting at the restoration to the rightful owner, the house was for the greatest part demolished, and its site, as well as the park, leased out to different persons, to the great emolument of the see of Winchester.

Vain would be the attempt to determine the extent and arrangement of this palace from its present remains. The site was probably divided into two or more grand courts, the principal of which appears to have had its range of state apartments fronting the river; and part of this range is now almost the only elevation that can be traced. Though its external decorations on the north or river front, have been either destroyed or bricked up, yet in the other, facing the south, are many curious doorways and windows in various styles, from that of the early pointed down to the era of Henry VIII. but wofully mutilated, and concealed by sheds, stables, and warehouses.

On the site of a considerable part of this palace was erected the extensive oil and mustard-mills of Messrs. Wardle and Jones. On the evening of the 28th of August, 1814, these extensive works were discovered to be on fire. They burnt with great rapidity: and the flames communicating with several other warehouses, great fears were entertained for the safety of the ancient church nearly adjoining; through great exertion, however, the fire was got under, and no lives were lost.

Ruinous as this alarming fire proved to the valuable property in this neighbonrhood, the ever watchful antiquary and the passionate admirers of art, were indebted to it for the discovery of one of the finest specimens of early domestic architecture this country has at any time produced. This was the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Winchester.

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* Journals of the House of Commons.

The ruins of this venerable palace, as they appeared immediately after the fire, are described in various publications of that year; but they have since been considerably demolished, and little now remains; the great wall, which divided the hall from the other apartments, with a magnificent circular window, was built against in the early part of this year.[*]

This beautiful window consists of several triangular compartments, enriched with higly finished tracery of a noble and intricate design. The centre commences with foliage richly worked, from whence proceed twelve radical mullions of alternately unequal intervals; these converge to a pointed trefoil head, and are so arranged as to fall within a hexagon of thirty-three inches radius, whose sides form the bases of six equilateral triangles; these, with twelve more attached to the other two sides, compose a second hexagon of radius nearly double the extent of the inner hexagon. From the sides of the respective triangles, other indications of the mystical number *three* are set forth by the curvilinear lines, forming rich and beautiful trefoils, which ornament the whole. The diameter of this window, on the west side, inclusive of the architrave or moulding which encircles the whole, is 14 feet 7 inches; but on the east side the architrave is not so wide, though richer in workmanship. The diameter on this side is 13 feet 8 inches.

In the spandrils of a doorway are the arms[†] of Dr. Stephen Gardiner impaled with those of the see of Winchester; and the same arms again repeated on the opposite side of the doorway, leaving out those of the see. Mr. Gwilt, in a communication to the Gentleman's Magazine, says, 'This doorway is connected with, and in fact led into, a range of buildings shown in Hollar's View of London, circa 1660, branching southward of the hall to a considerable distance, much of which is still standing.'

Rochester House.

Contiguous to Winchester-house, on the south, formerly stood the residence of the bishops of Rochester. On July 5, 35th Henry VIII. Nicholas Heath, then bishop of Rochester, granted to John Sturdevant the office of keeper of the house or episcopal mansion, and garden adjoining to the bishop of Winchester's house: which house and garden formerly belonged to the priory of St. Swithin in Winchester, lately dissolved. Stow speaks of it in his time as not having been of a long time frequented, and in a ruinous condition. In 1604 it was let on lease for three lives, at 8*l.* per year, and afterwards divided into tenements. In 1663, it was let at 20*l.* a year.

It was sold by parliament in 1649, with Winchester-house, to Thomas Walker; but at the restoration reverted to its legitimate owner, and has been let on leases.

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[*] May, 1828.

[†] *Azure,* on a cross *or* between four gryphons' heads, erased *ar.* a cinquefoil *gu.*—Vincent, 152.

When a new plan was formed for the Borough market, in 1756, part of the site of this house was taken for the purpose, at a rent of 14*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* and paying occasionally a heavy fine on renewal.

What is now denominated

Bank Side,

was formerly a range of dwellings licensed by the bishops of Winchester, for 'the repair of incontinent men to the like women.' These were denominated 'the Bordello, or Stewhouses.' They are mentioned so early as the reign of Henry II. 1162, when they were eighteen in number, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, from whence they were called 'Winchester geese;' for their regulation, constitutions were published by the bishop, and confirmed by parliament, and subsequently further confirmed by the crown 19 Edward III., 1345.

In a parliament holden at Westminster, in the eighth year of the reign of Henry II. it was ordained by the commons, and confirmed by the king and lords, 'That divers constitutions for ever should be kept within this lordship or franchise, according to the old customs that had there been time out of mind.' Some of these were:

'That no stewholder, or his wife, should let or stay any single woman to go and come freely at all times when they listed.

'No stewholder to keep any woman to board, but she to board abroad at her pleasure.

'To take no more for women's chamber in the week than fourteen pence.

'Not to keep open his doors on the holidays.

'Not to keep any single woman in the house on the holidays, but the bailiff to see them voided out of the lordship.

'No single woman to be kept against her will that would leave her sin.

'No stewholder to receive any woman of religion, or any man's wife.

'No single woman to take money to lie with any man by; she may lay with him all night till the morrow.

'No man to be drawn or enticed into any stewhouse.

'The constables, bailiffs, and others, every week to search every stewhouse.

'No stewholder to keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning; nor to sell bread, ale, fish, wood, coal, or any victuals, &c.'

These and many more orders were to be observed, upon great pain and punishment.

There were also several patents of confirmation; exclusive of those mentioned above. In the 4th of Richard II. these stewhouses, then belonging to sir William Walworth, mayor of London, were farmed by froes, or bawds, of Flanders, and were destroyed by Wat Tyler and other rebels of Kent.

It seems highly probable, that resentment for the personal injury sustained on this occasion might have had its share, as well as loyalty, in producing the action for which Walworth is particularly distinguished. The ordinances respecting these houses were, however, again confirmed by Henry VI., but in 1506, as Fabian informs us, they were for some time uninhabited. It was not long before they were again opened, that is, so many as were permitted; 'for whereas before were eighteen houses, from thenceforth were appointed to be used but twelve only.' These privileged stews had signs painted on the fronts which looked towards the Thames, as the Boar's-head, the Cross-keys, the Gun, the Cardinal's-hat, &c. Stow relates, that the women who frequented them were forbidden the rites of the church, and excluded from Christian burial, unless they were reconciled to it before they died. A plot of ground, called 'The Single Women's Church-yard,' at some distance from the parish church, was therefore appointed for their interment. In 1546, these stews were suppressed by Henry VIII. and it was proclaimed by sound of trumpet that they should be no longer privileged and used as a common brothel, but that the inhabitants were to keep good and honest rules, as in other places of this realm.

In the first volume of a collection of proclamations, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London, p. 225, is the following:

'A PROCLAMATION *to avoyde the abhominable place, called* THE STEWS.

'*Rex Maiori et Vicecomitibus Civitatis Lond. Salutem. Vobis mandamus, &c. &c.*

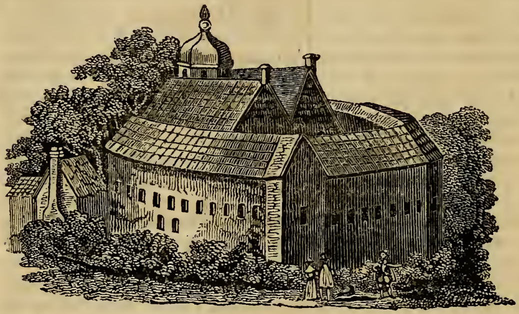
'The king's most excellent majestie, considering howe by tollerac'on of such dissolute and miserrable persons, as putting awaie the feare of Almightie God and shame of the world, have byne suffered to dwell besides London and ells where in common open places, called *The Stewes,* and there, without punishment or correccion, exercise therein abhominable and detestable synne, there hath of late encreased and growne such enormities, as not only provoke instantly the anger and wrath of Almightie God, but also engender such corrupcion among people as tendeth to the intollerable annoyance of the common wealth, and where not only the youth is provoked, enticed, and allured to execute the fleshly lusts, but also, by such assemblies of evil disposed persons, haunted and accustomed as daily devise and conspire howe to spoyle and robb the true labouring and well-disposed men; for theis consideracions hath, by the advise of his counsele, thought requisite utterly to extinct such abhominable license, and cleerely to take away all occasion of the same; wherefore, his majestie straightlie chargeth and commandeth, that all such persons as have accustomed most abhominably to abuse their bodies, contrary to God's lawe and honestie, in any such common places called *the Stewes,* in or about the cittie of London, are, before the feaste of Easter next coming, to depart from those common places, and resort incontinently to their natural countries, with their bags and baggages, upon paine of ymprisonment, and further to be punished at the king's majestie's will and pleasure. Furthermore, his majestie straightlye chargeth and commaundeth that all such househoulders as under the name of bawds have kept the notable and marked houses and knowne hostelries, for the saide evil-disposed persons; that is to saie, such householders as do inhabite the houses, whited and painted with signes on the front for a token of the said houses, shall avoyd with bagge and baggage, before the feaste of Easter next comyng, upon paine of like punishment at the kinge's majestie's will and pleasure. Furthermore, the king's majestie straightlie chargeth and commaundeth, that all such as dwell upon the banke, called *the Stewes*, nere London, and have at anie tyme before this proclamation, sold any manner of victuals to such as have resorted to their houses, are before the sayd feaste of Easter to cease and leave off their victualling, and forbear to retaine any host or stranger into their house, either to eat, drink, or lodge, after the feaste of Easter next comyng, until they have presented themselves before the king's majestie's counsele, and there bound themselves with suretie in recognizance not to suffer any such disorders in their houses, or lodge any serving man, prentice, or woman unmarried, other than their hired servants, upon the paine before specified. The king's most excellent majestie also chargeth and commaundeth, that no owner or meane tenant of any such white houses, or house, where the sayd lewd persons have had resort and used their most detestable life, do from the saide feaste of Easter presume to let any of the houses heretofore abused in the said mischeefe, in the streete called *the Stewes* aforesaid, to any person or persons, before the same owner or mean tenant intending to make lease as afore, doe present the name or names of such as should hier the same to the king's majestie's counsele, and that before them the leassee hath putt in bond and suretie, not to suffer any of the said houses to be abused, as hath beene in tymes past with the saide abhomination, upon like paine as before is mencioned.

'Finallie, to the intent all resort should be eschued to the said place, the king's majestie straightlie chargeth and commaundeth, that from the feast of Easter next ensuing there shall be no beare-bating be used in that rowe, or in any other place on that side of the bridge called London-bridge, wherebye the accustomed assemblies may be in that place clerely abolished and extinct, upon like paine as well to them that keepe the beares and dogges which have byn used to that purpose, as to all such as will resort to see the same.

'*Et hoc periculo incumbenti nullatenus omittat. Teste me ipso apud Westm. xiiio die Aprilis, anno tricessimo septimo regni Regis Henrici Octavi.*'

The liberty of the Clink is of considerable size, extending from the river to Suffolk-street, and from Winchester-street east, to Gravel-lane south. This liberty belongs to the see of Winchester, and a court leet is held yearly at Michaelmas, for the election of officers.

There was a prison belonging to this liberty, situate at the corner of Maid-lane, turning out of Gravel-lane; but in 1745 it was in great decay, and a dwelling house on the Bankside was used; but it was burnt in the great riots of 1780, and at the present time there is none.

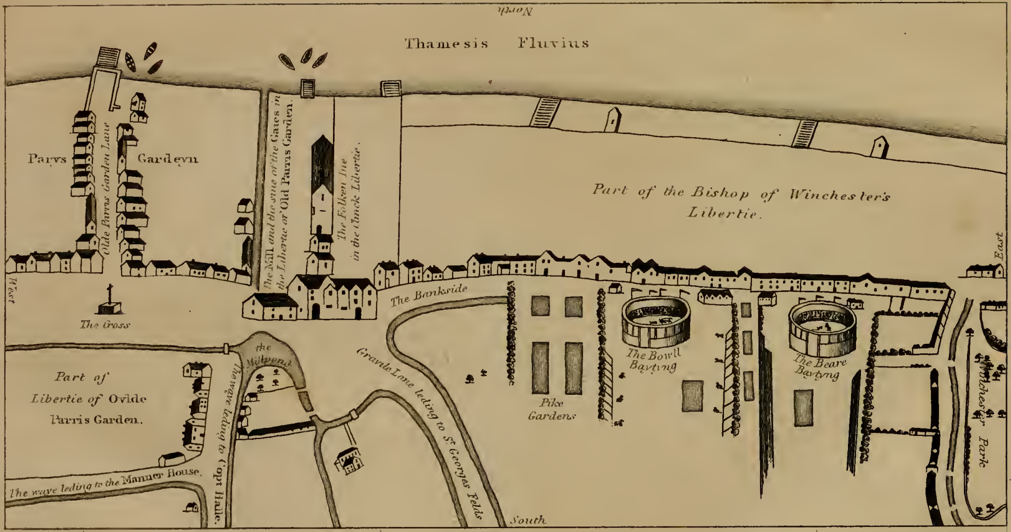


The Bear Garden, 1660.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the Bankside, Southwark, afterwards the site of several theatres, particularly of the Globe, where most of Shakespeare's plays were produced, was a thinly-built district, the resort of the idle and the dissipated, who repaired thither to indulge in the amusements of bull-baiting, bear-baiting, and various other sports which were there carried on, particularly in the space between St. Mary Overy's (now St. Saviour's) church and Paris-garden, a hamlet nearly opposite Blackfriar's, whence there was a ferry across the Thames. Skelton, a poet of the time of Henry VIII. has the following curious lines upon these diversions:

What follie is this to keep with danger
A great mastive dog and fowle ouglie bear!
And to this end, to see them two fight,
With terrible tearings, a ful ouglie sight.
And yet, methinkes, those men are most fools of al,
Whose store of money is but very smal,
And yet, every Sunday, they wil surely spend
One penny or two, the bear-ward's living to mend.

At Paris Garden, each Sunday, a man shal not fail
To find two or three hundred for the bear-ward's vail;
One halfpeny apiece they use for to give
When some have no more in their purses, I believe.
Wel, at the last day their conscience will declare
That the poor ought to have all they may have to spare;


North
Thamesis Fluvius
Parys Gardeyn
Olde Parris Garden Lane
The Mill and the sine of the Gates in the Liberty of Old Parris Garden.
The Falken Ine in the Clincke Libertie.
Part of the Bishop of Winchester's Libertie.
East
West
The Cross
The Bankside
the Millpond
Part of Libertie of Ovlde Parris Garden.
The waye leding to Copt Halle.
The waye leding to the Manner House.
Gravle Lane leding to St. Georges Felds
South
Pike Gardens
The Bowll Baytyng
The Beare Baytyng
Winchester Park

T.A. del.t et Fec.t

BANKSIDE,
Southwark.

From an ancient survey on vellum, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the possession of W. Bray, Esq.r F.S.A.

Pub. by Cowie & Strange, 1827.

If you, therefore, it give to see a bear fight,
Be sure God his curse upon you will light.

The annexed engraving, representing the scene of these sports, has been copied, with scrupulous accuracy, from an early plan of the manor of Paris-garden, in the possession of W. Bray, esq. F. S. A.

On closely inspecting the engraving, it will be seen that combats are represented as taking place in the interior of the edifice. The bulls and bears are displayed below, ranged opposite to each other in rows. The square enclosures betwixt them are pools of water, in which the animals were washed; and the oblong slips to the left are old pike ponds: Pye or Pike-gardens still exist.

Whether these 'rough games,' as a certain author terms them, were then exhibited in the same or similar amphitheatres, to those afterwards engraved in our old plans, or in the open air, the extract does not inform us; nor does Stow's account afford any better idea. He merely tells us, that there were on the west bank 'two bear gardens, the old and the new; places wherein were kept beares, bulls, and other beasts to be bayted; as also mastives in several kenels, nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beasts,' he adds, 'are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe.'

In Aggas's plan, taken 1574, and the plan of Braun made about the same time, these plots of ground are engraved, with the addition of two *circi* for the accommodation of the spectators, bearing the names of the 'Bowlle Baytyng and the Beare Baytinge.' In both plans the buildings appear to be completely circular, and were evidently intended as humble imitations of the ancient Roman amphitheatre. They stood in two adjoining fields, separated only by a small strip of land; but some differences are observable in the spots on which they are built.

In Aggas's plan, which is the earliest, the disjoining slip of land contains only one large pond, common to the two places of exhibition; but in Braun this appears divided into three ponds, besides a similar conveniency near each theatre. The use of these pieces of water is very well explained in Brown's Travels (1685), who has given a plate of the 'Elector of Saxony his beare garden at Dresden,' in which is a large pond, with several bears amusing themselves in it, his account of which is highly curious:

'In the hunting-house in the old town,' says he, 'are fifteen bears, very well provided for and looked unto. They have fountains and ponds to wash themselves in, wherein they much delight; and near to the pond are high ragged posts or trees set up for the bears to climb up, and scaffolds made at the top to sun and dry themselves; where they will also sleep, and come and go as the keeper calls them.'

The ponds and dog-kennels for the bears on the Bankside are clearly marked in the plans alluded to; and the construction of the amphitheatres themselves may be tolerably well conceived, notwithstanding the smallness of the scale on which they are drawn. They evidently consisted, withinside, of a lower tier of circular seats for the spectators, at the back of which a sort of screen ran all round, in part open, so as to admit a view from without, evident in Braun's delineation, by the figures who are looking through on the outside. The buildings are unroofed, and in both plans shewn during the time of performance, which in Aggas's view is announced by the display of little flags or streamers on the top. The dogs are tied up in slips near each ready for the sport, and the combatants actually engaged in Braun's plan. Two little houses for retirement are at the head of each theatre.

The rage for bear-baiting prevailed in the 16th century among all orders of people. It was one of the diversions queen Elizabeth partook of during her visit to Kenilworth, in 1576, and the French ambassador was entertained by her with an exhibition of the kind at the Hope, on Bankside. An example thus set by royalty, soon spread through every rank, and bear and bull baiting became general amusements in England. Shakespeare has alluded to these sports in many places, and they equally attracted the notice of foreign and domestic historians. Hentzner, a German traveller in England, whose Itinerary was printed in 1598, was a spectator of these exhibitions, which he thus circumstantially describes. Speaking of the theatres, he says:—'There is still another place built in the form of a theatre, which serves for the baiting of bulls and bears; they are fastened behind, and then worried by great English bull-dogs, but not without great risk to the dogs, from the horns of the one and the teeth of the other; and it sometimes happens that they are killed on the spot, but fresh ones are immediately supplied.' He adds an account of a still more inhuman practice, that of whipping a blind bear to death, with which we shall not disgust our readers.

Stow, speaking of these amphitheatres, says, they were appropriated for the keeping of 'bears, bulls, and other beasts, to be baited; and also mastives, in their several kennels, were there nourished to bait them. These beasts were kept in plots of ground, scaffolded about, for the beholders to stand safe. But though such precautions were used, a terrible accident happened here on Sunday, January 13, 1583, by the fall of a scaffold, which had been overloaded. The fanatical writers of the time, forgetting the passage of Scripture touching 'those on whom the tower in Siloah fell,' represented this disaster as a judgment from heaven, because the exhibition took place on a Sunday, which was a day particularly set apart for the sport. Amongst the rest, Prynne, in his 'Histriomastix,' p. 557, fol. gives the following account, but bis description is probably greatly overcharged:

'Upon the 13th January, anno 1583, being the Lord's day, an infinite number of people, men, women, and children, resorted unto

Paris-garden to see beare-bayting, playes, and other pastimes; and being altogether mounted aloft upon these scaffolds and galleries, and in the middest of all their jollity and pastime, all the whole building (not one sticke so much as standing) fell down miraculously to the ground, with much horror and confusion. In the fall of it five men and two women were slain outright, and above one hundred and fifty persons more sore wounded and bruised, whereof many died shortly after; some of them having their braines dashed out, some their heads all to quasht, some their legges broken, some their armes, some their backes, some one hurt, some another; there being nothing heard there but wofull shreekes and cryes, which did even pierce the skies; children bewailing there the death and hurts of their parents, parents of their children, wives of their husbands, and husbands of their wives; so that every way, from foure of the clocke in the afternoone till nine at night, especially over London-bridge, many were carried in chaires, and led betwixt their friends, and so brought to their houses with sorrowful heavy hearts, like lame cripples. A just, though terrible judgment of God, upon these play-haunters and prophaners of his holy day.'

The puritans, as observed above, strenuously maintained that this incident was a visitation of Providence; and the lord mayor for that year (sir Thomas Blanke) wrote to the lord treasurer, 'that it gave great reason to acknowledge the hand of God for breach of the Lord's day,' and therefore begged he would exert himself to suppress the diversions. The accident, however, was forgotten, and the sports carried on as usual; for Stow says, that in his time the bear-gardens on Bankside, for the baiting of bulls and bears, were still much frequented.

In the reign of James I. the 'Bear-garden was under the protection of royalty, and the mastership of it made a patent place. The celebrated actor Alleyn enjoyed this lucrative post, as keeper of the king's wild beasts, or master of the royal bear-garden, situated on the Bankside, in Southwark.' The profits of this place are said by his biographer to have been immense, sometimes amounting to 500*l.* a year; and well account for the great fortune he raised. A little before his death he sold his share and patent to his wife's father, Mr. Hinchtoe, for 580*l.*

We have a good account of the 'bear-bating,' in the reign of Charles II. by one Mons. Jorevin, a foreigner, whose observations on this country were published in 1672,* and who has given us the following curious detail of a visit he paid to it:

'We went to see the Bergiardin, by Sodoark,† which is a great amphitheatre, where combats are fought between all sorts of animals, and sometimes men, as we once saw. Commonly, when any fencing-masters are desirous of showing their courage and their great skill, they issue mutual challenges; and, before they engage, parade the town with drums and trumpets sounding, to inform the public there is a challenge between two brave masters of the science of defence, and that the battle will be fought on such a day. We went to see this combat, which was performed on a stage in the middle of this amphitheatre, where, on the flourishes of trumpets and the beat of drums, the combatants entered, stripped to their shirts. On a signal from the drum they drew their swords, and immediately began the fight, skirmishing a long time without any wounds. They were both very skilful and courageous. The tallest had the advantage over the least: for, according to the English fashion of fencing, they endeavoured rather to cut than push in the French manner, so that by his height he had the advantage of being able to strike his antagonist on the head, against which the little one was on his guard. He had in his turn an advantage over the great one in being able to give him the Jarnac stroke, by cutting him on his right ham, which he left in a manner quite unguarded; so that, all things considered, they were equally matched. Nevertheless, the tall one struck his antagonist on the wrist, which he almost cut off; but this did not prevent him from continuing the fight, after he had been dressed and taken a glass or two of wine to give him courage, when he took ample vengeance for his wound; for, a little afterwards, making a feint at the ham, the tall man, stooping in order to parry it, laid his whole head open, when the little one gave him a stroke, which took off a slice of his head and almost all his ear. For my part, I think there is an inhumanity, a barbarity, and cruelty, in permitting men to kill each other for diversion. The surgeons immediately dressed them and bound up their wounds; which being done they resumed the combat, and both being sensible of their respective disadvantages, they therefore were a long time without giving or receiving a wound, which was the cause that the little one, failing to parry so exactly, being tired with this long battle, received a stroke on his wounded wrist, which dividing the sinews, he remained vanquished, and the tall conqueror received the applause of the spectators. For my part, I should have had more pleasure in seeing the battle of the bears and dogs, which was fought the following day on the same theatre.'

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* Re-published in the Antiquarian Repertory, ed. 1806, under the title of 'A Description of England and Ireland in the 17th century, by Mons. Jorevin, vol. iv. p. 549.

† Bear-garden, Southwark.

It does not appear at what time the bear-baiting was destroyed, but it was probably not long after the above period. Strype, in his first edition of Stow, published 1720, speaking of Bear-alley, on this spot, says, 'Here is a glass-house, and about the middle a new-built court, well inhabited, called Bear-garden-square, so called, as being built in the place where the Bear-garden formerly stood, until removed to the other side of the water; which is more convenient for the butchers and such like, who are taken with such rustic sports as the baiting of bears and bulls.' The theatre was evidenfly destroyed to build this their new court.*

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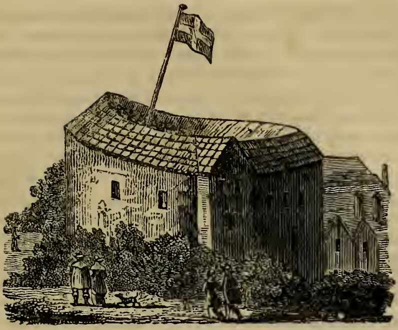
* Lond. Illustrat,



The Globe Theatre.

The above wood-cut is a correct representation of this theatre, copied from an engraved view of London, made about the year 1612. A very rude wood-cut of this edifice appears in Malone's Shakspeare from the long Antwerp view of London, in the Pepysian library at Cambridge; but from the coarseness of the execution, it gives a very inadequate idea.

The Globe was a public theatre of considerable size, situated on the Bankside, the southern side of the Thames, nearly opposite to Friday-street, Cheapside; and the performances always took place in summer, and by day-light. It is not certain when it was built. Hentzner, the German traveller, who gives an amusing description of London in the time of queen Elizabeth, alludes to it as existing in 1598, but it was probably not built long before 1596. It was an hexagonal wooden building, partly open to the weather, and partly thatched with reeds, on which a pole with a flag was erected, to give notice that the entertainments were going on. It was called the Globe from its sign, which was a figure of Hercules, or Atlas, supporting the globe, under which was written: *Totus mundus agit histrionem* (all the world acts a play). This theatre was burnt down June 29, 1613. The above view represents it previously to the conflagration. The following account of this accident is given by sir Henry Wotton, in a letter dated July 2, 1613, Reliq. Wotton, p. 425, edit. 1685: 'Now to let matters of state sleepe, I will entertain you at the present with what happened this week at the Banks side. The king's players had a new play, called All is True, representing some principal pieces of the reign of Henry the Eighth, which set forth with many extraordinary circumstances of pomp and majesty, even to the matting of the stage: the knights of the order with their Georges and Garter, the guards with their embroidered coats, and the like: sufficient, in truth, within a while to make greatness very familiar, if not ridiculous. Now king Henry making a masque at the cardinal Wolsey's house, and certain cannons being shot off at his entry, some of the paper, or other stuff, wherwith one of them was stopped, did light on the thatch, where being thought at first but an idle smoak, and their eyes more attentive to the show, it kindled inwardly, and ran round like a train, consuming within less than an hour the whole house to the very ground. This was the fatal period of that virtuous fabrick, wherein yet nothing did perish but wood and straw, and a few forsaken cloaks; only one man had his breeches set on fire, that would perhaps have broiled him if he had not by the benefit of a provident wit put it out with a bottle of ale.'

From a letter of Mr. John Chamberlaine's to sir Ralph Winwood, dated July 8, 1613, in which this accident is likewise mentioned, we learn that this theatre had only two doors. 'The burning of the Globe, or playhouse, on the Bankside, on St. Peter's day, cannot escape you; which fell out by a peal of chambers, (that I know not upon what occasion were to be used in the play) the tampin or stopple of one of them lighting in the thatch that cover'd the house, burn'd it down to the ground in less than two hours, with a dwelling-house adjoyning; and it was a great marvaile and fair grace of God, that the people had so little harm, having but two narrow doors to get out.' * Not a single life was lost.

In 1613, was entered on the Stationers' books, A doleful ballad of the General Conflagration of the famous Theatre on the Bankside, called the Globe.

Taylor, the water poet, commemorates the event in the following lines:

'As gold is better that in fire's tried,
  So is the Bankside Globe, that late was burn'd;
For where before it had a thatched hide,
  Now to a stately theatre 'tis turn'd;
Which is an emblem that great things are won
By those that dare through greatest dangers run.'

It is also alluded to in some verses by Ben Jonson, entitled, 'An Execration upon Vulcan;' from which it appears, that he was in the theatre when it was burnt. It was rebuilt in 1614, and decorated with more ornament than was bestowed on the former theatre. The exhibitions appear to have been calculated for the lower class of people, and were more frequent than at Blackfriars, till 1604 or 1605, when it seems to have become less popular. Being contiguous to the Bear-garden, it is probable that those who resorted there went to the theatre when the bear-baiting sports were over, and such persons were not likely to form a very judicious audience. Those actors who made the most noise were most applauded (a sure mark of the quality of the auditors), as appears from the following passage in Gayton's Notes on Don Quixote, 1654: 'I have heard that the poets had always a mouth measure for their actors, who were terrible tear-throats, and made their lines proportionable to

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* Winwood's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 469.

their compasse, which were *sesquipedales*, a foote and a halfe.' In some verses, addressed by Thomas Carew to Mr. (afterwards sir William) Davenant, he thus describes the audiences and actors at these public theatres:

> 'These are the men, in crowded heaps that throng
> To that adulterate stage, where not a tongue
> Of th' untun'd kennel can a line repeat
> Of serious sense.'

In 1598, the vestry of the parish of St. Saviour ordered that a petition should be made to the body of the council concerning the play-house in that parish, wherein the enormities should be showed that came thereby of the parish, and that in respect thereof they might be dismissed and put down from playing, and that four or five of the churchwardens should present the same. Whether this went any further does not appear; if the petition itself had been entered, we might have had some account of the way in which the theatre was then conducted.

The exact site of the Globe theatre is presumed to have been at the north-west angle of Globe-alley, Maid-lane.

The Rose Theatre.

This was a small theatre, situated at the north end of what was formerly called Rose-alley; it is mentioned by Taylor, the water poet, in his 'True cause of the Waterman's Suit concerning Players,' 1615.

On the Bankside are the extensive works of the first station of the Phœnix Gas and Coke company. It was originally a private company, established 1815, conducted by Messrs. Monroe and Co. In 1821 it was sold to the South London Gas Company, who re-sold it in 1824 to the present company. The works are very complete, and occupy about three quarters of an acre

On the site of the Falcon drawing dock, was situated the Falcon tavern, celebrated for the daily resort of Shakespeare and his companions.*

In Zoar-street are the remains of a meeting-house, said to have belonged to Dr. Thomas Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, who here permitted his friend, the celebrated John Bunyan, to deliver his discourses. That Barlow was not a man of very sturdy principles, we learn from Wood and Granger. He was born in 1607, fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, 1633; two years after, reader of metaphysics in the university; keeper of the Bodleian library; in 1657, chosen provost of Queen's college. On the Restoration, he was one of the commissioners for restoring the members of the college, expelled in 1648. In 1675, he was made bishop of Lincoln. He wrote several books against the Roman catholics; yet, when the duke of York became king, he took all opportunities of expressing his affection to him, and sent him an address of thanks for his declaration of liberty of conscience. Yet, after the Revolution, he readily voted that the king had abdicated the throne, and was active in displacing from their benefices such of the clergy as refused the oaths. He died 1691, in the 85th year of his age.

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* Engraved in Wilkinson's Londinia Illustrata.

On the west side of the new road from Southwark bridge to Newington Butts, is an extensive building forming three sides of a quadrangle; it is now in the occupation of J. Harris, esq. an eminent hat manufacturer. This building was formerly the parish workhouse; on April 20, 1727, it was ordered that a workhouse should be built on a piece of ground purchased of Timothy Cason, esq. In the next year 1,000*l.* was borrowed for this purpose, and other payments of parish money, to the amount of 847*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* were afterwards ordered. In 1732, a wing and other necessary buildings were added, to receive sixty additional persons, which cost about 250*l.*, and was paid out of the surplus rents of the parish estates.

The present extensive building was opened in 1777, and cost about 5,000*l.* The garden was part of a place of entertainment called Finch's Grotto gardens. It has been long deserted as a workhouse, and was repaired in a very handsome manner in the latter part of the year 1827.

Pursuing a northerly course, we arrive at Union-street, at the east end of which, on the south side, is

Union Hall.

On the opening of this street to the borough, by taking down the Greyhound-inn, May 17, 1781, Union-hall was built by subscription, for the use of the justices of the peace, previous to which they sat at the Swan-inn (now a private house). They attended here daily, till the passing of the police act in 1793, when it was made one of the offices.

On the destruction of the old Town-hall, the sessions for the county were held here, though it was not adequate to the business, till the county gaol and a session house were built in Newington parish.

In Redcross-street is a plain brick edifice erected in 1765, and used as a Quaker's meeting-house.

At the angle, formed by the High-street and Compter-lane, is

The Town Hall.

This hall was rebuilt and finished in 1686, at the city expense. A statue of king Charles II. was placed in the front, under a pediment, and on the base was this inscription: '*Combustuman.* 1676. *Re-edificatum annis* 1685 *et* 1686; *Jacob Smith mil. et Roberti Geoffery mil. Prætoribus S. P. Q. L; Ric. Brackley, Tho. Nicholas Guard, Tho. Addy, Clerico Contrarot Pontis.*' Over the statue, in a pediment, were the arms of that king, and on the top of the pediment a sun dial, with these mottoes: '*Dum spectas* *fugis*,' and '*Tempus edax rerum*.' On one side of the statue were the arms of London, and on the other those of Southwark.

In 1767, the hull was repaired by the city, and the following inscription was placed under the king's statue: 'Repaired and beautified anno domini, 1767. The right hon. sir Robert Kite, lord mayor, S. P. Q. L.; John Shewell and John Tovey, bridgemasters; Peter Roberts, esq. comptroller of the works and revenues of London bridge.'

In the inside of the hall, over the lord mayor's seat, in an open pediment, were the arms of England; on the right side the figure of Justice; on the left, that of Wisdom, painted in stone colour; the stand for the city sword was ornamented and gilt. Between the pannels were the arms of London and Southwark (by some called the Bridge-house arms), with other embellishments.

This beautifying was of little use; for, in 1793, the building was found to be in so ruinous a state, that it was wholly taken down, and the present hall erected in its place, where the lord mayor, *pro forma*, opens the sessions under the city charter, and adjourns. It is occasionally used for other purposes.

On this occasion the statue of the king, instead of being replaced in its original situation, was sold; it was purchased by some gentle men of a neighbouring court, called Three Crown Court, and by them set up therein on a pedestal of brick work, the inside of which serves as a watch box.

The present building is very plain and neat; it consists of a rusticated basement, from which rises four Ionic pilasters. The windows are arched, and the interior neatly fitted up.

On the opposite side of High-street is the Tabard * (corrupted to Talbot) inn. In which was the residence of the abbots of Hyde, near Winchester, whenever they came to the metropolis to attend their duty in parliament.

This inn was also the place of rendezvous for the pilgrims on their journies to pay adoration to the shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket, at Canterbury: Chaucer minutely describes their mode of behaviour at the inn, and the circumstances of their progress. After commencing his prologue with the time of the year and the state of the atmosphere when the 'yong Sunn hath in the Ram his halvè cours yrunn,' &c. the poet proceeds:

> Befell that in that seson on that day
> In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay

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* 'So called,' says Stow, 'of the sign which, as we now term it, is of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders. A stately garment of old time, commonly worn by noblemen and others both at home and abroad, in the wars; but then to wit, in the wars their arms embroidered, or otherwise depicted upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others. But now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and are called their coats of arms in service.'

> Ready to wendin on my pilgrimage
> To Canterbury, with devote corage,
> At night wer come into that hostery
> Wele nine and twenty in a company
> Of sundrie folk, by aventure yfall
> In felaship and pilgrimes wer they all;
> That toward Canterbury wouldin ride
> The chambers and stablis werin wide,
> And well we werin expid at the best, &c.

He then introduces to view the various personages who composed the cavalcade, viz. the knight, the squire, the squire's yeoman, the prioress, the monk, a friar, a merchant, the clerk of Oxenford, the serjeaunt at law, the frankelan (freeholder) haberdasher, &c. the coke, the shipman, the doctor of phisick, the wife of Bath, the parsonne, the plowman, the millare, the manciple (purveyor of viands), the reve (bailiff), the sompnour (apparitor), and the pardoner (seller of pardons)

> The state, aray, and number, and the cause
> Why that assemblid was thir companie
> In Southwerke, at this gentil hostelrie;
> That hight the Tabbarde, fastè by the Bell.

On the west side of the High-street is

The Borough Market.

The charter of king Edward VI. anno 4, granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, a market to be holden in the borough of Southwark, which was confirmed by this act. This was in the street between London-bridge and St. Margaret's-hill; but that place was at length found so inconvenient, that an act was obtained, in 1755, 28 George II. c. 9, that from Lady-day, 1756, no market should be held in the High-street; this act seems to have stopped there, for in the same year another act was passed, c. 23, directing that it should be removed from thence to a place called the Triangle, being on the site of Rochester-yard, belonging to the bishop of Rochester, who, and his successors, were empowered, on a surrender of the whole estate, to grant it in separate leases, whereupon so much thereof, as was necessary for the purpose, was granted to the churchwardens, &c. of St. Saviour's, at a rent of 14*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*: no provision, except hay or straw, were to be sold within 1,000 yards of the spot, unless by the consent of the churchwardens and overseers; the ground so to be purchased, and all buildings, stalls, &c. and the rents and profits were to be vested in the churchwardens, overseers, and inhabitants of the parish, and the nett profits, after all expenses paid, were to be applied in diminution of any of the parochial rates or assessments.

A convenient market-house was accordingly built, and a piece of ground, upwards of 230 feet in length, was appropriated for the standing of carts bringing fruits, vegetables, &c. The tolls of the market, and the profits arising from the standings, were let from time to time. In the advertisements for this purpose, it is stated, that no person bringing vegetables to Winchester stairs, near London bridge, have a right to land them without paying wharfage.

In 1793, part of the market was let for 53*l*., the lease expiring in 1814; 1794, other part for 84*l*., lease expiring 1815; 1801, the market 1,000*l*.

The leases having expired, a new and commodious market was erected, with a sunk area and spacious lofts. The whole is divided into walks, the roof being supported by cast-iron pillars. In the centre is a spacious room for transacting business, surmounted by a handsome cupola enriched with Corinthian columns, and a good clock.

In Deadman's-place, on the west side of this market, is a hospital, or college, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Thomas Cure, and called

Cure's College.

In 1584, this college was founded by Thomas Cure, esq. sadler to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, and who several times represented this borough in parliament. The number of poor to be received therein was sixteen. He appointed the chief justice of the Common Pleas for the time being to be president, and gave him the nomination of one of the sixteen out of the poor of this parish. One other to be chosen by the churchwardens, or four of the governors within the borough and parish; the remaining fourteen to be of the parish of St. Saviour, within the borough of Southwark; whereof four to be taken out of the Liberty of the Clink and Paris-garden, and the remaining ten within the borough and parish. The electors were to be, 1. The parson, vicar, curate, minister, or by whatever name he might be called, that should be incumbent and resident in the parish for the celebration of divine worship, and for the administration of the sacrament; and not he that should *bear the name and live absent*; then the churchwardens, twelve of the ancientest and discreetest vestrymen (and sidesmen, if any such) the collectors for the poor, and the constables of the parish within the liberty of Southwark. He gives a long description of the persons who should be eligible, and of the manner of their election and admission, and the government of the college. Each was to receive 20*d*. per week; they were to choose from among themselves a warden, and sub-warden: prayers to be said every morning and evening. The following fees were to be paid out of the rents: to the lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, president of the college, one pair of gloves, of the price of 3*s*. 4*d*. yearly, on the day of Michaelmas term, at his house or chamber in London, to be presented to him by one of the poor of the college, to be appointed by the governors or paymaster; to the governors yearly 20*s*. to be spent by them amongst their brethren, the vestrymen, at the time of their accompts of receipts and payments; the paymasters 30s.; the clerk to keep the books of accompt, 1*l.* 6s. 8*d.*; the minister resident in St. Saviour, 10*s.* so long as he shall take pains to instruct the poor at the college in needful points of religion; to one of the constables 5*s.*; the residue of the rents to repair the buildings, put out the children of these poor people, or to the most needy amongst themselves, buying billets, faggots, or coals; and if a surplus, to buy gowns and other necessaries.

Mr. Cure's son and Mrs. Appleyard made some addition to the weekly allowance.

Of these statutes there is a copy in the hands of the college warden, beautifully written on vellum, the capital letters in leaf gold, making a quarto volume, bound in red morocco, the leaves gilt on the edges, the covers ornamented. Unfortunately it has been much injured by dirty fingers, defacings, and erasures; the latter of which, it is remarkable, have been practised where the amount of the annual rent has been mentioned.

A considerable portion of the alms-houses have been rebuilt in a neat and appropriate style.

Perkins and Co.'s Brewery.

Near the banks of the Thames, and not far from the north-west of St. Saviour's church, are the extensive premises of Messrs. Perkins, & Co. The buildings and offices occupy a space of nearly six acres, on part of which stood the Globe Theatre. It has risen by degrees to its present magnitude, being now the largest establishment of the kind in the world.

About the year 1690, it was occupied on a small scale by Mr. Halsey. It was enlarged by his nephew, Mr. Ralph Thrale, whose son and successor was Mr. Henry Thrale, much better known by the intimacy that subsisted for many years between him, his wife, and Dr. Johnson. This gentleman considerably enlarged and improved it. Soon after his death, in 1781, it was sold for 135,000*l.* to Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co. who have considerably extended the buildings and trade. In 1752, there were only 34,000 barrels of porter brewed; in 1794 they amounted to 134,000; in 1827, to 341,330 barrels.

The premises comprise shops for all the different trades requisite for the use of the brewery, such as cooperage, carpenter, &c. The stables form a quadrangle, holding 126 horses. The brewhouse is 250 feet in length, and 80 in width. The storehouses are numerous, and are capable of containing 120,000 barrels. The malt lofts will contain 20,000 quarters. Here is a steam engine erected by Boulton and Watts, in 1787, of the power of twenty-four horses.

This porter is sent to all parts of the world, and used to be in great request with the empress Catherine at Petersburgh, till a Mr. Stein, member for Bletchingly, in 1796, established a porter brewery at Petersburgh, and obtained a patent for the vending of it, to the exclusion of any from London.

The number of persons employed in the different departments of this business are about 200; of carriages about 60.

These buildings escaped destruction by lord George Gordon's mob, through the presence of mind of Mr. Perkins, who led away those frantic rioters by a dexterous manœuvre of lending them a horse to draw some things which they were dragging themselves, and leading them to a public house, where he gave them plenty of porter.

At the end of Castle-street is the extensive vinegar manufactory of Messrs. Pott. It was employed for this purpose by Mr. Rush, so long ago as 1641, and continued in his family till 1790, when it came into the possession of the present proprietors, whose family had carried on a manufactory of the same kind for seventy years, in Mansel-street, Whitechapel. These gentlemen transferred it to this place, and have enlarged and formed a new apparatus for conducting it, so as to make it the most convenient, as well as the most extensive of the kind in England. The buildings are on part of the bishop of Winchester's park, and are held of that see on leases for lives.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

History and Topography of the parish of Christ-church in the County of Surrey.

The parish of Christ-church was taken out of that of St. Saviour, and was originally part of the district called the Liberty of Paris Garden. The first church was erected at the expense of Mr. John Marshall, of Southwark, and finished in 1671, when he endowed it with an estate of 60*l.* per annum towards the support of the minister. The steeple and spire, which were 125 feet high, were not completed till 1695. The church was 75 feet long, 51 feet broad, and 26 feet in height This edifice, in consequence of the badness of the foundations, soon became so ruinous, that in 1737, Mr. Marshall's trustees applied to parliament for power to rebuild it, with the sum of 2,500*l.* which had accumulated in their hands from the trust, and obtained an act for that purpose. The present structure was accordingly erected.

Christ Church.

Is situated in a spacious burial ground, on the west side of Great Surrey-street. In common with several of the churches in Southwark, it possesses no architectural merit. The plan is nearly square; at the west end is a square tower, flanked by lobbies. The

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* Manning and Bray's Surrey.

walls are of brick with stone dressings. In the centre of the west front is the tower, which is situated partly within, and partly without the wall of the church; the elevation of the western aspect is in three stories, the lower has an arched doorway, with a circular window over it, and the second and third stories have each arched windows enclosed in stone frontispieces; the south and north fronts are concealed to the middle of the second story by the roof of the church, which rather awkwardly interferes with the windows of the second story; these, as well as the eastern side of the tower, which has only one story clear of the church, are uniform with the west front; the walls are finished with a cornice, and the several angles are rusticated. A turret of wood, the plan an octagon, rises above the parapet; it is in two heights, the lower forming a plinth to the other; in four of the faces are dials; the upper story consists of eight open arches, and the whole is crowned with a cupola and vane. The wall of the church is finished with a pediment broken by the tower; the flanks are uniform, each contain two series of windows enclosed in rusticated frontispieces; the lower are nearly square with segmental arches, and a doorway, with a stone architrave and pediment, is substituted for the second from the west. In the upper series are six circular arched windows, also enclosed in rusticated frontispieces of stone. The walls are finished with a modillion cornice surmounted by a low parapet. The east front has a large arch in the centre, partly occupied by a wall, and in other parts by a palladian window; on each side of this are doorways, with pediments surmounted by windows of a similar character with the flanks. The elevation is finished with the continued modillion cornice and a pediment; in the tympanum a circular window. All the angles of the church are rusticated, and the roof is covered with slate. The interior shews an unbroken area, and in consequence has a plain naked appearance; the walls are finished by a cornice, on which rests an horizontal ceiling; it is pannelled, having a large square in the centre, enriched with guillochi, and an expanded flower in the middle; around it are parallelograms and square pannels. A gallery occupies the west, north, and south sides; the front is oak, pannelled and sustained on iron columns; the south and north sides of the gallery were erected in 1811, and the fronts are so well assimilated with the original western gallery, as to appear the work of one period. At the west end are two additional galleries in recesses, formed over the vestry and lobby, which contain seats for the charity children. The altar screen is very plain, it is painted to imitate verd antique, and is divided by antæ into compartments, bearing the usual inscriptions, and crowned with an entablature and elliptical pediment; the pulpit and desks are grouped on the south side of the central aisle; the former is hexagonal with pannelled fronts, it has a sounding board and ogee canopy of the same form, resting on two Corinthian columns. The organ is placed in the western gallery, the case is very plain. The font is a neat marble basin. On the front of the western gallery is an inscription, stating that the north and south galleries were erected in 1811, at the charge of the parishioners. The great east window contains some ornamental stained glass, and a painting of the descending dove; in the side ones are the following coats of arms: north of the altar, the see of Winchester impaled with *argent*, a lion rampant *sa.* crowned *or*, the whole encircled in the garter, and surmounted with a mitre, being the arms of bishop Morley, who consecrated the church on its erection in 1671. South, *Argent*, a chevron cotised *sa.* between three bucks heads *gu.* Crest. A greyhound sejant *ar.* gorged, with a collar *gu.* ringed *or*, resting his dexter foot on a buck's head, cabossed of the second, the arms of Marshall. This church was laid open to the street by the removal of a row of houses which stood on the present pathway, between the years 1818 and 1819, and the present iron railing was then erected. Before then the regular approach to the church was by Bennett-street. The churchyard was enlarged by the addition of a large piece of ground south west of the church, which was obtained by pulling down several houses in 1819.

In the church yard is a plain stone to the memory of Thomas Wyon, esq. chief engraver of his majesty's Mint, died Sept. 22, 1817, aged 25. This gentleman, as the inscription records, 'was distinguished in his professional pursuit by genius, persevering application, and superior abilities; he rapidly arose to eminence, and the early close of his life has deprived his country of services not more splendid than valuable.'

In this parish is a charity school for thirty boys and twenty girls, maintained by subscription, a workhouse, and a neat alms-house, in Church-street, founded about the year 1730, by Charles Hopton, esq. for twenty-six decayed housekeepers, each of whom has an upper and lower room, with 10*l.* per annum and a chaldron of coals.

The Protestant Dissenters' Chapel.

This building, which stands on the south side of Stamford-street, affords a solitary instance of a Dissenters' meeting-house possessing claims to attention for its architectural character. The principal front, which projects a small degree before the adjacent houses, is composed of a hexastyle portico of the Doric order: The columns are of the most magnificent proportions of Grecian architecture, and the entablature is of a corresponding character; where it enters the walls of the main building, it is received upon antæ of slight projection; the whole is crowned with a pediment; there is but one entrance, which has a lintelled frontispiece; the whole design is chaste and grand, and it is only to be regretted that it does not occupy a more commanding situation. The interior of the chapel is very plain; the pulpit is situated opposite the entrance, between two Doric columns, on a recess. This chapel was erected in 1821. The congregation assembling here are independent Dissenters of the Unitarian persuasion.

At the foot of Blackfriars-bridge is a range of buildings, which formerly constituted part of the Albion-mills. This extensive concern was set on foot by a company of spirited and opulent individuals, with a view to counteract the impositions but too frequently practised in the grinding of corn. It was furnished with a steam engine, contrived by Messrs. Boulton and Watt of Birmingham, which turned ten pair of stones, each grinding nine bushels of corn in an hour without intermission, day or night; besides which it gave motion to the various apparatus for hoisting and lowering the corn and flour into and out of the barges, for fanning the corn to keep it free from impurities, and for sifting and dressing the meal, from its first state, till perfectly cleared for the use of the baker. On the 3d of March, 1791, the whole building, with the exception of the corner wing, occupied as the house and offices of the superintendant, was reduced to ashes, together with 4,000 sacks of flour which it contained. The front remained for many years unrepaired, but was subsequently formed into a row of handsome private habitations.

On the opposite side of Albion-place is the house belonging to the British Plate Glass Manufactory. This company, incorporated by act of parliament in 1773, carry on a flourishing concern here, and at their works at Ravenhead in Lancashire.

On the west side of Blackfriars-road, very near the bridge, is the building a few years since occupied by the Museum, collected by the late sir Ashton Lever, and removed hither from Leicester-square, when it became the property of Mr. Parkinson. This curious, extensive, and valuable collection here experienced the most mortifying neglect, till in 1806 it was finally dispersed by public auction, in a sale which lasted forty days. The premises were subsequently occupied by the Surrey Institution.

In the year 1807, some gentlemen proposed to form an institution on the Surrey side of the river, on a plan similar to that called the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street. It was intended to have a series of lectures, an extensive library and reading-rooms, a chemical laboratory and philosophical apparatus, and a supplementary library of books to be taken home by subscribers.

Their first meetings were at the London coffee-house, on Ludgate-hill. Subscribers were to pay thirty guineas, and become joint proprietors. They agreed for the lease of the house near the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, in which Mr. Parkinson had exhibited the Leverian museum. In December, 1808, they had filled up a spacious room as a library, a theatre for lectures capable of containing 500 persons, and a laboratory with the necessary apparatus. Dr Adam Clark was chosen principal librarian and secretary, with a salary and apartments in the house; Mr. Accum offered a gratuitous course of lectures on mineralogy, and Mr John Jackson was engaged to deliver a course of lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry. At this time 719 shares were subscribed for by 458 proprietors.

In May, 1809, Dr. Clark resigned his situation, retaining the title of honorary librarian, and Mr. Knight Spencer offered his services as resident secretary, without a salary, on having the apartments of the principal librarian, with the appendages; which offer was accepted. In May, 1810, the library consisted of 5,084 volumes, in nineteen classes.

In 1820, this valuable institution was dissolved, the library, &c. being sold by auction: since that time it has been occupied as wine and concert rooms, and is at present opened with a panoramic view of the battle of Navarino.

The Surrey Chapel, on the east side of Blackfriars-road, is a large octagon building, for the use of protestants of the Methodist persuasion, and was erected by the friends of the worthy but eccentric Rowland Hill, who here preaches to very crowded auditories. The structure is well adapted for the purpose of hearing, and is capable of holding near 5,000 persons. The organ, by Elliot, is not more remarkable for the sweetness of its tone than for the extent of its powers; which are so great, that in one of the hymns descriptive of thunder, many of the congregation are said to have fainted.

The Swan theatre was the most westerly of all the playhouses on the Bankside, and must have stood at no great distance from the Surrey end of Blackfriars-bridge. It was a large house, and flourished only a few years, being suppressed at the commencement of the civil wars, and soon afterwards demolished.

On the site of Messrs. Pellatt and Green's extensive glass-works, was formerly situated an old house, called Holland's Leaguer. This house was originally the manor-house belonging to the manor of Paris-garden, which adjoins westward that of Southwark, and included the Clink liberty and the parish of Christ-church. It was anciently part of the possessions of Bermondsey abbey, and was for some time 'with a mill and other appurtenances,' held of that monastery by the knights templars. On the dissolution of monastic establishments it came to the crown, and about the middle of the reign of Elizabeth was exchanged away to lord Hunsdon. Subsequently it fell into the hands of Thomas Cure, esq. (buried in St. Saviour's church) Richard Taverner, &c. About 1655, it was known by the name of 'Holland's Leaguer.' Among the collection of rare plays in the British Museum, is one by Shackerly Marmion, called 'Holland's Leaguer,' from which we have some clue to the state of this place and neighbourhood in the middle of the seventeenth century.

After describing the mistress of this house, an old procuress, called Donna Hollandia, as having been routed from a former residence, and just escaped from Newgate, he makes her seek for a more convenient place where she might carry on her profession, which she ultimately finds in the then untenanted and deserted manor-house of Paris-garden.

After describing the house, which appears to have been moated, the rest of this tract is taken up with a list of the ladies of the mansion, and of its being beleagured or besieged by the police.

The old mansion was taken down about the time of forming the road from Blackfriars-bridge to the Obelisk.

It is worthy of remark that the great sir Christopher Wren had a house next door to the Falcon Inn, from which he could view at a distance the progress made in the building of St. Paul's cathedral.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

A List of the Principal Books, &c. that have been published in Illustration of the Antiquities, History, Topography, and other subjects treated of in this Work.

The earliest general account of Middlesex and London is contained in Norden's '*Speculum Britanniæ;* the 1st parte, an historicall and chorographicall description of Middlesex; wherein are also alphabeticallie sett downe the names of the cyties, townes, parishes, howses of name, &c.; with direction spedelie to find anie place desired in the mappe, and the distance between place and place, without compasses; by the travaile and view of John Norden, anno 1593.' Small 4to Lond. with a map, &c. This was reprinted in 1637, and again in 1723, with his description of Hertfordshire annexed, and a plan of London, &c.

'View of the Agriculture of Middlesex; with observations on the means of its improvement,' &c. by John Middleton, esq. 8vo. Lond. 2nd. edit. 1807.

The meagre notice of London in the Domesday-book would seem to imply that some separate account of this capital was taken, and afterwards lost; and Strype's Stow, vol. i. speaks of a Domesday in Saxon, being a register sometime kept in Guildhall, of the laws of London and of the Portgreves.

In the earliest account of London that is any wise particular, and now extant, is intituled, '*Descriptio nobilissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ,*' which was first published entire by Stow in 1591, as an appendix to his Survey of London. Strype afterwards corrected it in his edition of Stow's Survey, from a manuscript in the city archives. Hearne re-published it, with observations and notes, at the end of the eighth volume of Leland's Itinerary, from a more correct manuscript on vellum in the Bodleian library. It was again published in the '*Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores,*' by Mr. Sparke, from a fine manuscript of his own, collated with one in the Cottonian library. And lastly, the rev. Mr. Pegge, F. S. A. reprinted it under the title of 'Fitz-Stephens's description of the city of London, newly translated from the original Latin; with a necessary commentary. A dissertation of the author, ascertaining the exact year [1174] of the production is prefixed; and to the whole is subjoined a correct edition of the original, with the various readings, and some useful annotations. By an Antiquary; Lond. 1772,' 4to. Fitz-Stephens was a native, and a monk, of Canterbury, and died in 1191.

Stow's curious and most valuable account of this city, the fountain-head of all its subsequent historians, was first printed under the title of 'A Survey of London, contayning the originall antiquitie, increase, moderne estate, and description of that city; written in the year 1598, by John Stow, citizen of London; also an apologie (or defence) against the opinion of some men concerning that citie, the greatnesse thereof; with an appendix, contayning in Latine, *Libellum de site et Nobilitate Londini;* written by William Fitz-Stephen, in the raigne of Henry the Second.' Lond. 1598. Small 4to. A second edition, 'increased with divers rare notes of antiquity,' by himself, was published in the author's life-time, in 1603. Fifteen years afterwards, a new edition, enlarged, was published by Anthony Munday, 'some time the pope's scholar at Rome, but afterwards converted,' under the title of 'The Survey of London, containing the originall, antiquitie, encrease, and more moderne estate of the said famous citie. As also the rule and government thereof, both ecclesiastical and temporal, from time to time. With a brief relation of all the memorable monuments, and other especiall observations, both in and about the same citie. Written in the yeere 1598, by John Stow, citizen of London; since then, continued and much enlarged, with many rare and worthy notes, both of venerable antiquity and later memorie, such as were never published before this present yeere 1618. Lond.' 4to. The chief additions, though so pompously set forth, consisted of some epitaphs, a continuation of the lists, and some transcripts from Stow's Summary and Annals. The fourth edition, considerably augmented, and published in folio, was thus entitled: 'The Survey of London: contayning the originall, increase, moderne estate, and government of that city, methodically set downe. With a memorial of those famouser acts of charity, which for publicke and pious uses have beene bestowed by many worshipfull citizens and benefactors. As also all the ancient and moderne monuments erected in the churches, not onely of those two famous cities, London and Westminster, but (now newly added) foure miles compasse. Begunne first by the paines and industry of John Stow, in the yeere 1598; afterwards inlarged by the care and diligence of A. M.* in the yeere 1618; and now completely finished by the study and labour of A. M., H. D.,† and others, this present yeere, 1638. Whereunto, besides many additions (as appeares by the contents,) are annexed divers alphabeticall tables; the first, an index of kings; the second, a concordance of names.' Lond. 1633. In this edition the lists of mayors and sheriffs are continued, the arms of the mayors and companies given, and some scattered statutes, acts, oaths, &c. inserted.

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* Anthony Munday.

† Henry Dyson.

The fifth edition, and so greatly enlarged as to become almost a new work, but with much confusion in the arrangement, was published by John Strype, another native of London, who is spoken of by Mr. Gough as being as industrious as Stow himself, in his particular department, in two volumes folio, with the following title: 'Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster; now lately corrected, improved, and very much enlarged, and the Survey and History brought down from the year 1633, being near fourscore years since it was last printed, to the present time; illustrated with exact maps of the city and suburbs, and of all the wards and out-parishes, with many other fair draughts of the more eminent and public edifices and monuments: in six books, to which is prefixed the Life of the Author, writ by the Editor. At the end is added an appendix of certain tracts, discourses, and remarks, concerning the state of the City of London; with a perambulation, or circuit walk, four or five miles round London, to the parish churches; describing the monuments of the dead there interred, with other antiquities observable in those places; and concluding with a second appendix, as a supply and review; and a large index.' Lond. 1720. The sixth and last edition was a re-print of the above in 1754, with some little variation in the title. 2 vols. folio, Lond.

'The History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, from its foundation untill these times: extracted out of originall charters, records, leiger books, and other manuscripts. Beautified with sundry prospects of the church, figures of tombes and monuments. By William Dugdale.' Folio, 1658. A new and splendid edition of this work was published in 1815, with additions, by H. Ellis, esq. Sec. S. A., and principal librarian in the British Museum.

'Domus Carthusiana: or an account of the most noble foundation of the Charter-house, near Smithfield, in London, both before and since the reformation; with the life and death of Thomas Sutton, esq., the founder thereof, and his last will and testament. To which are added, several prayers, fitted for the private devotions, and particular occasions of the ancient gentlemen, &c. By. Samuel Herne, fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge,' 8vo. 1687, plates.

'Londinopolis: an historicall discourse or perlustration of the City of London, the imperial chamber, and chief emporium of Great Britain; whereunto is added another of the city of Westminster, with the courts of justice, antiquities, and new buildings thereunto belonging. By Jam. Howel, esq.' small folio, 1657, two plates.

'The present State of London: or memorials comprehending a full and succinct account of the ancient and modern state thereof, by Tho. Delauner, gent.' duodecimo, 1681. Another work by the same author was published in 1690, entitled 'Angliæ Metropolis: or the present state of London,' &c.

'A new View of London; or an ample account of that city. In two volumes, or eight sections: being a more particular description thereof than has hitherto been known to be published of any city in the world,' by Edward Hatton, 8vo. 1708, with a few plates.

In the year 1735 was published, under the name of Robert Seymour,* esq. 'A survey of the cities of London and Westminster, borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent: containing, 1. The original foundation, and the ancient and modern state thereof. 2. An exact description of all the wards and parishes, parish churches, palaces, halls, hospitals, public offices, edifices, and monuments of any account. 3. A particular account of the government of London, its charters, liberties, privileges, and customs; and of all the companies, with their coats of arms, &c. &c. The whole being an improvement of Mr. Stow's and other surveys, by adopting whatever alterations have appeared in the said cities, &c. to the present yeare, retrenching many superfluities, and correcting many errors in the former writers. Illustrated with several copper plates.' Lond. 2 vols. fol. In the following year this was re-published in one volume, 4to.

'The History of London, from its foundation by the Romans to the present time. Containing a faithful relation of the public transactions of the citizens; accounts of the several parishes; parallels between London and other great cities; its government, civil, ecclesiastical, and military; commerce, state of learning, charitable foundations, &c. With the several accounts of Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, and other parts within the bills of mortality. In nine books, the whole illustrated with a variety of fine cuts; with a complete index. By William Maitland, F. R. S.' Fol. Lond. 1739. This was enlarged, continued to the year 1764, and republished in two volumes, folio, in 1765, with plans and views of the city, churches, wards, &c. and a map of the country ten miles round London.

'A new and complete survey of London, in two volumes, by a citizen and native of London,' 8vo. 1742. Illustrated with a map and several wood-cuts.

In 1756 appeared another history, entitled 'A new and accurate history and survey of London, Westminster, Southwark, and places adjacent: containing whatere is most worthy of notice in their ancient and present state: in which are described their civil, ecclesiastical, and military government; original constitution, antiquities, manufactories, trade, liberties, precincts, districts, parishes, churches, religious and charitable foundations, and other public edifices; particularly the curiosities of the Tower of London, St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Royal Exchange, sir Hans Sloane's Museum, &c., and whatever is remarkable for elegance, grandeur, use, entertainment, or curiosity; with the charters, laws, customs, rights, liberties, and privileges of this great metropolis. Illustrated with a variety of heads, views, plans, and maps neatly engraved. In four volumes. By the Rev. John Entick, M. A.' 8vo.

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* The real author of this book was John Matley, the celebrated compiler of 'Joe Miller's Jests, &c.' *Upcott's English Topography*, vol. ii. p. 620.

'London and its Environs described: containing an account of whatever is most remarkable for grandeur, elegance, curiosity, or use in the city, and in the country twenty miles round it. Comprehending, also, whatever is most material in the history and antiquities of this great metropolis. Decorated and illustrated with a great number of views in perspective, engraved from original drawings taken on purpose for this work: together with a plan of London, a map of the environs, and several other useful cuts.'* In six volumes, 8vo. 1759, published by Dodsley, Pall-mall.

'A new and complete History and Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent; from the earliest accounts to the year 1770: containing, 1. An account of the original foundation and modern state of those places. 2. Their laws, charters, customs, privileges, immunities, government, trade, and navigation. 3. A description of the several wards, parishes, liberties, precincts, churches, palaces, noblemens' houses, hospitals, and other public buildings. 4. An account of the curiosities of the Tower of London, of the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, &c. 5. A general history of the memorable actions of the citizens, and the revolutions that have happened, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time. By a Society of Gentlemen. Revised, corrected, and improved by Henry Chamberlain, of Hatton-garden, esq. Lond.' fol. 1770.

A quarto volume under the following title appeared in 1773:—'A new History of London, including Westminster and Southwark. To which is added, a general survey of the whole; describing the public buildings, late improvements, &c. By John Noorthouck.' Illustrated by copper plates.

'The History of the ancient and present state of Sion College, near Cripplegate, London; and of the London Clergy's Library there. By W. Reading, M. A. Library-keeper.' 1784. folio.

'Some Account of London, by Thomas Pennant,' 4to. 1790, with several plates. There have been several editions of this work; the second edition appeared in 1791, the third in 1793, a fourth in 1805, and a fifth in 8vo. in 1813.

'A picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Westminster, illustrated with the most interesting Views, accurately delineated and executed in aquatinta, by Thomas Malton. In two volumes,' folio, 1792.

'Antique Remains from the Parish Church of St. Martin Outwich, London. By Robert Wilkinson,' 4to. 1797; several good plates.

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* The same engravings as were used in Entick's London.

'The History of the Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, with Views exterior, interior, and monuments, &c.' 4to.

In 1803, appeared the first volume of Mr. Malcolm's valuable work, under the following title: 'Londinium Redivivum; or, an ancient history and modern description of London; compiled from parochial records, archives of various foundations, the Harleian MSS., and other authentic sources. By James Peller Malcolm,' 4to. with several curious plates; the second and third volumes were published in 1805, the fourth in 1807.

'The History of the Hon. Artillery Company of the City of London, from its earliest annals to the peace of 1802. By Anthony Highmore, solicitor, member of the south-east division of the company.' 8vo. 1804. plates.

'A History of the College of Arms, and the Lives of all the King's Heralds and Pursuivants, from the reign of Richard III. the founder of the college, until the present time,' &c. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. A. S. 4to. 1804. plates.

'Modern London: being the history and present state of the British metropolis.' Illustrated by numerous plates, 4to. 1805.

'The Microcosm of London, or London in Miniature, in three volumes,' royal 4to. with upwards of 100 coloured plates.

In 1806, appeared, 'The History and Survey of London and its Environs, from the earliest period to the present time. In four volumes. By B. Lambert, editor of Berthollet's Chemical Statics; Michaux's Travels in America; Villers' Essay on the Reformation; and various other works. In four volumes, 8vo. with several plates.

'London: being an accurate History and Description of the British metropolis and the neighbourhood, &c. thirty miles extent, from an actual perambulation. By David Hughson,* L. L. D. In six volumes.' 8vo. 1806. with numerous plates and wood cuts.

Also an 'Historical account of the Charter-house, compiled from the works of Herne and Bearcroft, the Harleian, Cottonian, and private MSS. and from other authentic sources. By a Carthusian.'† 4to. 1808.

'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the charities, depravities, dresses, and amusements of the citizens of London during that period, with a review of the state of society in 1807. To which is added, A Sketch of the Cubriastical Architecture, and of the various improvements in the metropolis. Illustrated by fifty engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. S. A. author of Londinium Redivivum,' &c. 1808. 4to.

'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, from the Roman invasion to the year 1700; including the origin of British society, customs, and manners, with a general sketch of the state of religion, superstition, dresses, and amusements of the citizens of London during that period. To which are added, Illustrations of the changes in our language, literary customs, and gradual improvement in style and versification, and various particulars, concerning public and private libraries. Illustrated by eighteen engravings. By James Peller Malcolm, F. A. S. Author of Londinium Redivivum; and of Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century, 1811. 4to.

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* Dr. Pugh.

† Robert Smythe.

'Londinia Illustrata: or, a Collection of Plates; consisting of engravings from original paintings and drawings, and fac simile copies of scarce prints displaying the state of the metropolis, from the reign of Elizabeth to the Revolution, and adapted to illustrate the admired topographical works of Strype, Stow, Pennant, &c. with descriptions original and singular.' 4to. 1808 to 1820.

'Pietas Londinensis. The history, design, and present state of the various public charities in and near London. By A. Highmore, esq. Author of the Law of Mortmain, and Charitable Uses, &c.' 8vo. 1810.

'The History of London and its Environs: containing an account of the origin of the city; its state under the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans: its rise and progress to its present state of commercial greatness; including an historical record of every important and interesting public event, from the landing of Julius Cæsar to the present period: also a description of its antiquities, public buildings, and establishments, of the revolutions of its government, and of the calamities to which its inhabitants have been subject, by fire, famine, pestilence, &c. Likewise an account of all the towns, villages, and country within twenty-five miles of London. By the late Rev. Henry Hunter, D. D. and other gentlemen. Embellished with maps, plans, and views. In two volumes,' royal 4to. 1811.

'Some account of the Guildhall of the city of London. By J. B. Nichols, esq. F. S. A.' 8vo. 1812.

'Antiquities of London and its Environs. By T. Smith.' 4to. 1791-1800—numerous engravings.

By the same author was also published, 'Ancient Topography of London, containing not only views of buildings, which, in many instances, no longer exist, and for the most part were never before published; but some account of places and customs either unknown or overlooked by the London Historians.' 4to. 1815; numerous brilliant plates.

'London, or interesting Memorials of its rise, progress, and present state. By Sholto and Reuben Percy, Brothers of the Benedictine Monastery Mont Benger.' 3 volumes, duodecimo, 1824.

'Historic Notices of the Collegiate Church or Royal Free Chapel and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand, London; formerly occupying the site now appropriated to the new general post-office; chiefly founded on authentic and hitherto unedited manuscript documents, connected locally with the history of the foundation, and generally with ancient customs and eminent persons; also observations on the kinds of sanctuary formerly recognized by the common law. By Alfred John Kempe.' 8vo. plates. 1825.

'Historical and descriptive accounts of the Theatres of London. By Edward Wedlake Brayley, F. A. S. Sec. to the Russel Institution. Illustrated with a view of each theatre, elegantly coloured, drawn, and engraved, by the late Daniel Havell. 4to. 1826.

'Chronicles of London Bridge. By an Antiquary.'* 8vo. 1827. A beautiful work, illustrated by a great number of well executed wood cuts.

'Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London: with historical and descriptive accounts of each edifice. By J. Britton, F. A. S. and A. Pugin, architect.' 2 volumes 8vo. 1826. 1828. Numerous plates of public buildings in outline.

'Londinum Triumphans, or an Historical Account of the grand Influence the Actions of the City of London have had upon the affairs of the nation for many ages past: shewing the antiquity, honour, glory, and renown of this famous city; the grounds of her rights, privileges, and franchises; the foundation of her charter; the improbability of its forfeitures, or seizure; the power and strength of the citizens, and the several contests that have been betwixt the magistracy and the commonalty; collected from the most authentic authors, and illustrated with a variety of remarks, worthy the perusal of every citizen. By William Gough, gent. Lond.' Octavo. 1682.

In the second part of bishop Stillingfleet's Ecclesiastical Cases, Lond. 8vo. 1704, is a 'Discourse of the true Antiquity of London, and its state in the Roman times.'

In Hearne's Introduction to 'Leland's Collectanea,' vol. i. p. lviii. *et seq.* is a 'Letter,' to the publisher, written by the ingenious Mr. John Bagford, in which are many curious remarks relating to the city of London, its origin, state of in the Roman times, antiquities, &c. At the end of the eighth volume of 'Leland's Itinerary,' Hearne also published Dr. Woodward's 'Account of some Roman Urns, and other antiquities, lately digged up near Bishopsgate: with brief reflections upon the ancient and present state of London, in a Letter, [dated 23rd of June, 1707,] to sir C. Wren, knight, surveyor-general of her majesty's works.' This was reprinted at London and Oxford, in 8vo. 1713 and 1723, together with a second 'Letter,' addressed to Hearne in November, 1711, containing some additional particulars of the site of ancient London, in confutation of the opinion advanced by Dr. Gale, in his Commentary on Antonine. The third edition is intituled 'Remarks upon the Ancient and Present State of London, occasioned by some Roman coins, and other antiquities lately discovered.' Lond. 1723. In the same year it was reprinted in Somers's Tracts, vol. iv. p. 15. *et seq.*

'A Briefe Discourse, declaring and approving the necessarie and inviolable Maintenance of the laudable Customes of London; namely, of that one, whereby a reasonable partition of the goods of husbands among their wives and children is provided: with an answer to such objections and pretended reasons as are, by persons unadvised or evil-persuaded, used against the same. Lond. Printed by H. Middleton, for Rafe Newberie.' 1584.

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* Mr. A. Thomson.

'The Liberties, Usages, and Customes of the City of London; confirmed by the especiall acts of parliament, with the time of their confirmation; also divers ample and most beneficiall charters, granted by king Henry VI., king Edward IV. and king Henry VII., not to find every particular grant and confirmation at large. Collected by sir Henry Calthrop, knt. sometime recorder of London, for his private use, and now published for the good and benefit of this honourable city. London, 1612.'

'Reports of Special Cases, touching several Customs and Liberties of the City of London. Collected by sir H. Calthrop, knt. some time recorder of London, after attorney general of the court of wards and liveries. Whereunto is annexed, diverse ancient customs and usages of the said city of London. London, 1655,' 8vo.

'The City Law; shewing the customs, franchises, liberties, privileges, and immunities of the city of London. 1568,' 8vo.

A more exact account of the privileges and bye laws of the city, is in '*Lex Londinensis*, or the City Law; shewing the powers, customs, and practice of all the several courts belonging to the famous city of London, with the several acts of common council, &c. and also a method for the ministers within the said city to recover their tithes. With a table to the whole book.' Lond. 1680, 8vo.

'The Royal Charter of confirmation, granted by king Charles II. to the city of London; wherein are recited verbatim, all the charters to the said city granted by his royal predecessors, kings and queens of England; taken out of the records, and exactly translated into English, by S. G., gent., together with an index, or alphabetical table, and a table explaining all the obsolete and difficult words in the said charter.' Lond. 1664, octavo. Another edition was published in the year 1680. The author has had a place in the town-clerk's office. The transcripts of the charters, given by Maitland, were taken from this work.

'*Privilegia Londini;* or, the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Laws, and Customs of the City of London; wherein are contained, 1. The several charters granted to the said city from king William I. to the present time. 2. The magistrates and officers thereof with their respective creations, elections, rights, duties, and authorities. 3. The laws and customs of the city, as the same relate either to the persons or estates of the citizens, viz. freemen's will, feme sole, merchants, orphans, apprentices, &c. 4. The nature, jurisdiction, practice, and proceedings of the several courts thereof, with tables of fees relating thereto. 5. The several statutes concerning the said city and citizens, alphabetically digested. The 3rd edition, with large additions; by William Bohun of the Middle Temple, esq.' Lond. 1702, 1716, 1723, 8vo.

'The Charters of the city of London which have been granted by the kings and queens of England since the Conquest; taken verbatim out of the records, exactly translated into English, with notes, explaining ancient words and terms, and the parliamentary confirmation by king William and queen Mary: to which is annexed an abstract of the arguing in the case of the Quo Warranto.' Lond. 1733.

'The Laws and Customs, Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of the City of London: containing the several charters granted to the city from William the Conqueror to the present time, the magistrates and officers thereof, and their respective creations, elections, rights, duties, and authorities; the laws and customs of the city, as the same relate to the persons or estates of the citizens; the nature, jurisdiction, practice, and proceedings of the several courts in London, and acts of parliament concerning the cities of London and Westminster, alphabetically digested. Lond. 1755.' 12mo.

'The Forfeiture of London's Charter; or, an impartial account of the several seizures of the city charter; together with the causes by which it became forfeited; as likewise the imprisonment, deposing, and fining the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriff, since the reign of Henry III. to the present year 1682: being faithfully collected out of ancient and modern History, and now seasonably published for the satisfaction of the inquisitive upon the late arrest made upon the said charter by writ of Quo Warranto. Lond. 1682.' folio.

'The City of London's Plea to the Quo Warranto brought against their Charter in Michaelmas Term 1681: wherein it will appear that the liberties, privileges, and customs of the said city cannot be lost by the misdemeanor of any officer or magistrate thereof: nor their charter be seized into the king's hands for any misusage or abuse of their liberties and privileges, they being confirmed by divers ancient records and acts of parliament made before and since Magna Charta. Also how far the commons of the said city have power of chusing and removing their sheriffs.' Published both in English and Latin. Lond. 1682, fol.

'The Replication to the city of London's Plea to the Quo Warranto, brought against their Charter by our sovereign lord the king, Michaelmas term, 1681, 1682.' fol.

'The City of London's Rejoinder to Mr. Attorney-general's Replication in the Quo Warranto brought by him against their charter, together with the Vindication of the late sheriffs and juries.'

'The Privileges of the citizens of London contained in the Charters granted to them by several Kings of this Realm, and confirmed by sundry Parliaments, comprehending the whole charter, only words of form left out. Now seasonably published for general information, upon occasion of the Quo Warranto brought against the said city. London, 1682.' 4to.

'The Proceedings upon the Debates relating to the late Charter of the City of London; as also entering up of Judgment against it, giving his account of the most remarkable transactions relating to that affair.' fol. half sheet.

'Rights and Privileges of the city of London, proved by prescription, charters, and acts of parliament; with a large preface, shewing how fatal the late proceedings in Westminster-hall in dissolving corporations were to the original constitution of the English government. 1628.' reprinted 1689. fol.

'A Defence of the Charter, and Municipal Rights of the city of London, and the rights of other municipal cities and towns of England. Dedicated to the citizens of London. By Thomas Hunt. Lond.' 4to (1682).

'Reflections on the City Charter and Writ of Quo Warranto, together with a vindication of the late sheriffs and juries. Lond. 1682.' 4to.

'More Reflections on the City Charter and Writ of Quo Warranto, 1682.' 4to.

'A true Account of the Irregular Proceedings at Guildhall, about the swearing of the two pretended sheriffs, Mr. North and Mr. Rich, September 21, 1682.' Fol. one sheet.

'The Trial of Thomas Pilkington and others for the Riot at Guildhall, on Midsummer-day, 1682, being the day of election for sheriff.' 1683. fol.

'The Lawyer Outlawed; or an account of Hunt's defence of the charters. 1683,' 4to.

'The Opinions of the Lord Chief Justice Hale, and others, about the election of the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London.' 1683. fol.

'An Act of Common Council for regulating the election of Sheriffs, and for repealing the treasonable and disloyal acts and proceedings of the court in the time of the late Rebellion. 1683.' fol.

'London's Anniversary Festival, performed on Monday, Oct. 29th 1688, for the entertainment of the right honourable sir John Chapman, knt. lord mayor of the city of London; being their great year of jubilee; with a panegyric upon the restoring of the charter: and a Sonnet provided for the entertainment of the king. By M. Taubman. 1688.' 4to.

'The Pleadings and Arguments and other Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, upon the Quo Warranto, touching the city of London; with the judgment entered thereupon, and the whole pleadings faithfully taken from the record.' 1690. fol.

'The Rights and Authority of the Commons of the City of London in their Common Hall assembled, particularly in the choice and discharge of their sheriffs, asserted and cleared. In answer to the vindication of the lord mayor, court of aldermen, and common council.' 1695. fol.

'The History of the Sheriffdom of London and Middlesex; containing the original method of election, the several alterations that have happened, in whom the right of choice has resided, and by whom the elections have been managed, from the first granting of the charter to the citizens to choose sheriffs from among themselves in the reign of Henry I. to the present time; polls and scrutinies when begun, and how and by whom to be managed, with a faithful relation of the case of Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, temp. Cha. II. upon which followed the seizure of the city charter; and the opinion of the lord chief justice concerning the lord mayor's power in these elections, and the several acts of common council since made to settle his authority and regulate elections.' 1723. 8vo.

'The Bowman's Glory, or Archery Revived; giving an account of the many signal favours vouchsafed to archers and archery by those renowned monarchs king Henry VIII. James, and Charles I. as by their several gracious commissions here recited may appear. With a brief relation of the manner of archers' marching on several days of solemnity. Published by William Wood, marshal to the regiment of archers.' Lond. 1682. 12mo. Annexed to this, by the same person, is 'A Remembrance of the worthy Show and Shooting of the duke of Shoreditch, and his associates, the worshipful citizens of London, upon Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1583; set forth according to the truth thereof, to the everlasting honour of the game of shooting with the long bow.'

'The Passage of our most Sovereign Lady, queen Elizabeth, through the city of London to Westminster, the day before her coronation.' Lond. 1558. 4to. This contains an account of all the pageants erected to adorn the procession, with the verses and orations. It was re-printed in the same year.

'The king's [James I.] royal and magnificent Entertainment in his passage through the citie of London, in March, 1603, Lond. 4to. Bib. Bod. The six triumphal arches, called, *Templum Jani. Hortus Europiæ, Cozmoz neoz, the Pegme of the Dutchmen, Nova Felix Arabia Londinium*, and the *Italians' Pegme*, were designed by Stephen Harrison, joiner and architect.' The speeches, &c. were compiled and written by Ben Jonson, and were printed among his works, vol. iii. p. 203, *et seq*.

'The whole Magnificent Entertainment, given to K. James and Q. Anne, his wife, and Henry Frederick, the prince, upon the day of his majesty's tryumphal passage (from the Tower) through his honourable citie (and chamber) of London, being the 15th of March, 1603, as well by the English as by the strangers, with the speeches and songs delivered in the severall pageants, and those speeches that before were published in Latin, now newly set forth in English, by Tho. Dekker.' Lond. 1604. 4to.

'*Civitatis Amor*, the Citie's Love; an entertainement by water, at Chelsey and Whitehall, at the joyful receiving of that illustrious hope of Great Britaine, the high and mighty Charles, to bee created prince of Wales, duke of Cornewall, earl of Chester, &c. Together with the ample order and solemnity of his highnesse' creation, as it was celebrated in his majestie's palace of Whitehall, on Monday, the 4th of November, 1616. As also the ceremonies of that ancient and honourable order of the knights of the bath, and all the triumphs showne in honour of his royal creation. London, printed by Nicholas Okes for Thomas Archer, and are to be sold at his shop in Pope's-head-pallace, 1616.'

'*Ovatio Carolina*, the Triumph of King Charles; or, the triumphant manner and order of receiving his majesty into his city of London, Thursday, 25th November, A. D. 1641, upon his return safe and happy from Scotland; with master recorder's speech to his majesty, and his majesty's most gracious answer.' Lond. 1641. 4to.

'The Entertainment of his most excellent majesty, Charles II. in his passage through the city of London to his coronation; containing an exact account of the whole solemnity; the triumphal arches and cavalcade delineated in sculpture, the speeches and impresses illustrated from antiquity. To these are added, a brief narrative of his majesty's solemn coronation, with his magnificent proceeding and royal feast in Westminster-hall. By John Ogilby, Lond.' 1661-2. This was afterwards enlarged by the king's command, and re-published with the title of 'The King's Coronation;' being an exact account of the cavalcade, with a description of the triumphal arches and speeches prepared by the city of London for his late majesty king Charles the second, in his passage from the Tower to Whitehall. Also the narrative of his majesty's coronation, with his magnificent proceeding and feast at Westminster-hall, April the 13th, as it was published by his majesty's order, with the approbation and license of sir Edward Walker, gent. principal king at arms.' Published by William Morgan, his majesty's cosmographer, 1605. fol. The arches were designed by sir Balthazar Gerbier. The plates to this work were engraved by Hollar; among them is an inside view of the choir of Westminster-abbey, as it appeared at the coronation.

'*Aqua Triumphalis;* being a relation of the honourable the city of London entertaining their sacred majesties upon the river of Thames: and welcoming them from Hampton-court to Whitehall, expressed and set forth in several shews and pageants, the 23d day of August, 1662. Engraved by John Tatham, gent.' Lond. 1662. fol.

'A short and pithie Discours concerning the engendering, tokens, and effects of all Earthquakes in general; particularly applied and conferred with that most strange and terrible worke of the Lord, in shaking the earth, not only within the city of London, but also in most partes of England; which happened upon Wednesday in Easter-week, last past; which was the sixth day of April, almost at six o'clock in the evening, in the year of our Lord 1580.' 8vo. Another pamphlet on the same subject has the title, 'A Warning for the Wise, a Feare to the Fond, a Bridle to the Lewde, and a Glasse to the Good. Written of the late earthquake chanced in London and other places, the 6th of April, 1580; for the glorie of

God, and benefite of men that wariely can walk and wisely can judge, set forth in verse and prose, by Thomas Churchyard, gentleman.' Lond. 8vo. This tract escaped the notice of Ant. Wood.

'The earthquakes experienced in London in February and March, 1749-50, led to the publication of Dr. Stephen Hales's 'Some Considerations on the Causes of Earthquakes,' 8vo. 1750; and Dr. Stukeley's 'Philosophy of Earthquakes, natural and religious.' 8vo.; in both which the circumstances of those shocks are related. Stukeley's pamphlet was a third time re-printed in 1756.

'An Astrological Prediction of the Occurrences in England, part of the years 1648, 1649, 1650,' &c. By William Lilly, 'student in astrology.' Lond. 4to. 1648.

'Wonderful and straunge Sightes in the Element over the Citie of London, and other places, on Monday, being the seconde day of September, beginning betweene eight and nine of the clocke at night; increasing and continuing till after midnight, most straunge and fearfull to the beholders.' Subscribed Tho. Day, printed by Robert Waldegrave, 12mo. black letter, six pages.

The publications concerning the plague in London have been very numerous; the principal are these:

'London's Mourning Garment, or, Funeral Tears; worn and shed for the death of her wealthy citizens and other her inhabitants. To which is added a zealous and fervent prayer, with a true relation how many have died of all diseases in every particular parish within London, and out-parishes near adjoining, from the 14th of July, 1603, to the 17th of November following,' 1603, 4to. This is a poem in stanzas of seven lines, by William Muggins, and is dedicated to sir John Swinnerton, alderman of London.

'The Wonderful Yeare 1603, wherein is shewed the Picture of London, lying sicke of the Plague. At the end of all, like a merry epilogue to a dull play, certain tales are cut out in sundrie fashions, of purpose to shorten the lives of long winter nights that lye watching for us in the darke.' By Thomas Dekker, Lond. 1603. 4to. re-printed in Morgan's 'Phœnix Britannicus,' p. 27. Another tract re-published in the same work, has the title, '*Vox Civitatis;* or, London's complaint against her children in the country for their inhumanity during the plague, &c. taken from her own mouth, and written by Benjamin Spencer, M. A.' 1625, 4to.

'The fearful Summer; or an excellent poem on the plague at London, anno 1625,' 8vo. by Taylor, the water poet.

An extremely interesting poetical account of the plague in 1625, is entitled, 'Britain's Remembrancer; containing a narrative of the plague lately past, a declaration of the mischiefs present, and a prediction of judgments to come, if repentance prevent not, &c.' 'by George Withers, imprinted for Great Britaine, and are to be sold by John Grismond, in Ivie-lane, CIↃIↃCXXVIII. 12mo. This poem is divided into eight cantos, with a conclusion, an address to the king, and a premonition. Some of the descriptions are uncommonly animated and curious, though the versification is in general somewhat too colloquial.

'Certaine Rules, Directions, or Advertisements for this time of Pestilential Contagion, with a caviat to those that weare about their neckes impoisoned amulets.' First published 'for the behalf of the city of London in the last visitation, 1603,' and now 're-printed by Francis Hering, D. in physicke.' Lond. 1625.

'London's dreadful Visitation; or a collection of all the bills of mortality from Dec. 20, 1664, to Dec. 1665; as also the general or whole year's bill, according to the report made to the king by the company of parish clerks, 1665.' 4to.

The tracts published respecting the great fire are numerous; among the most interesting are the following:

'Informations concerning the Burning of the City of London, with Observations on the burning it.' 1667, 8vo.

'A Relation of the late Dreadfull Fire in London, as it was reported to the committee in parliament.' By Samuel Rolles. Lond. 1667, 8vo.

'London's flames discovered by Informations taken before the Committee appointed to inquire after the burning of the City of London, and after the insolency of the Papists, &c.' 1667, 4to.

'An Essay on the late Fire and Ruins of London.' By E. Settle, Oxon. Lond. 1667.

'Jesuites Fire Works; the burning of London.' Lond. 1667, 8vo.

'Jesuites, or the Burning of London in the year 1666, commemorated and improved in a CX Discourses, Meditations and Contemplations, divided into four parts,' &c. By Samuel Rolle, minister of the Word, and sometime fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge. Lond. 12mo. To this is prefixed a print of the fire, as seen from Southwark. The same author published 'London's Resurrection and Rebuilding.' 1668, 8vo.

'A short description of the fatal and dreadfull burning of London, divided into every day and night's progression. Composed by Samuel Wiseman.' Four sheets, fol. 'Sold in White Friars-street, near Cripplegate, with a map of London, as in its prosperity, by Robert Prick.'

The same S. Wiseman is thought to have written '*Annus Mirabilis*, a short and serious narrative of London's fatal fire, with its diurnal and nocturnal progression, from Sunday morning, being the 2nd day of Sept. *Anno Mirabili*, 1666, until Wednesday night following. A poem. As also London's lamentation to her regardless passengers.' Lond. 1667, 4to.

'*Trap ad Crucem*; or, the Papist's watch-word; being an impartial account of some late informations taken before several of his majesty's justices of the peace, in and about the city of London; also a relation of the several fires that of late have happened in and about the said city. Published for the public good, and particularly for caution to the said city.' Lond. 1670.

'A Narrative and impartial Discovery of the horrid Popish Plot, carried on for the burning and destroying of the cities of London and Westminster, with their suburbs: and setting forth the several consultations, orders, and resolutions of the Jesuites, &c. concerning the same, and divers descriptions and informations relating thereunto, never before printed. By capt. William Bedloe, lately engaged in that horrid design, and one of the popish committee for carrying on such fires.' 1679, fol.

'A Protestant Monument erected to the immortal glory of the Whiggs and the Dutch; it being a full and satisfactory relation of the late mysterious plot and firing of London, taken from the several records, depositions, narratives, journals, tryals, state tracts, histories, predictions, sermons, and confessions, under their hands, and from their own mouths, proving that a medley of Protestant whiggs with a glorious set of protesting commonwealth's men of Holland, did in their turn, not only attempt to burn London, but many other places in England; and did fire the city, Southwark, and Wapping; burnt the king and queen of England, and their lords-general in effigie in Holland; but likewise his majesty's royal fleet, as it lay disarmed in Chatham, while peace was treating at Breda.' Lond. 1713, 4to. Oldys dates it 1733. This was re-printed in Somers's Tracts, vol. xiv. p. 24.

'An Account of the Burning of the City of London, as it was published by the special authority of the king and council, in the year 1666. To which is added, the opinion of Dr. Kennet, the present bishop of Peterborough, as published by his lordship's order, and that of Dr. Eachard, relating thereunto. With a faithful relation of the prophecy of Thomas Ebbit, a quaker, who publicly foretold the burning of the said city. From all which it plainly appears that the papists had no hand in that dreadful conflagration. Very useful for all those who keep the annual solemn fast on that occasion.' Lond. 1720, 8vo.

'The true Protestant Account of the Burning of London; or an antidote against the poyson and malignity of the late lying legend, entitled, 'An Account of the Burning of London, &c. wherein the malice and falsehood of that mercenary tool of popish faction are detected, and the truth soundly proved, viz. that it was those firebrands of hell, the blood-thirsty papists, and none but they, who were the sole authors and promoters of that great and dreadful fire of London, in 1666, and of several others since,' &c. Lond. 8vo.

'An Act (of the Common Council) declaring what streets and streight narrow passages within the city of London and liberties thereof, burnt down in the dismall fire, shall be enlarged and made wider, and to what proportion, for notification thereof to the owners, or parties interested in the ground to be taken away for the said enlargements.' Printed by James Flesher, printer to the city of London. Two sheets. This has been re-printed in Strype's Stow.

'An Act for preventing and suppressing of Fires within the city of London and the liberties thereof.' 1668, 1677, 4to.

'A catalogue of most of the memorable tombs, grave-stones, plates, eschocheons, or achievements, in the demolisht, or yet extant churches in London, from St. Katharines, beyond the Tower, to Temple Bar, the out parishes being included.' Lond. 1668, 4to.

Various poems, both upon the fire and the plague, have been written and published by different authors.

'An Account of a strange and prodigious Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, which happened in and about London, on Friday, May 18, when there fell some hail-stones as big as pullet's eggs.' 1680. 4to.

'A full and true Relation of a dreadful Hurricane that happened on Saturday last; giving a true relation of several houses that were blown down in and about the city of London, and persons killed, besides several trees blown up by the roots, and off in the middle; likewise of several ships that were cast away at sea, &c. and of much riches found near Deptford, with an account of the arches of London-bridge being dry,' &c. 1701.

'The City Remembrancer; being historical narratives of the great plague at London, 1665: great fire, 1666; and great storm, 1703, &c. Compiled from Dr. Harvey's papers, 1769.' 2 vols. 8vo.

'Horrible Treasons practised by William Parry against queen Elizabeth.' Lond. fol. 1584.

'Monuments of Honour derived from Antiquitie, and celebrated in the honourable citie of London.' 4to. 1624.

'London, K. Charles his Augusta, or City Royal; of the founders, the names, and oldest honours of that city; an historicall and antiquarian work, written at first in heroicall Latin verse, according to the Greek, Roman, British, English, and other antiquities; and now translated into English couplets, with annotations. A Poem. By Sylvanus Morgan.' Lond. 1648. 4to.

'*Venceslai Clementis a Lybeo-Monte Trinobantiados Augustæ sive Londini Libri VI. quibus Urbis Nobilissimæ Antiquitas, Ortus, Progressus, Gloriæ Famæque incrementa, tanquam in Sciographia luculenter exprimunter.*' 4to. 1636, 1673. The date is expressed in the quaint legend, 'Ne CoLLVCtentVr TrInobantIa DopoLIcanI IntestabILIbVs soLLICItVDInIbVs.'

'London what it is, not what it was, or, the Citizens' Complaint against Public Measures: to which is added a remonstrance against the great numbers of shops, &c. that sell Geneva, and other drams, to the poor, and the evil consequences thereof,' &c. 8vo. no date.

'*Mons Pietatis Londinensis.* A narrative account of the charitable corporation for relief of industrious poor, &c. Lond. 1719. fol. This was preceded by 'Proposals for establishing a Charitable Foundation in the city of London, by voluntary gifts of money,' &c. Lond. 8vo. 1706. In 1732 was published, 'The Report of the Gentlemen appointed by the general Court of the Charitable Corporation, held the 19th of October, &c. to inspect the state of their affairs,' &c. fol. And in the following year, appeared 'The Reports, with the appendix, from the committee of the house of commons, to whom the petition of the proprietors of the charitable corporation,' &c. had been referred. Fol.

'Orders appointed to be executed in the cittie of London, for setting rogues and idle persons to worke and for releefe of the poore.' Lond. Printed by H. Singleton. 4to. This was re-printed in 1793.

'A true and perfect Relation of the whole proceedings against the late most barbarous traitors, Garnet, a jesuit, and his confederates,' &c. Lond. 1606. Small 4to.

'The History of the Gun Powder Plot: with several historical circumstances prior to that event, connecting the plots of the Roman Catholics to re-establish popery in this kingdom. Digested and arranged from authentic materials.' By James Caulfield. Lond. Foolscap 8vo. 1804. This contains several small heads, and other plates, but is a meagre compilation.

'Short and true Relation concerning the Soap Business. Containing the several patents, proclamations, orders, whereby the soapemakers of London, and other his majesty's subjects, were damnified by the gentlemen that were the patentees for soape at Westminster, with the particular proceedings concerning the same.' Lond. small 4to. 1641.

'Declaration for the speedy putting this City into a Posture of Defence.' 4to Lond. 1642.

'Propositions made by the city of London for the raising a million of money for the quick subduing of the bloody rebels in Ireland.' 4to Lond. 1642.

'Ordinance for constituting the Militia of the city of London.' Lond. 4to. 1647.

'Proceedings against Charles the First, with his speech on the scaffold.' Lond. 12mo. 1655.

'A short view of the Troubles in England,' sir William Dugdale: with a portrait of Charles I. by Faithorne. Small fol. 1681.

'An exact and most impartial Accompt of the Indictment, Arraignment, Trial, and Judgment (according to law) of twenty-nine Regicides, the murtherers of his late sacred majesty of most pious memory; began at Hicks's-hall on Tuesday, the 9th of October, 1660, and continued (at the Sessions-house in the Old Bayley) until Friday, the 19th of the same moneth. Together with a summary of the dark and horrid decrees of those caballists, preparatory to that hellish fact. Exposed to view for the reader's satisfaction, and information of posterity.' Lond. 8vo. 1679. This was re-printed, with the omission of the 'Summary,' in quarto, in 1739, under the title of 'The Indictment, Arraignment, Tryal, and Judgment, at large, of twenty-nine regicides,' &c. A preface was attached to this edition, containing a brief account of the chief 'regicides;' and various interesting particulars were added of occasional speeches, relations, &c. at the places of execution.

'The Secret History of the Rye-house Plot, and of Monmouth's Rebellion, written by Ford, lord Grey, 1685. Now first published [by David Mallet] from a manuscript signed by himself, before the earl of Sunderland.' Lond. 8vo. 1754.

'Murder will out; or a clear and full discovery that the earl of Essex did not feloniously murder himself, but was barbarously murthered by others; both by undeniable circumstances and positive proofs.' Written by Henry Danvers, esq. in the year 1684. Small 4to. 8 pages. Lond. 1689.

'Account of the Death of the Earl of Essex,' &c. 4to. Lond.

'A Display of Tyranny; or remarks upon the illegal and arbitrary proceedings in the courts of Westminster and Guildhall, London; from the year 1678, to the abdication of the late king James, in the year 1688; in which time the rule was *Quod Principi placuit, Lex esto.* First Part. Lond. printed, *Anno Angliæ Salutis primo* 1689.' small 8vo.

'Martyrology, or the Bloody Assizes; with a complete history of the life of George, lord Jefferies,' &c. Small 4to. 1689, with heads.

'The New Martyrology, or Bloody Assizes,' &c. by —— Pitt, with a portrait of Benjamin Hewling, and twelve others. Small 4to. 1693.

'The Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome, or the History of Popery,' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1679.

'The History of the damnable Popish Plot, in its various branches and progress. Published for the satisfaction of the present and future ages; by the author of the Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome. Second edition.' Lond. 1681.

'An Elegy on Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey: who was found murdered on the 17th of October, 1678, in a ditch, on the south side of Primrose-hill.' Lond. fol. 1678.

'Hue and Cry after Treason and Blood; a poem on the horrid murder of sir Edmund Berry Godfrey.' Lond. fol. 1678.

'An account of the great mischiefs done by the mob on Tuesday, the 28th, and Wednesday the 29th of May, 1716, with a list of the killed and wounded.' Lond. fol.

'History of the Times; containing the mystery of the death of sir E. B. Godfrey.' 2 parts, large 8vo. Lond. 1687.

The publications and surveys concerning the river Thames have been numerous; among those more immediately connected with this volume, may be noticed the following:

'An Essay to prove that the Jurisdiction and Conservancy of the river Thames, &c. is committed to the lord mayor, both in point of rights and usage, by prescription, charters, acts of parliament, decrees, upon hearing before the king, letters patent, &c. &c. To which is added a brief description of those fish, with their seasons, spawning-times, &c. that are caught in the Thames, or sold in London, &c.; and also of the water-carriage on the river Thames to the several parts of the kingdom; with a list of the keys, wharfs, and docks adjoining the same. By Roger Griffiths, water-bailiff.' Lond. 8vo. 1746.

'The Destruction of Trade and Ruin to the Metropolis, prognosticated from a total inattention to the conservancy of the river Thames,' &c. One sheet 4to. 1770.

'Report from the Committee [of the house of commons] appointed to enquire into the best mode of providing sufficient accommodation for the increased trade and shipping of the port of London. Small fol. with many plans and surveys by different persons; some coloured. Ordered to be printed the 13th of May, 1796.

On the above was principally founded a pamphlet, intitled, 'Porto Bello; or a plan for the improvement of the port and city of London; illustrated by plates.' By sir F. M. Eden, bart. 8vo. 1798. Lond. The plates are merely indications of the alterations projected by sir Frederick. Many other sheets and pamphlets, having reference to the various plans for improving 'the Port of London,' were also published within a few years of this time.

Among the different publications on the South-sea Bubble was 'An Inventory of the Estates and Effects of the Directors of the South-sea Company;' now extremely scarce. 2 vols. fol. Lond.

'London, or the Progress of Commerce;' by Glover. This was re-printed in Pearch's collection.

'An Account of the first Aërial Voyage in England, in a series of letters; written under the impression of the various events that affected the undertaking. By Vincent Lunardi, esq. secretary to the Neapolitan ambassador.' Lond. 1784. 8vo. with three plates; viz. a portrait of the author, the balloon, and the apparatus for filling it.

Monumenta Westmonasteriensia; or, an historical account of the origin, increase, and present state of St. Peter's, or the abbey church of Westminster; with all the epitaphs, inscriptions, coats of arms, and achievements of honour, belonging to the tombs and grave-stones; together with the monuments themselves, faithfully set forth by H. K. [Henry Keepe] gent. of the Inner Temple. 1681. London, 1682. 8vo.

'*Westmonasterium;* or, the history and antiquities of the abbey church of St. Peter's, Westminster. Containing an account of its ancient and modern buildings, endowments, chapels, altars, reliques, customs, privileges, forms of government, &c. with the copies of ancient Saxon charters, &c. and other writings relating to it. Together with a particular history of the lives of the abbots, collected from the ancient MSS. of that convent, and historians, and the lives of the deans to this time; also a survey of the church and cloisters, taken in the year 1723, with the monuments there; which, with several prospects of the church, and other remarkable things, are curiously engraven by the best hands; in two volumes.' To which is added Westminster Abbey, a poem, by the same author. By John Dart. London, 1740.

'The Antiquities of St. Peter's, or the abbey church of Westminster, containing all the inscriptions, epitaphs, &c. upon the tombs and gravestones; with the lives, marriages, and issue of the most eminent personages therein reposited; and their coats of arms truly emblazoned. By John Crull, M. D., F. R. S. adorned with draughts of the tombs curiously engraven. London, 1711, 8vo.' A supplement to this was printed in 1713, 8vo. A third edition, 1722, in two volumes, dedicated by H. S. and J. R. A fourth edition in 1741; a fifth in 1742, with twelve new monuments.

'An Inquiry into the First Foundation of Westminster-abbey, as discoverable from the best authorities now remaining, both prints and manuscripts. To which is added an account of the history of the church, chiefly from manuscript authorities. London, 1751.' 4to.

'The Antiquities of Westminster, the old palace, St. Stephen's chapel (now the house of commons), &c. &c. containing 246 engravings of topographical objects, of which 122 no longer remain. By John Thomas Smith.' This work contains copies of the manuscripts which throw new and unexpected light on the ancient history of the art in England. With coloured plates, 1807. 4to.

'An Historical Description of Westminster-abbey, its monuments and curiosities; containing, I. An account of its foundation and construction. II. The various changes it has undergone. III. A general view of all the monuments erected therein, with an abstract of their inscriptions. IV. Copies of the best English epitaphs, and translations of the Latin. V. Characters, anecdotes, and memoirs of the lives of the kings, &c. interred in the abbey. VI. Observations on the beauty and propriety of the respective monuments. VII. A particular description of Henry VII.'s chapel, and its ornaments. VIII. A general view of the cloisters, with copies of several inscriptions there. IX. Translations of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Greek epitaphs, on the tombs of Samuel Moreland's two wives, never before attempted; designed chiefly as a guide to strangers. The new monuments are continued down to the present year, 1814.' 12mo.

'History and Antiquities of Westminster-abbey, from the earliest period to the present time, by E. W. Brayley, esq. F. S. A. The graphical illustrations by J. P. Neale, esq.' 4to. 2 volumes, 1822. Numerous fine plates.

'Picturesque Views; with an historical account of the inns of court in London and Westminster, by Samuel Ireland.' 8vo. 1800.

In 1804, appeared 'Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery; containing historical and descriptive sketches relative to the original foundation, customs, ceremonies, &c. by W. Herbert.' 8vo. 1804, plates.

'The History of the river Thames,' in two volumes,* folio, 1794, with five coloured plates.

'Picturesque Views on the river Thames, from its source in Gloucestershire, &c. to the Nore, by Samuel Ireland,' 8vo. 1792, plates.

'The Thames; or graphic illustrations of seats, villas, public buildings, and picturesque scenery, on the banks of that noble river. The engravings executed by W. B. Cooke, from original drawings by S. Owen, esq. in two vols.' 8vo. 1811.

'The Natural History and Antiquities of the county of Surrey, begun in the year 1673, by Arthur Aubrey, esq. F. R. S. and continued to the present time. Illustrated with proper sculptures. In five volumes.' London: printed for E. Curll, in Fleet-street, MDCCXIX. octavo.

'Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most ancient records, with some account of the present state and natural history of the county: by N. Salmon, LL. B.'

'The History and Antiquities of the county of Surrey, compiled from the best and most authentic historians, valuable records and manuscripts in the public offices and libraries, and in private hands. With a fac-simile copy of Doomsday, engraved on thirteen plates. By the late rev. Owen Manning, S. T. B. rector of Peperharrow, and vicar of Godalming, in that county. Continued to the present time by William Bray, of Shire, esq. fellow and treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London.' In three volumes.

'The History and Antiquities of the parochial church of St. Saviour, Southwark, by the rev. J. Nightingale, with graphical illustrations by W. G. Moss.' 4to. 1818.

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* William Combe.

* * *

ADDENDA ET CORRIGIENDA.

VOL. II.

p. 490. A dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, on the 10th of November, 1828, on occasion of the completion of the fifth and last arch of London-bridge.

p. 501. The works of the Thames Tunnel were suspended by an order of the directors on the 10th of August, 1828.

VOL. III.

p. 29. St. Faith is in the ward of Farringdon Without.

p. 54. In a court in St. Martin's-le-grand, opposite the Post Office, is a small burying ground consecrated in lieu of the destroyed one on the site of St. Leonard's church.

57. On the west wall of the church-yard of St. John Zachary is the following inscription:

> 'BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE, ANNO 1666,
> HERE STOOD THE PARISH CHURCH OF
> ST. JOHN ZACHARY.'

59. On the north side of St. Anne's-lane, adjoining St. Anne's church, is the school-house of the St. Anne's Society. It is a neat building of brick from the designs of J. Soane, esq. F.S. A. erected in 1826. St. Anne's Society was instituted in the year 1709, and had originally only a day-school for educating and clothing 30 boys and 30 girls, not chosen exclusively from any parish, nor even confined to the metropolis, but admissable from every county; each governor in rotation having the right of presenting any necessitous child. About thirty years ago, a most important addition was made to the original institution, by opening an asylum at Peckham for 20 boys: which number has since been increased to 46; 10 of whom are admitted by merit from the day-school in town. This has been found to act as an effectual stimulus to exertion, as well as an encouragement to good conduct; and the rest are elected by ballot amongst the subscribers at large. Besides this very great acquisition, which the society has gained since its foundation, it now boards with the master and mistress of the town school eight of the girls in that establishment, five of whom are elected on the foundation, by merit, from the day-school, and the rest by ballot, in the same manner as the boys. The whole 46 boys, and the 8 girls, making together 54 children, are educated on the Madras system, and are boarded, clothed, and entirely provided for, at the expense of the institution, till they have respectively attained that age when they become fit for service or apprenticeships. They are thus shielded from the contaminating effects of depraved and disso-

lute habits too prevalent among the poor, and which, it is to be lamented, form a serious but unavoidable evil attendant on common day-schools. The society is conducted by three house-stewards, and a committee of twenty, the whole of whom are chosen annually by the governors at large, at a general meeting. This committee subdivides itself into committees of five members, who, in monthly rotation, visit the schools, and report their state and progress to the general committee at their monthly meetings.

59. The picture of six lord mayors was the last of Hudson's works, and is engraved by Faben, under the name of the alderman's club.

87. On taking down Aldgate in 1760, the materials were sold for 177*l.* 10*s.*

104. The stone coffin is now in the museum attached to the corporation library in Guildhall.

152. For New London Tavern *read* City of London tavern.

166. The first stone of Bishopsgate new church was laid by the late bishop of London (Dr. Howley) on the 24th June, 1828. The edifice will be a plain structure, in the style generally known as carpenter's Gothic. The architect is Mr. Meredith.

173. Some remains of the ancient edifice may be seen up the adjacent gateway; they consist of strong walls, with a pointed doorway.

The following is a translation of the inscription written by sir C. Wren :—

'Thou who beholdest this lofty column, seest also the spot once so unfortuate and injurious to the city. Here in 2nd September, 1666, at one o'clock in the morning, the flame first broke out in an obscure dwelling-house, which, impelled by the wind, in a short time grew so powerful, as not only to destroy nearly all the city within the walls, bnt the walls themselves, and part of the Temple, and what was included between the bank of the river and the farthest walls, was consumed by the raging element. In three days 160 churches, 4,000 streets, and more than 14.000 dwelling-houses, were consumed, a large body of citizens deprived of fortune, and even compelled to exist in the open air: all their possessions collected from the whole world being reduced to ashes, so that of that city, which was the finest and most wealthy on which the sun ever shone, nothing scarcely remains but its name, its honour, and a vast pile of ruins.

'Charles II. by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, in the 18th year of his reign, aided by the councellors of his realm; when the whole city was nearly destroyed, restored it on a more extensive scale than before, and not as formerly of wood and clay, but partly of brick and partly of marble, and so adorned and improved it, that it rose from its ruins, more beautiful and resplendent; besides the buildings and suburbs of the city being increased to an immense extent; in everlasting remembrance of this, on the spot where the flame of so great desolation first burnt forth, have erected this monument. Let the present and future generations learn, lest a similar calamity befal them, to offer suitable prayers to God; and let them gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the king and the nobles of the land, by whose liberality the city has received additional security, as well as embellishment and improvement:—

To whom, proud London, what a debt thou owest
For temples vast, and stately edifices
Rising in splendour!'

249. The hall has been repaired in a very elegant and appropriate style, and was first opened in Nov. 9, 1828.

278. The lead of the dome of St. Paul's cathedral was repaired in August and September, 1828.

354—355. Divide volume here.

391. Over the fire place is a fine portrait of sir Robert Clayton, which formerly adorned the court room of the London workhouse.

399. A new and elegant entrance to Grocer's-hall has been formed in Princes-street from the designs of J. Gwilt, esq. F. S. A.

400. Pennant says, 'I have heard that Bucklersbury was, in the reign of king William, noted for the great resort of ladies of fashion, to purchase tea, fans, and other Indian goods. King William, in some of his letters, appears to be angry with his queen for visiting these shops: which, it should seem, by the following lines of Prior, were sometimes perverted to places of intrigue; for, speaking of Hans Carveld's wife, says the poet,

> The first of all the town was told,
> When newest Indian things were sold;
> So in a morning, without boddice,
> Slipt sometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
> To cheapen tea, or beg a skreen:
> What else could so much virtue mean?

400. In Lawrence-lane was a public house of much antiquity, and which is still in great business as a coach-office and inn; it is called the Blossoms Inn, so named, says Pennant, from the rich border of flowers which adorned the original sign, that of St. Lawrence. These were the effects of his martyrdom; 'for' (says the legend) 'flowers sprung up on the spot of his cruel martyrdom.'

400. In Queen-street, on the south side of Cheapside, stood Ringed-hall, the house of the earls of Cornwall, given by them in Edward the Third's time, to the abbot of Beaulieu, near Oxford. Henry VIII. gave it to Morgan Philip, alias Wolfe.

402. The church of St. Margaret Lothbury is undergoing a thorough repair (December, 1828.)

494. On the destruction of Cripplegate in 1760, the materials sold for 91*l.*

592. The poet Garth has the following lines on this edifice:

> ——Where stands a dome majestic to the sight,
> And sumptuous arches bear its oval height;
> A golden globe, plac'd high with artful skill,
> Seems to the distant sight a gilded pill.

On one side of the court is a statue of Charles II. and on the opposite, that of sir John Cutler. 'In the great room,' says Pennant, 'are several portraits of gentlemen of the faculty. Among them sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, physician to James and Charles I. The great Sydenham, to whom thousands owe their lives, by his daring attempt (too long neglected) of the cool regimen in the small pox. Harvey, who first discovered the circulation of the blood. And the learned and pious sir Thomas Brown, who said that the discovery of that great man's, was preferable to the discovery of the New World.

Sir Edmund King, a favourite of Charles II. When that monarch was first struck with apoplexy, he had the courage to relieve his majesty by instant bleeding; putting the rigour of the law to defiance in case of failure of success. A thousand pounds was ordered as a reward, but never paid. A very good portrait of the anatomist Vesalius, on board, by John Calkar, a painter from the duchy of Cleves, who died in 1546. Dr. Goodal, the stentor of Garth's dispensary. Doctor Millington. The portrait of Dr. Freind, the historian of physic, and the most able in his profession, and the most elegant writer of his time, must not be omitted. The fine busts of Harvey, Sydenham, and Mead, the physician of our own days, merit attention. The library was furnished with books by sir Theodore Mayerne. And it received a considerable addition from the marquis of Dorchester.

595. On taking down Ludgate in 1760, the materials sold for 148*l.*

597. For John Nichol, read John Nichols.

625. St. Dunstan's church is situated on the *north* side of Fleet-street. St. Dunstan's church is now closed in consequence of the unsound state of the building, and the parishioners have determined on applying to parliament for leave to rebuild the same on a new site.

679. At the west end of Bangor-court is a small piece of ground consecrated on the 27th Nov. 1828, as a burial ground, in lieu of that destroyed, to make way for the new Fleet-market.

685. St. Dionis Backchurch, is situated on the north side of Fenchurch-street.

752. For vestry *read* rectory.

757. Cutler's-hall is situated on the south side of Cloak-lane, instead of great St. Thomas Apostle.

758. The German Catholic chapel is situated on the *south* side of Great St. Thomas Apostle, instead of the north side of Great Trinity-lane.

VOL. IV.

215. Henry VII.'s alms houses were destroyed many years ago.

228. The front of the banquetting house is now undergoing a thorough repair.

303. On the north side of Burlington-gardens is Uxbridge house, the town residence of the marquis of Anglesea. It occupies the site of an ancient mansion, known as Queensbury-house, in which the poet Gay ~~for~~ many years enjoyed the distinguished patronage of the duke and duchess of Queensbury, and which, indeed, was the rendezvous of the most enlightened personages of the time. The present mansion is a handsome building of the Composite order with a rustic basement. It has nine columns supporting an entablature, and finished with a ballustrade. The building was designed by Mr. Vardy, who was assisted in the disposition of the south and principal front by the late Mr. Joseph Benomi.

323. The paintings mentioned in the new church in the Strand, were removed or destroyed in the last repair; and the decalogue, creed, and paternoster have been crowded into three small pannels, beneath the chancel windows.

345. In Ship-yard, Temple-bar, is an old house said to have been the residence of the celebrated Elias Ashmole.*

387. For *thirteen* read *fourteen.*

401. In the library of the Inner Temple is preserved in a frame and glass a memorial, which, being but little known, is worth recording in this place :—

'1661, Nov. 3.

'At this parliament his highness the duke of Yorke, the duke of Buckingham, the earle of Dorset, and secretary Morris, who were formerly especially admitted of this house, are at this parliament confirmed.

'His highness the duke of York is at this parliament called to the *bar,* and also called to the *bench.*'

403. For *or* a cross gu. read *on* a cross gu.

406. For azure *sixten millbrinds* read *sixteen millrinds.*

408. After *a lion rampant* add *purpure.*

413. For *on Sa.* read *and Sa.*

413. On the south side of Holborn, near St. Andrew's church, is Thavies-inn. This court took its name from John Thavie, or Tavye, who founded a school of law here in the reign of Edward III. It at present consists of several good houses chiefly occupied by persons connected with the law, but is not accounted one of the inns of court.

On the south side of Fleet-street is Serjeant's-inn, a handsome square court filled with handsome houses. This place has been long abandoned as an inn of court, but at the east side is a handsome stone building, formerly occupied as the hall of the society, and now as the office of the Amicable Society for life insurances.

478. In the Borough-road is the extensive school and premises of the British and Foreign School Society.

512. Stoney-street, which runs down to the water-side nearly opposite Dowgate, was probably a part of the great Watling-street; and it is generally supposed that somewhere in this neighbourhood was a Roman *trajectus,* or ferry, from the Roman province Cantium to Londinium.

520 Deadman's-place is traditionally said to have taken its name from the number of dead interred there in the great plague.

520. The memory of our great poet's pilgrimage is perpetuated by an inscription over the gateway:

'This is the inn where sir Jeffry Chaucer, and nine and twenty other pilgrims lodged, in their journey to Canterbury in 1383.'

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* Engraved in Wilkinson's Londinium Redivivum.

* * *

POSTSCRIPT.

In bringing to a conclusion my History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, I should be ungrateful were I not to acknowledge the assistance I have received at the hands of numerous friends and well wishers.

To E. I. Carlos, esq. I am indebted for the valuable series of architectural surveys of the churches and public buildings of the metropolis, which have graced the preceding volumes. My readers, will, I am certain agree, that the critical taste of this gentleman is not less conspicuous than his extensive knowledge of the architecture of our ancestors.

To the following gentlemen, I tender my sincere thanks :—

To J. Caley, esq. F. R. S., F. S. A,, &c., J. Keech, S. Gregory, and R. Chambers.

In ALDERSGATE WARD. To J. A. Aubert, esq.; Mr. Stacey, secretary to the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution; and Mr. Sheldrake.

To the Rev. Dr. S. Hirschell who has obliged me with information respecting the various synagogues in the ward of Aldgate.

In BASSISHAW WARD. To J. Smith, esq. clerk of the company of Coopers.

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To G. G. Young, esq. F. S. A. York herald, and Mr. Hood, ward-clerk, who liberally gave every information required in the ward of Castle Baynard.

CHEAP. To J. Sutton, esq. and C. W. Hick, esq. I am indebted for permission to view and describe the interior of Mercers'-hall; the clerk of the company, J. Barnes, esq. having declined allowing the author to see the hall; conceiving 'a survey of the metropolis as perfectly useless.' I beg also to return my thanks to J. Gwilt, esq. F. S. A., and H. Schultes, esq. of the Irish chamber.

COLEMAN-STREET. To the master and clerk of the worshipful company of Braziers, W. Upcott, and C. F. Partington, esqrs. I am indebted for many acts of friendship.

To C. W. Hick, and J. Ralph, esqrs., to whom I am indebted for liberty to describe the curious crypt of Bow-church, &c. in Cordwainer's ward.

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To J. Shaw, esq. architect, the rev. G. A. Hatch, rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street. J. Harms, esq.; R. Auld, esq. secretary of the Scottish Hospital; and M. Field, esq. librarian of the Medical Institution, who assisted me materially in the wards of Farringdon.

To W. Smith, esq. clerk of the Hudson's Bay company.

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In the city of WESTMINSTER, I had fewer particulars to gather than in London; there being no places of consequence but what are open to the public: the remainder are generally private edifices, or residences into which I had no business to intrude.

In SOUTHWARK, I beg to return my thanks to R. Lindsay, esq. and G. Gwilt, esq. F. S. A. for numerous acts of kindness.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to my engraver, Mr. Berryman, for the talent he has displayed in the wood department.

The public have, I trust, been gratified with my efforts to produce a concise history and view of the metropolis; a task of no ordinary difficulty, when it is considered that every season adds to it new features. I am aware I have but pursued the same dull path others have trodden before me; but the labour of obtaining and authenticating facts is ever tedious, and often difficult, and as on this point I have been scrupulously particular, I am not without hopes that my industry and research will avail me before the tribunal of public opinion.

T. A.

GENERAL INDEX.

⁂ *For reference to Monuments, Portraits, and Statues, see Index of Names.*

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